



GEORGE II. D. G.
 King of Great Britain, France
 and Ireland, etc

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THE
Present State
Geo. Lord OF *Carpenter*
GREAT BRITAIN,
AND
IRELAND,

In Three PARTS.

The { I. Of South } **BRITAIN,**
 { II. Of North }
 { III. Of **IRELAND.**

CONTAINING

An Accurate and Impartial ACCOUNT of these Famous
Islands: Of their several *Counties*, and Inhabitants; the
Advantages, and *Disadvantages* of Both, in respect to Foreign
Countries; and their *Curiosities*, Of Nature and Art.

Of the vast, populous, and opulent City of *LONDON*, the
Metropolis of *ENGLAND*; and of the Two celebrated
Universities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

Of the *BRITONS* Original, *Language*, *Temper*, *Genius*, *Religion*,
Morals, *Trade*, &c. Their *Nobility*, *Gentry*, *Clergy*, and
Commonalty. Their *Laws* and *Government*; and a succinct
History of all the *English Monarchs* to this Time.

With *LISTS* of the present Officers in *Church* and *State*; And
of both Houses of *Parliament*; Also the *Present State* of His
Majesty's Dominions in *GERMANY*.

The Eighth Edition Corrected and Enlarged.

L O N D O N :

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PREFACE

SINCE the publication of this
Work, so many Alterations
and Amendments have been
made throughout that some
Account of the former Edition seems
absolutely necessary to be given

for the Reader's Satisfaction.
It is acknowledged on all hands to be
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as not only containing the State of Great
Britain (and Ireland) made so by the Happy
Union of Scotland, and these Kingdoms in the
Year 1706, to the Immortal Glory of her late
Majesty Queen Anne, but likewise, an exact
Account of the German Dominions belonging
to his most Excellent Majesty King George
II. with the Genealogy of the House of
Hanover, the Duke of Zell, and the rest of
its illustrious Branches.

MADAM



T H E

P R E F A C E.

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The P R E F A C E.

Many *useful Improvements* are now made in the *Historical Parts* of this *WORK*, and *Tables* added to *each*.

As to the *LISTS* of the *OFFICERS*, *CIVIL* and *MILITARY*, the several *Changes* made therein have not been inserted from *common Rumour*, or the *Accounts* of *News Papers*, but *each List* has been corrected by the *Officers* belonging to the respective *Branches* of the *Royal Revenue*, &c. To whom in this *Place* it is proper to return our grateful *Acknowledgment* for the same.

The *Catalogue* of *BARONETS* has been faithfully continued by the *College* of *Heralds*; and to render that *Part* more compleat, the *Places* of *Abode* or *Title* are now added to distinguish one *Family* from another, that bear the same common *Name*. And as the particular *Manner* of spelling those *Names* are very different, a strict *Regard* has also been had to that, as will appear by the *Smiths*, the *Middletons*, and several others; and a *List* of the *Members* of the *Royal Society* (both *Foreign* and *Domestick*) as well as of the *Establishment* of the *Army*, the *Officers* of the *Works*, the *Common-Council* of the *City* of *London*, and several other *LISTS*, equally useful, are corrected and amended in *this Edition*. So that it is humbly hoped, this *Book*, as it is now presented to the *Publick*, is the most compleat of its *Kind*, both with *Respect* to the *History* and *Lists*.

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THE
Present State
 OF
GREAT-BRITAIN.

PART I.

CHAP. I.

Of Great-Britain in general, and the Division thereof, into its Three Principal Parts, England, Scotland, and Wales.

B R I T A I N * was by the Ancients accounted the greatest Island of the known World, and for aught yet certain, may be so still, notwithstanding the later Discoveries of *Madagascar* and *Japan*, which are by some brought in Competition. It extends from North to South about Ten Degrees, and about 200 Miles in the Breadth of its most extended Angles. It was anciently call'd *Albion*, which seems to have been softned from *Alpion*; the Word *Alp*, in some of the Original Western Languages, signifying generally very high Lands or Hills, as this Isle appears to those who approach it from the Continent. By the *Romans*, and some time before *Cæsar*, it was call'd *Britannia*; concerning which Name very much Debate, and no Agreement has been among the Learned of our Country, or of others, after raking into all the Rubbish of those Authors: That which seems most probable, is, That the Strangers who came over into this Island upon the score of Traffick, from the Coasts of *Gaul* or *Germany*, call'd

* See Sir William Temple's Introduction to the Hist. of Engl. p. 1. & seq. Extent of Great-Britain. Its Name.

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the Inhabitants by one common Name of *Briths*, given them from the Custom among them of painting their naked Bodies and small Shields with an Azure Blue, which by them was call'd *Brith*, and distinguish'd them from Strangers who came among them : From this Name, the *Romans* call'd it *Britannia*, by giving a *Latin* Termination to a barbarous Name, as they had done to many other Countries, that fell under their Conquests.

The *Britons* were little known abroad, before the first Entrance of the *Romans* into their Isle, or the Preparations and Enquiries they made in order to that Expedition. Their Coasts only opposite to *Gaul* and *Belgium* were frequented by Merchants from thence, who came thereby acquainted with them, but little with the inland Provinces : And these were the Men from whom *Cæsar* drew his best Intelligence concerning the Country he intended to invade. All that we find related of them, before the *Romans* enter'd, is, That the whole Country was fill'd with infinite Numbers of People, abounding in all sorts of Cattle or Beasts, both wild and tame ; their Houses poorly built, and scattered all over the Country, without Observance of Order or Distance, as every Man was invited by the Fertility of the Soil, or the Convenience of Wood or Water. They liv'd most upon Milk, or Flesh which they got by Hunting ; little upon Corn, which was not in much Esteem or Plenty among them. What Clothes they wore to cover any Parts of their Bodies, were usually of the Skins of Beasts ; but much of their Body, as Arms, Legs, and Thighs, were left naked, and in many of them, All ; what was naked, was painted with Blue. This was universal among them, but whether design'd as an Ornament, or to render them Terrible to their Adversaries, is not certainly known. Their Towns were most upon their Coasts, and founded for the Advantage of Havens, and the Recourse of Strangers from the Continent, to buy and sell, or exchange Wares with those of the Island. These Inhabitants were much more civiliz'd than those of the Inland Country, by the Commerce and Intercourse of other Nations, especially the *Gauls*, who had long before been civiliz'd by the *Roman* Colonies. The Commodities exported out of this Isle were chiefly *Hides* and *Tin* ; which last was peculiar to this Country, and in much use abroad. Some *Silver* they had, but not in common Use ; *Pearls* they had too, but neither clear nor colour'd like those of the *Orient*, and therefore in low Esteem among the *Romans* : But little *Iron*, and that used either for Arms, or for Rings, which was a sort of Money current among them ; the rest was of *Brass*, which was brought from abroad, and employ'd only for this Use.

Their Com-
modities.

Their Religi-
on, Govern-
ment, Lan-
guage and
Customs.

In their Religion and their Laws they were wholly govern'd by their *Druids*, as were the ancient *Gauls*, who are said to have been furnished with the chiefest and most learned of theirs out of *Britain*. Their Language and Customs were also generally the same with those of the *Gauls*, before the *Roman* Conquests in

in that Province, which were much earlier than in *Britain*: This Affinity made them frequently assist the *Gauls* upon the Coasts, in their Wars against the *Romans*, and gave the first Occasion of *Cæsar's* invading *Britain* for Revenge and Safety, as well as Conquest and Glory. Their Government, like that of the ancient *Gauls*, consisted of several small Nations, under several petty Princes, which were the Original Governments of the World, and deduced from the natural Force, and Right of Paternal Dominion. Whether these small *British* Principalities descended by *Succession*, or were *elected* by the Advantages of Age, Wisdom, or Valour; in the Families of the deceased Prince, is not recorded: But upon great or common Dangers, the chief Commander of all their Forces was chosen by common Consent in General Assemblies, as *Cæsar* relates of *Cassivelaunus* against his Invasion. Women were among them admitted to their Principalities and General Commands by the Right of Succession, Nobility of Birth, or Eminence of other Qualities.

Their Forces consisted chiefly in their Foot, and yet they could draw great Numbers of Horse into the Field upon extraordinary Occasions: They likewise used Chariots in Fight, which having their Scythes fasten'd to the Ends of the Axle-Trees, gave cruel Wounds, and with great Terror, they made fierce Charges upon the Ranks of their Enemies, and were of much Force to break or to disorder them. Their common Arms were small Shields, but very large Swords, which express'd more Desire of wounding their Enemies, than defending themselves. They were esteem'd a very brave and fierce People, 'till their Bodies came to be softened, and their Courages debased, by the Luxury, as well as Servitude, which the *Romans* introduced among them.

One Custom there was among the *Britons*, which seems peculiar to themselves, and not found in the Stories of any other Nations, either civil or barbarous; which was, a Society of Wives among certain Numbers, and by common Consent. Every Man marry'd a single Woman, who was always after esteem'd his Wife only: But it was usual for Five or Six, Ten or Twelve, or more, either Brothers or Friends, as they could agree, to have all their Wives in common; so that amorous Encounters frequently happen'd among them, as they were invited by Desire, or favour'd by Opportunity. Every Woman's Children were attributed to him that had marry'd her, but all had a Share in the Care and Defence of the whole Society, since no Man knew which were his own. Such were the People, and these the Customs of *Britain*, when the *Romans* first invaded their Island under the Designs of *Julius Cæsar*, whose Forces were compos'd of *Germans*, *Batavians* and *Gauls*, besides the best of his old *Roman* Legions: Yet in two Expeditions he made into this Island, he rather increas'd the Glory than the Dominion of *Rome*; and gave *Britain* the Honour of being the last Triumph of that mighty Republick, which had before subdued and reduc'd into Provin-

Their Forces and Arms.

Their Wives in common.

Cæsar's Expedition into Britain.

ces many Kingdoms and Commonwealths in *Europe, Asia* and *Africa*. Those Tales we have of what pass'd here before *Cæsar's* Time, of *Brute* and his *Trojans*, of their many Adventures and Successions, are so cover'd with the Rust of Time, or involv'd in the Vanity of Fables, or pretended Traditions, which to all Men seem obscure or uncertain, and forg'd at pleasure, by the Wit or Folly of their first Authors, that they deserve no Credit.

Britain conquer'd by the Romans.

The second Expedition into *Britain* was made by the Emperor *Claudius*, under the Conduct of *Plautius*, and pursued under *Ostorius*, and other *Roman* Commanders, with great Success. *Domitian*, the seventh Emperor after *Claudius*, finish'd what this had begun, carrying the *Roman* Colours as far as *Edinburgh* and *Dunbarton* in *Scotland*. Thus liv'd the *Britons* under the *Roman* Empire near 460 Years, viz. from the Reign of *Claudius*, the first Conqueror of this Island, to that of *Honorius*; when *Italy* being over-run by the *Goths*, the *Romans* were oblig'd to abandon *Britain*, and take Care of their own Country.

Thus the *Britons* recover'd their Liberty, but did not enjoy it long; for their Northern Foes, the *Picts* and *Scots*, whose Enterprizes were often repress'd by the *Roman* Legions, finding the Country destitute of that foreign Force, and exhausted of their own bravest Youth, renewed and pursued their Invasions with greater Rage and Fury. The poor *Britons* sent over their mournful Address to the renowned *Ætius* for Relief; but having no Hopes given them by that *Roman* General of any Succours from that Side, *Vortigern*, chosen King by the deserted and afflicted *Britons*, made Address for Aid to the *Saxons*, a People who had possess'd themselves of all those Tracts of Land in *Germany* that lie between the *Elbe* and the *Lower Rhine*, and extended their Seats all over the Coast of the North-west Sea, from whence they exercised their Arms and fierce Courages in all Sorts of Spoils and Pyracies. These People were call'd *Saxons*, from a Weapon generally used among them, and made like a Scythe, with the Edge reversed, which in their Language they

And then by the Saxons.

call'd *Seax*. The *Britons* Desire of Relief, and Offers of Seats in *Britain*, were soon accepted and granted by the *Saxons*, whose effectual Assistance was recompens'd with the Isle *Thanet*, and afterwards with the whole County of *Kent*, one of the most considerable Counties in *England*. But that would not serve their Turn, and they resolv'd to extend their Limits. In short, so prodigious was the Success of their Arms, as to drive the *Britons* out of their own Country, and force the greatest Part of them to take Sanctuary in the Mountains of *Wales*; while the rest fled, some to *Cornwall*, and others to *Cumberland*, where they kept their Ground for some Ages.

The *Saxons*, hearten'd with Success, and proud of such great Possessions, invited still greater Numbers of their Countrymen from abroad, who being of several Branches, and from several Coasts, arriv'd here under several Names: Among whom the

ANGLES

Chap. II. GREAT-BRITAIN.

3

ANGLES from *Schonen* and *Jutland*, swarm'd over in such Numbers, that at length they gave a new Name to this Province, which from them was call'd *Angle-Land*, and for easier Sound, *ENGLAND*. The *Saxons* having subdued the whole Body of the Province, establish'd in it seven several Kingdoms (which were stil'd the *HEPTARCHY*) and their first Kings were,

HENGIST, of <i>Kent</i> , Anno 455.	ons, 527.	HEPTAR-
ELLA, of the <i>South-Saxons</i> , 488.	OFFA, of the <i>East-Angles</i> , 527.	CHR.
CERDIC, of the <i>West-Saxons</i> , 522.	IDA, of <i>Northumberland</i> , 549.	
ERCHENWIN, of the <i>East-Sax-</i>	CRIODDA, of <i>Mercia</i> , 582.	

These several Kingdoms continued for some Ages, not without various Incroachments, 'till *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, taking an Advantage of the Division amongst the other Kings, reduced by Force of Arms the *Heptarchy* into a *Monarchy*, and was crowned King of *England* at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxons*, in the Year 819.

Thus *Britain* came to be divided into Three principal Parts, (each of them being a Kingdom) viz. *England*, *Scotland* and *Wales*.

ENGLAND of near 900 Years standing; *Scotland* (the ancientest Kingdom) of about 2000, if we may believe their Chronicles; and *Wales* being erected into a Kingdom by *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britons*; all three now happily united into One, under the Name of *GREAT-BRITAIN*; *Wales* having been incorporated into the Kingdom of *England* in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* and *Scotland* united to it in the late glorious Reign of Queen *ANNE*, Anno 1706.

C H A P. II.

Of the Situation, Extent, Air, and Rivers in England.

THE Monarchy of *England* was no sooner settled, but the *Danes* came in with open Force to disturb its Tranquility, and got Possession of it. During no less than 15 Reigns, and the Space of 200 Years, this Kingdom was cruelly harassed by those fierce Invaders; 'till at last *Canute* their King got Possession of the Crown, in the Year 1017. after the Decease of *Edmund*, the valiant *Saxon* King, surnamed *Ironside*. Then the *Saxons* and *Danes* keeping a good Correspondence, and intermixing together by Marriages, made but one Nation.

However, the Reign of the *Danes* was of no long Continuance, there having been but Three Kings of *England* of that Nation, who reign'd but 25 Years. For in 1042 the *Saxons* recover'd the Throne of *England* in the Person of *Edward*, surnamed the

The Present STATE of Part I.

Confessor, the 7th Son of King *Ethelred*, and Brother of the aforelaid King *Edmund*.

Next to King *Edward*, and *Harold* his Successor, this Kingdom fell, *Anno* 1066. into the Hands of the *Normans*, under *William* Duke of *Normandy*, surnamed the *Conqueror*; who by one single Battle, in which *Harold* was slain, got Possession of the Crown of *England*.

Thus this Part of *Great-Britain* was no less than four times conquered by four different Nations, viz. the *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans*. But 'tis observable, that the *Saxon* and *Norman* Blood were united afterwards, in the Year 1154. in the Person of *Henry II.* from whom are descended all the succeeding Kings and Queens of *England* to this present Time.

England.

ENGLAND, the largest, richest and most fruitful Part of *Great-Britain*, and the Residence of her Monarchs, lies South of *Scotland*, North of *France*, East of *Ireland*, and West of the *Netherlands*. The River *Tweed* parts it a good way from *Scotland*; the *Channel* from *France*; the *Irish* Sea from *Ireland*; and the *German* Sea from the *Netherlands*. In reference to the Globe, *England* lies between the 50th and 56th Degree of Northern Latitude; the longest Day in the most Northern Parts being 17 Hours, 30 Minutes; and the shortest Day in the Southern Parts, almost eight Hours long.

As the Situation of *England* contributes much to its Security, so it is most advantageous and convenient for Trade, Nature having furnish'd its Sea-Coast with many good Ports and Havens: Among which, *Falmouth*, *Plimouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Weymouth*, *Southampton* and *Portsmouth* upon the *Channel*; *Bristol* near the Mouth of the *Severn*; *London* upon the *Thames*; *Yarmouth* and *Hull* upon the *German* Sea; *Liverpool* and *White-Haven* in Saint *George's* Channel, are the principal. *England* has this Advantage besides, that its Sea-Coast is for the most part secur'd with high Cliffs from the Irruptions of the Sea.

Extent of
England.

As for its Extent, from *Berwick* upon *Tweed* Northward, to the South Parts of the Isle of *Wight*, it reaches about 330 Miles. And from *Sandwich* East, to the Land's-End, West and by South, 280.

Air of Eng-
land.

The Air of *England* is generally gross, the Winters most commonly rainy and foggy, and the Weather variable. However, People live here to as great an Age, as in any Part of *Europe*; and 'tis recorded, That one *Thomas Parr*, of *Alderbury* in *Shropshire*, lived 152 Years, under Ten several Reigns; for he was born in 1483. in the Reign of *Edward IV.* and died in 1635. in the Reign of *Charles I.* He lies buried in *Westminster-Abbey*. We are told also of one *Henry Jenkins*, in *Yorkshire*, who died in 1671. aged 168 Years; and of Eight aged Men, Neighbours in the West of *England*, who not many Years ago danced a *Morris-Dance*, and whose Ages put together, made up 800 Years.

On

On the other Hand, *England* gets great Advantages from the Thickness of her Air.

1. As it is apt to dissolve into Rain, so it makes the Fields look *Green* almost all the Year round. A peculiar Advantage both to this Island and *Ireland*.

2. It makes *England* abound in *Pasture* for Cattle.

3. The *Summer Heat* is the less scorching, and the *Cold* in *Winter* less severe; the Summer less subject to great *Droughts*, and the *Winter* to hard *Frosts*. For here the *Heats* of Summer are very temperate, by the frequent Interpositions of Clouds, by the Rains falling now and then, and by the refreshing Winds from the Western Ocean. Likewise the *Cold* in *Winter* is commonly temperate by the Dampness of the Air; so that deep *Snows* or hard *Frosts*, are nothing near so frequent here, as on the Continent.

4. *England* is less subject than other Countries to the dreadful Meteors of *Hail*, *Thunder*, *Lightning*, *Thunderbolts*, *Earthquakes*, and *Hurricanes*.

Moreover, it may be observed, that *Rain* does for the most part fall gently in *England*, and not pour down, as in hot Climates, where violent Showers drown the fairest Hopes of the Husbandman. And that if Nature be somewhat too prodigal of Moisture in this Country, she takes Care to cure it. For, after *Winds*, a great Glut of Rain, a *Wind* does commonly rise from the West, to dry it up. This is the Wind that predominates in *England*, which purifies its Air, and is the wholesomest.

The *Easterly Winds* are commonly drier, but unwholesome, especially in the *Spring*. As to the North, and North-West Winds, but especially the last, they commonly bring fair Weather: But those opposite to them, *viz.* South and South-East, that blow but seldom in *England*, do for the most part bring Rain.

England has no Rivers of a very long Course, none that comes near the *Danube* or the *Rhine* in *Germany*, or the *Volga* in *Muscovy*. But there is one, the *Thames*, which carries more Wealth in the Space of 25 Leagues, between its Mouth and *London-Bridge*, than all those Three great Rivers in their utmost Extent.

I do not intend to give a Description of an infinite Number of Rivers with which *England* is irrigated, and which afford great Plenty of Fish: The principal are the *Thames*, *Medway*, *Severn*, *Humber*, *Trent* and *Ouse*.

The *Thames* is made up of two Rivers, *Tame* and *Isis*, which join together near *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*; from whence it runs Eastward, parting *Buckinghamshire* from *Berkshire*, *Middlesex* from *Surrey*, and *Essex* from *Kent*. In its Course it waters *Reading* and *Windso*r in *Berkshire*, *Kingston* and *Southwark* in *Surrey*, *London* in *Middlesex*, *Barking* in *Essex*, and *Gravesend* in *Kent*. For Navigation, *Europe* does not afford a more commodious River. Its Stream is easy, its Tides convenient, and the

Water wholesome. In a long Voyage, this Water purifies it self by Fermentation, and then 'tis excellent to drink. The Tide comes up this River about 100 Miles, that is, 20 Miles above *London*. In short, such is the Trade upon this River, that it swarms with Seamen, about *London* especially; and we reckon at least 20000 of them that live by this River, to which *London* owes its Greatness and Wealth, as may be observed by the Answer of a Lord Mayor of *London* to King *James I.* to whom the City refused the Loan of a great Sum of Money. The King resented the Refusal with so much Indignation, that he threatned the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, he would not only remove his Royal Court, but also his Courts of Judicature, and the Records of the *Tower*: Sir, said the Lord-Mayor, 'Tis the Comfort of your Loyal City of *London*, that your Majesty will leave the *Thames* behind you.

Medway.

The *Medway* in *Kent* runs through *Maidstone*, *Rochester* and *Chatham* into the *Thames*, not far from the Mouth of it. This River being very deep, is made use of to lay up the greatest Ships of War in Winter, its Entrance being defended by a strong Fort call'd *Sheerness*.

Severn.

The *Severn* rises in *North Wales*, and runs from *Montgomery* in that Principality, through *Shropshire*, *Worcester* and *Gloucestershires* in *England*. In the last of these Counties it does so expatiate it self, that the Mouth of it is call'd the *Severn Sea*. It waters, in its Course, *Shrewsbury*, *Worcester* and *Gloucester*, and receives into its Channel several Rivers of good Note, particularly the *Avon*, *Wye* and *Usk*, abounding with Salmon and Trout.

Humber.

Humber is a *Yorkshire* River, but hath no Spring of its own, for it is compounded of several lesser Rivers running into one Channel, viz. the *Trent*, *Ouse*, *Dun* and *Darwent*. This River is of a great Breadth, and the famous Port of *Hull* is seated at the Mouth of it.

Trent.

The *Trent* rises in *Staffordshire*, and runs through the Counties of *Derby*, *Nottingham* and *Lincoln*, where it falls into the *Humber*. It waters in its Course *Nottingham*, *Newark*, and *Gainsborough*. By this River *England* is divided into two Parts, the North Side and the South Side of *Trent*.

Ouse.

The *Ouse* is another River, which begins its Course in the South Parts of *Northamptonshire*, and from thence runs through the Counties of *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Norfolk*, where it empties it self at *Lyn* into the Sea. The Towns watered by it are *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, and *Ely*.

Rivers of the second Rank.

Tine.

The *Tine*, famous for its Sea-Coal Trade. It divides Part of the County of *Durham* from *Northumberland*, and runs by *Newcastle*; hence call'd *Newcastle upon Tine*, to distinguish it from *Newcastle under Line* in *Staffordshire*. Seven Miles below *Newcastle*, it falls into the *German Sea*, at *Tinmouth*.

The

Chap. III. GREAT-BRITAIN.

9

The *Tweed*, which parts *England* from *Scotland*, and falls into *Tweed*. the Sea near *Berwick*, upon the Borders of *Scotland*.

The *Ouse*, that runs through *York*; and another of that Name, *Ouse*. which parts *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*, and falls into the *Norfolk Ouse*.

The *Avon*, which having crossed the Counties of *Warwick*, *Avon*. *Worcester*, and *Gloucester*, falls into the *Severn* near *Tewksbury*. Another of that Name, which runs through *Bath* and *Bristol*, and from hence into the Sea, at the *Severn's* Mouth. A third *Avon*, that waters *Salisbury*, and falls into the Sea near *Christ-Church* in *Hampshire*.

C H A P. III.

Of the natural Beauty of England, and Fertility of its Soil. The Advantage it has of being free from hurtful and voracious Beasts.

AS *Holland* is admired for its *Artificial*, so is *England* for its *Natural Beauty*: For it is an open and level Country, excepting some Hills here and there, agreeably diversified with Arable Land, Meadows, and Woods: And its Forests seem to have been preserved only for the Pleasure of Variety, and the Diversion of Hunting. The principal of 'em are *Windsor-Forest* in *Berkshire*, *New Forest* in *Hampshire*, the *Forest of Dean* in the County of *Gloucester*, and *Sherwood-Forest* in *Nottinghamshire*. *William* the Conqueror was so taken with *New-Forest*, that to enlarge it, he caused several Towns and Villages, with 36 Parish Churches, to be demolished: Which Sacrilege was not left unpunished; for two of his Sons, namely *Richard* and *William*, besides *Robert* his Grandson, lost their Lives in this very Forest, which is said to be 50 Miles in Compass.

England is also to be admired for its excellent *Verdure*, which continues commonly nine Months together; and the great Number of her Streams makes the Country fruitful and agreeable. In short, if *Italy* be the Garden of the South Parts of *Europe*, *England* may justly be called the Garden of the North.

England yields to no Country in point of *Fertility*; especially for Corn, Cattle, Fish and Flesh. As for its *Soil*, 'tis rank in some Places, in others light and sandy, and elsewhere clayish. 'Tis true, there are many *Heaths*, *Downs* and *Plains*, that yield only Grass for Sheep; but they can't be said to be altogether barren. Here is also abundance of *Hares*, *wild Fowl*, and *Poultry*. As for Variety of *Fruits*, and edible *Roots* and *Herbs*, no Country goes beyond it: And so constant is *Plenty* here by the benign Influence of the Air, that there has been no Famine in the three last Centuries.

To season the Meat, here is not only Salt made of Sea-water, but also Springs of Salt in *Staffordshire*, and the best at *Nantwich* in *Cheeshire*.

As for Drink, 'tis true, we have no Rich Wines of our own Growth: But, by Navigation, we have the greatest Variety that can be got. Our common Drink is *Beer* or *Ale*; which is best in *England*, especially in the Northern Parts. Besides this Liquor, great Quantities of *Cyder*, *Perry*, *Mead*, *Mum*, and *Punch*; *Cherry*, *Gooseberry*, and *Curran-Wines*, &c. are made in *England*.

Commodities. For Raiment, *English Wooll* is famous all over the World. Of which is made the best and most serviceable Cloth: And besides the great Consumption of this Commodity in *England*, vast Quantities of it are transported beyond Sea.

Fullers Earth, so necessary in the Manufacture of Cloth, is also most excellent, and plentiful in *England*.

'Tis the Opinion of several Authors, That the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, in so high a Reputation in the House of *Austria*, was instituted by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in Honour of the *English Wooll*: For which the Staple was settled in his Dominions, to the great Benefit of his Subjects.

As to *Linnen*, the Soil is very fit for it in many Places; especially in *Lancashire*, which yields good Hemp and Flax. But the Land is commonly improv'd to better Uses. And as for *Leather*, no Country yields better, nor in greater Quantity.

For *Building*, 'tis true, here is no great Stock of Timber, which for the most part is fetch'd from Abroad. However, *England* wants neither *Stones*, *Bricks*, *Tiles*, *Glass*, nor *Iron*. *Portland* in *Dorsetshire* is noted for its Quarry, the Stone whereof is almost as hard as Marble. *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* have Quarries of Marble; and in this last, as well as *Lincolnshire*, is to be found *Alabaster*.

Fewel.

The *Firing* here is Wood, Turf, and Pit-Coals: But the last is the most common Fewel, whose Heat is greater, and the Fire more lasting than either that of Wood or Turf. For *Kitchen* Use it is best, because its Heat is more piercing and even. 'Tis true, the Smoke of it is thicker, but less hurtful to the Sight, whatever it is to the Lungs of some People. In some Inland Counties they have a sort of Coals that make a very clear Fire, but are sooner consumed than *Newcastle* or *Sunderland* Coals, commonly called *Sea-Coal*, as coming from thence by Sea to *London*. In some Counties, Wood is the common Fewel.

Horses.

For *Carriage*, and all other Uses, there's no Country better stock'd with Horses than *England*, either for Carts or Coaches, Plough or Pack. To ride, no where better Horses, or greater abundance of 'em. For Hunting and Racing, few can match 'em. And for Fineness, set aside *Spain* and *Barbary*, no Country can shew finer, or of brisker Mettle. *Geldings* are most used in *England* for the Saddle, because more manageable.

Here

Here are also *Dogs* of all sorts, for Fighting, Hunting, and *Dogs*. Fowling; all of 'em strong, and full of Mettle. Our Mastiffs, especially those we call *Bull-Dogs*, are of unparallel'd Courage, will attack any *Wild Beast*, and not quit their Hold, till they get the Victory, or lose their Life on the Spot. A Lion was killed by one of these *Dogs* in the Reign of King *Charles II*.

There is also in *England* a Race of *Cocks*, which being train'd *Cocks*. up and prepar'd for Fighting by a particular Diet, shew a peculiar Courage not to be found in the like Creatures in any other Country. And 'tis observable, that an *English Dog* or *Cock*, transported beyond Sea, degenerates; which is a plain Argument that their Courage is influenced by the Climate.

For *Delight* and *Ornament*, *England* yields abundance and *Flowers*. great Variety of *Flowers*, some of them brought over from remote Parts, and others of *English* Growth.

For *Physical Uses*, here are abundance of *Simples*, most excel-*Simples*. lent *Saffron* and *Honey*, and plenty of *Licarish*, the green Root whereof is best for physical Uses. The *London* Apothecaries have at *Chelsea* a fine Garden of *Simples*. At *Oxford* there is another no less famous.

Here are also *Hot Baths* in the Counties of *Somerset* and *Derby*, *Baths and* and abundance of *Mineral Waters*: About *London* especially *Mineral Waters*. there are several Places much resorted to on that Account, in Summer; particularly *Hampsted*, *Islington*, *Acton*, *Dulwich*, *Richmond*, *Epsom*, *Barnet*, and *North-Hall*, besides the famed Waters of *Tunbridge*.

For other Uses, *England* is well stock'd with *Metals*. *Suffex* is noted for its *Iron Mines*, *Derbyshire* for its *Lead*, *Cumberland* and *Somersetshire* for their *Copper*, and *Cornwall* for its *Tin*, the finest in *Europe*, and next in Beauty to *Silver*.

England has also plenty of *Alom* and *Crysal* of her own Growth, *Copperas* and *Lapis Calaminaris*, besides *Wood* for the Use of *Dyers*.

Another Thing *England* is happy in, is her being free from dangerous and voracious *Beasts*, such as *Wolves*, *Bears*, and wild *Bears*, which are so pernicious in many Regions of *Europe*. There are also but a few *Serpents*, or other venomous Creatures.

England was formerly pester'd with *Wolves*: But History tells us that she was rid of them by the *Welsh*; whose Prince being Tributary to *Edgar*, a Saxon King of *England*, that Tribute was turn'd into 3000 *Wolves-Skins*. Upon which the *Welsh* grew so sharp in *Wolf-Hunting*, that they cleared *England* from those ravenous Creatures; so that the Sheep keep the Field Day and Night, without any Danger from them.

C H A P. IV.

The principal Ornaments and Curiosities of England.

FRANCE may boast of her *Versailles*, Spain of her *Escorial*, Italy of an infinite Number of magnificent Palaces, and curious Monuments of Roman Antiquity: In those Respects I own they surpass *England*; but *England*, on the other side, has the Advantage of them in many Things.

Churches.

As to *Churches*, besides *St. Paul's*, *London*, which comes but little short of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, where shall one find finer Cathedrals than at *York*, *Salisbury*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, and *Gloucester*? *England* has also many fine Collegiate Churches, particularly at *Westminster*, *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, and *Manchester* in *Lancashire*. What can be neater than the Parish Churches of *London* built since the Fire, namely, *St. Bride's*, *St. Andrew's Holborn*, *St. Clement*, *St. Anne*, and *St. James*; besides *St. Paul Covent-Garden*, *Christ-Church*, and several others? In the Country there are also many fine Parish Churches, as *St. Nicholas* of *Newcastle* in *Northumberland*, and that of *Kendal* in *Westmorland*, more like Cathedral than Parochial Churches.

Chapels.

For *Chapels*, I shall only name *Henry the Seventh's Chapel* at *Westminster*, the *Chapel of Windsor-Castle*, and that Master-piece of Workmanship, *King's Chapel* at *Cambridge*.

Steeple.

There are also a great many Steeples of curious Architecture, particularly those of *St. Bridget's* and *Bow-Church* at *London*; *Salisbury-Steeple*, whose Spire is the highest of any in *England*; those of *St. Nicholas* at *Newcastle*, and *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*. Which last is so lofty, and artificially built, that to any Beholder it seems to stand awry, and ready to fall. In the County of *Northampton* one may see 20 or 30 Steeples at one View.

Universities.

What Country in *Europe* can shew two such Universities as *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, adorned with so many and richly endowed Colleges? And, amongst Lawyers, where shall one see such Societies as our *Inns of Court* at *London*?

Publick Halls.

As for *Publick Halls*, there is no Country like *England*, witness *Westminster-Hall*, a Prodigy of Art; the *Middle Temple-Hall*, *Lambeth-Hall*, *Guild-Hall*, and so many others belonging to the several Companies of Tradesmen.

Hospitals.

If we come to *Hospitals*, few will be found more stately than those of *Chelsea* and *Greenwich*, the first for *Invalids* and *superannuated Soldiers*, the other for *disabled Seamen*; that of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *Bethlem* the Hospital for *Lunatics*, in *Moorfields*, and *St. Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*, for the *Sick* and *Lame*.

Stone-Bridges.

But *England* is noted besides for the great Number and Beauty of her *Stone-Bridges*. Particularly that of *London* on the *Thames*, where the Sea flows and ebbs continually; *Rocheſter Bridge* on the *Medway*; *Bristol Bridge* on the *Avon*; and that of *Burton* upon *Trent*.

At *Coventry* in *Warwickshire* is to be seen the finest *Cross* per-^{Cross at Co-}
haps in *Europe*, it being a Structure of extraordinary Beauty. ^{ventry.}

The Kings of *England*, in former Ages, had in most Counties ^{Royal Houses.}
a *Castle*, or *Royal House*, with a *Park* or *Forest*, for their Enter-
tainment. At this very Day the King has several Palaces, viz.
At *Kensington*, 2 Miles from *St. James's Westminster*; at *Hamp-*
ton-Court, 10 or 11 Miles; and *Windsor-Castle*, 20 Miles;
which are the most remarkable. But there are others inferior
to those, as *Richmond* in *Surrey*, *Winchester* in *Hampshire*, an-
other at *Greenwich* in *Kent*, and *Audley-Inn* in *Essex*. I pass
by *New-Market House*, built by King *Charles II.* only to lodge
in at the Time of Horse-Racing.

No Country in *Europe* is so full of stately Seats as *England*, ^{Country-}
considering its Extent; witness, amongst others, *Belvoir* in *Lin-* ^{Seats.}
colnshire, *Chatsworth* in *Derbyshire*, *Boughton* and *Burleigh House*
in *Northamptonshire*, *Petworth* in *Sussex*, &c. But, of all the
Counties of *England*, none are so full of them as *Yorkshire*, *Che-*
shire, and *Northamptonshire*.

Amongst the *Curiosities* of *England*, I reckon *Salisbury-Plain* ^{Plains.}
in *Wiltshire*, and that of *Newmarket*, upon the Borders of *Suf-*
folk and *Cambridgeshire*. The first being of a vast Extent, feeds
Multitudes of Sheep; and *Newmarket-Plain* is noted for the
Horse-Races.

On *Salisbury-Plain* is to be seen that remarkable Monument ^{Stone-herge.}
of Antiquity, call'd the *Stone-henge* (*Lat. Mons Ambrosii.*) It
consists of three Rows of prodigious large Stones, some of them
28 Foot high, and 7 broad, with others laid cross on the Top,
and fram'd into them. According to *Cambden*, these Stones are
artificial, and were made upon the Spot. He says, the Ancients
had the Art of making Stones with Sand, and a strong sort of
Lime. And that which makes it most probable, is the vast Big-
ness of these Stones, hardly capable of any Land-Carriage, and
that they stand up in a Plain, which for some Miles round scarce
affords a Stone great or small.

Near *Witney* in *Oxfordshire* is a *Trophy* call'd *Roll-rich-stones*, ^{Roll-rich-}
not much unlike the *Stone-henge*. ^{Stones.}

At *Boskenna* in *Cornwall* is to be seen another *Trophy* of 18 ^{Other Tro-}
huge Stones in a Circle, at 12 Foot distance from each other, ^{phies.}
with another Stone in the Center over-topping them all. In
Cleer Parish, in the same County, there stands up in a Plain 6
or 8 Stones of a prodigious Bigness, but so artificially set to-
gether, that it is hard to find out their just Number; for every time
they are told over, they will be found either more or less than
before. The *Main Amber*, near *Mount's Bay*, is a main Rock,
which being mounted upon lesser Rocks with a Counterpoize,
may be stirr'd, but not remov'd out of its Place.

Near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland* is a *Trophy* erected, vulgarly call'd
Long Meg and her Daughters, consisting of 77 Stones, *Long Meg*
15 Foot above Ground, and the rest but 10.

In

In *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, there is a Row of *Pyramidal Stones*, 8 or 9 Foot high, pitch'd directly in a Row for a Mile together, and plac'd at equal Distances from each other.

Marsley-hill
in Hereford-
shire.

Who would not be amaz'd to hear of *Marsley Travelling-Hill*? a Thing averr'd by the most famous Authors. This Prodigy happen'd by an Earthquake in *Herefordshire*, in the Month of *February*, 1574. when 26 Acres of Ground mov'd from their Place, with a roaring Noise, for the space of three Days together. By which Motion a Steeple, and several Trees fell down, two Highways were turn'd, the East Part to the West, and the West to the East; Pasturage being left in the Place of Tillage, and Tillage in the Place of Pasturage.

Caves in
Wiltshire.

At *Badmington* in *Wiltshire* there have been found *Nine Caves* all in a Row, but of different Dimensions, the least of them 4 Foot wide, some 9 or 10 Foot long, two long Stones being set upon the Sides, and the Top cover'd with broad Stones. Spurs, Pieces of Armour, and the like, have been found in these *Caves*; which is a sufficient Ground to believe that they were Tombs of some ancient Heroes, *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*.

Vault at
Rygate.

At *Rygate* in *Surrey* is still to be seen the Ruins of an old Castle, with a long *Vault* under Ground, and a Room at the End of it, where the Barons met in Council during their War against King *JOHN*.

Peak of Der-
byshire.

In *Derbyshire* is the *Peak*, famous for its *Lead-Mines*, *Quarries*, and wonderful *Caves*. These last are of a large Extent, and apt to strike with Horror all that come into them. There are three of these *Caves*, one of them called *Elden Hole*, very spacious, but with a low and narrow Entrance, the Inside full of *Iceles*, hanging down like so many *Tapers*.

A Well in
Westmor-
land.

In *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, is a *Well* or *Fountain*, which (*Euripus* like) ebbs and flows many Times in a Day.

Hell-Kettles
in Durham.

Near *Oxenball*, in the County of *Durham*, there are three *Pits*, call'd *Hell-Kettles*, occasion'd (as 'tis said) by an Earthquake in 1179. *Tunstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, had the Curiosity to throw a marked Goose into one of these *Pits*, which was found afterwards alive in the River *Tees*, not far from the said *Pits*.

Drumming-
Wells in
Northamp-
tonshire.

Oundle in *Northamptonshire* is noted for its *Drumming Wells*, so called from a Noise of Drums coming now and then from thence, which is said to be ominous.

Baths in
Somerset-
shire.

The City of *Bath*, in *Somersetshire*, is noted for its *Springs*, of a wonderful Virtue for the Cure of many Diseases, and amongst others the *Palsy*, *Rheumatism*, *Weakness of the Nerves*, and *Scrofular Diseases*, &c. The Waters are of a bluish Colour, have a strong Scent, and send forth thin Vapours. There are four *Hot Baths*, with Stone Seats, for such as use the Waters. One *Triangular*, being 25 Foot long, and as broad at one End; the Heat of it is gentler than the rest, because it has fewer *Springs*.

Springs. This is call'd the *Cross Bath*, from the Cross that formerly stood in it. Another is the *Hot Bath*; and the other two are the *King's* and *Queen's Baths*, parted only by a Wall; the last having no Spring in it, but receiving the Water from the *King's Bath*; which is about 60 Foot square, and has several hot Springs in the middle of it, which makes its Heat the greater. Each of these two *Baths* has a Pump, for the Use of Fomentations. The ancient *Romans* had a great Value for these Waters, and built a *Temple* dedicated to *Minerva* (the Goddess of Fountains) in the very Place where the Cathedral now stands. More *Hot-Wells* at *Bristol*. of these *Hot-Springs* have of late Years been discover'd near the City of *Bristol*.

At *Aikweston* in *Huntingtonshire*, there are two Springs, one of fresh, and the other of brackish Water; the first good for dim Eyes, the other for curing of Scales and Leprosy. *Springs in Huntingtonshire.*

Wonderful is the Virtue of *Buxton Wells* in *Derbyshire*, in the Cure of many Diseases. Nine Springs issue out of a Rock, at a small distance from each other; Eight of which are warm, and the Ninth exceeding cold. About 100 Yards off is another hot Spring, and near it a very cold one. Near *Wirksworth*, in the same County, there are also two Springs, one warm, and the other cold, but so near one another, that you may put one Hand in the warm, and the other in the cold, at the same time. *Kedleston-Well* is said to be singular for the Cure of Ulcers, and even Leprosy it self. *Buxton-Wells in Derbyshire.*

As for *Quarndon Springs* near *Derby*, *Tunbridge-Wells* in *Kent*, *Epsom-Wells* in *Surrey*, *Scarborough-Spaw* in *Yorkshire*, and *Stanley-Wells* in *Gloucestershire*, they are much of the same Nature, strong of the Mineral, and effectual in the Operation. Besides these, there are several other Medicinal Springs, as *Astrop-Wells*, *Strettham*, *Dulwich*, *Hampstead*, *Richmond*, *North-Hall*, &c. *Other Wells.*

At *Lassington*, near *Gloucester*, there are found certain Stones, about the Breadth of a Silver-Penny, and the Thickness of a Half-Crown. They are flat, and five-pointed, like a Star; whence the Name of *Astroits*, or *Star-Stones*. They are of a greyish Colour, and the flat Sides of them naturally engraven in fine Works. At *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, 'tis said, there are to be found, at the Foot of some Rocks, Stones naturally as round as a Bullet; which being broken, stony Serpents are found in them, but for the most part headless. *Astroits, or Star-Stones.*

Gotham in *Nottinghamshire* yields a sort of rugged Stone, but with such delicate Veins, as exceed the Beauty of Marble. I have already observed, that *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* have Quarries of Marble, and that Alabaster is to be found in *Lincolnshire*. But *Cornwall* particularly is of special Note, for its Diamond-like Stones, found in Rocks, ready shap'd, and polish'd by Nature, and wanting nothing but Hardness to bear the Price of Diamonds. *St. Vincent's Rock*, near *Bristol*, is also noted for yielding Plenty of *Crystal*. *Other remarkable Stones.*

The

Piæ's Wall.

The *Piæ's Wall* is worth our Notice, being a Piece of *Roman* Antiquity, little of which is now remaining. When the *Romans* settled here by Force of Arms, they were always harrafs'd by the *Piæ's*, on the side of *Scotland*. To stop their Inroads, the Emperor *Hadrian* caus'd a Wall of Earth to be built, extending from the *German* to the *Irish* Sea, the Space of 80 Miles, or 27 *French* Leagues, and caus'd it to be pallifado'd, Anno 123. *Severus* the Emperor built it up of Stone, with Turrets from Mile to Mile, and a Garrison therein. But the *Piæ's*, nevertheless, broke in through this Wall more than once. At last, *Ætius*, a *Roman* General, rebuilt it of Brick, in 430. but 'twas not long before it was pull'd down by the *Piæ's*. It was 8 Foot thick, and 12 Foot high from the Ground: Some Part of it is still to be seen, both in *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*.

Vortimer's Sepulchre in the Isle of Thanet.

At *Stonar*, the chief Place of the Isle of *Thanet* in *Kent*, is to be seen the Sepulchre of *Vortimer*, King of the ancient *Britons*, who having vanquish'd the *Saxons* in many Battles, and at last driven them out of the Island, order'd, before his Death, that he would be buried here, on a fond Conceit that his Corpse would fright them from landing any more upon this Coast. In that, *Scipio*-like, who having subdued the *Carthagenians*, ordered his Tomb to be turned towards *Africa*, to fright them from the Coast of *Italy*. But the *Britons* found the Difference between a King in the Field, and one in the Grave.

Alney, an Isle in the Severn.

Alney, in the *Severn*, is an *Island* famous in History for the single Combat fought in it (Anno 1016.) betwixt the *Saxon* King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, and *Canute*, King of *Denmark*, his Competitor for the Crown of *England*, in the View of their respective Armies: In which *Canute* being over-match'd by *Edmund*, they embraced each other, and agreed to divide the Kingdom between them, the South of *England* being allotted to *Edmund*, and the North to *Canute*. *Edmund* dying soon after, *Canute* seiz'd upon the whole, and was the first of the three *Danish* Kings that wore the Crown of *England*.

The Isle of Wight, formerly a Kingdom.

The *Isle of Wight*, near *Portsmouth* in *Hampshire*, is noted not only for its Fruitfulness, and excellent Wooll, but also for its having been once advanced to the Title of a Kingdom, by King *Henry VI.* in behalf of *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, his great Favourite, who was crowned King of *Wight*, and of the *Isles of Jersey* and *Guernsey*, in 1445. but dying two Years after, the *Isle of Wight* lost by his Death the Title of a Kingdom. For King *Edward IV.* the next Successor to *Henry*, bestowed this *Island* upon his Father-in-law, *Richard Woodville*, Earl *Rivers*, with the Title of Lord of *Wight*, as the Earl of *Derby* is Lord of the *Isle of Man*.

Abbies.

In the Times of *Popery* here were several *Abbies*, two among the rest chiefly to be mentioned. I. Called *Langley Abbey*, near *Watford* in *Hartfordshire* (the Birth-place of *Nicholas Break-spear*,

ſpear, who being elected *Pope*, took the Name of *Hadrian IV.*)
 II. The *Abbey* of *St. Edmund's Bury* in *Suffolk*, which was incomparable, for its Magnificence and Revenues.

C H A P. V.

Of the Populouſneſs of England; and the yearly Revenue of her Lands and Houſes.

'TIS, doubtleſs, a great Advantage for a Country to be ^{Populouſneſs} Populous, eſpecially ſo plentiful a Country as *England* is, ^{of England.} and that in ſeveral Reſpects. 1. For the Conſumption of its Commodities. 2. For the Improvement of Trade. 3. For the Strength and Wealth of the State.

The Republick of *Holland*, the moſt populous State of *Europe*, conſidering its Extent, is ſo well convinc'd of this Truth, that ſhe freely receives all Strangers that come thither to ſettle. The Magiſtrates take care of all poor Families that ſeek a Sanctuary there, till they are in a Condition to ſupport themſelves. All Religions are tolerated, though none but Proteſtants have a Share in the Government.

'Tis true, *England* is not altogether ſo populous, but comes little ſhort of it: Though great Numbers of Men, Women and Children, tranſport themſelves yearly into Foreign Parts, eſpecially to the *Plantations*; in *Aſia*, *Africa* and *America*, moſt of whom live and die there. But then their Loſs is happily ſupply'd by a perpetual Concourse of Foreigners: Otherwiſe *England* would go near to be unpeopled in leſs than half an Age. 'Twas happy for Us, that the *Saxons* and *Danes* agreed at laſt together, and intermarried: Next to whom the *Normans* came in, who contributed to people the Country. In the Reign of *Henry III.* this Nation ſwarm'd with *Pottewins*, whom that Prince took into his Protection. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, when the *Low-Countries* groan'd under the Perſecution of their *Spaniſh* Governor, above 30000 *Flemings* came to take Sanctuary here. And when *James I.* came from *Scotland* to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *England*, he drew hither after him an infinite Number of *Scots*. From that Time to this, *London* particularly has been conſtantly ſupply'd with Foreigners from moſt Parts of *Europe*; but above all with *French*, of whom we reckon at leaſt 30000, who fled from their Country under pretence of Perſecution.

To be convinc'd of the Populouſneſs of *England*, 'tis but comparing its Towns and Cities; particularly thoſe we call *Market-Towns*. Firſt, there are 28 *Cities*, or *Biſhops Sees*, though there are but 26 *Diocceſſes*. The Reaſon of it is, that *Bath* and *Wells*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, are united *Sees*.

C

Amongſt

Amongst those *Cities*, *London* alone, considered in its whole Extent, according to the *Bills of Mortality*, does probably contain one Million of Souls. Next to which *York*, *Norwich*, *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Canterbury*, *Bristol*, *Shrewsbury*, *Gloucester*, *Worcester*, *Oxford* and *Chester*, are the most considerable.

As for *Market-Towns*, there are above 650; besides many good Towns in which no Market is kept, and an infinite Number of *Villages*.

Yearly Rent
of Lands and
Houses.

The yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales* is computed to be Ten Millions Sterling. And that of Houses not let with the Lands, Two Millions. In all Twelve English Millions. Besides her prodigious Wealth in Jewels, Plate, Hoards of Money, rich Moveables, Merchandize, &c.

CHAP. VI.

England divided into 40 Counties; shewing the Extent of each, the Number of its Parishes, Market-Towns, and Members of Parliament. The Counties afterwards divided into Maritime and Inland.

WHEN the *Romans* were possessed of this Country, they did not divide it into *Provinces* or *Counties*, but distinguished it by the different Names they gave to its Inhabitants;

VIZ.

ATREBATHI, to the Inhabitants of Berkshire.	CORNAVII, of Cheshire, Stafford, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcester Shires.
BELGÆ, to those of Wiltshire, Somersetshire and Hampshire.	DAMMONII, of Cornwall and Devonshire.
BRIGANTES, of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmorland, and Cumberland.	DOBUNI, of Gloucester, and Oxfordshire.
CANTIANI, of Kent.	DUOTRIGES, of Dorsetshire.
CATIEUHLANI, of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hartfordshire.	OTTADINI, of Northumberland.
CORITANI, of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Nottingham, Northampton and Derby Shires.	REGNI, of Suffex and Surrey.
	TRINOBAENTES, of Essex and Middlesex.

ALFRED, one of the *Saxon* Kings, first divided *England* into Counties; viz.

Length.

	Length.	Breadth.	Parishes.	Mar. Towns.	Men b. of Parl.
Berkshire	45 m	25 m	140	12	9
Bedfordshire	24	14	116	10	4
Buckinghamshire	40	18	185	15	14
Cambridgeshire	35	20	183	9	6
Cheshire	45	25	87	12	4
Cornwall	70	40	161	27	44
Cumberland	50	38	58	14	6
Derbyshire	30	25	106	11	4
Devonshire	50	45	394	40	26
Dorsetshire	45	25	248	22	20
Durham	35	30	118	9	4
Essex	45	36	415	28	8
Gloucestershire	50	26	280	26	8
Hampshire	46	30	253	16	26
Hartfordshire	30	27	120	18	6
Herefordshire	35	30	176	8	8
Huntingtonshire	22	18	79	6	4
Kent	50	47	408	31	10
Lancashire	45	32	61	27	14
Leicestershire	30	25	200	12	4
Lincolnshire	60	35	630	35	12
Middlesex	29	16	200	7	8
Monmouthshire	25	20	127	7	3
Norfolk	50	35	660	33	12
Northamptonshire	45	20	136	13	9
Northumberland	40	30	460	12	8
Nottinghamshire	40	20	168	8	8
Oxfordshire	40	20	280	15	9
Rutland	12	9	48	2	2
Shropshire	34	25	170	16	12
Somersetshire	50	40	385	35	18
Staffordshire	44	27	130	19	10
Suffolk	45	30	575	28	16
Surrey	34	22	140	11	14
Sussex	60	20	312	17	20
Warwickshire	35	26	158	14	6
Westmorland	32	24	26	8	4
Wiltshire	40	30	304	25	34
Worcestershire	35	25	152	12	9
Yorkshire	80	70	563	58	30

Total 473

Of all which Counties, the last is of the greatest Extent, reaching in Length 80 Miles, or 27 Leagues. Cornwall is 70 Miles long; Lincolnshire and Sussex, 60; Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Kent, Norfolk, and Somersetshire, about 50 Miles each.

The Present STATE of Part I.

The Word *Shire*, which terminates the Names of most Counties, signifies originally a Partition, or Division: But, being used alone, 'tis a synonymous Word with *County*.

To the 473 *Members of Parliament*, mentioned in the *Catalogue*, p. 19. there are to be added 16 from the *Cinque Ports*, 45 from *Scotland*, and 24 from *Wales*, making in all 558. which is the Number of the *House of Commons* since the UNION.

Seven of the aforesaid *Counties* lie upon the *German Sea*, viz.

<i>Northumberland,</i>	<i>Lincolnshire,</i>	<i>Suffolk,</i>
<i>Durham,</i>	<i>Norfolk,</i>	<i>Essex.</i>
<i>Yorkshire,</i>		

Six upon the *Channel*, viz.

<i>Kent,</i>	<i>Hampshire,</i>	<i>Devonshire,</i>
<i>Suffex,</i>	<i>Dorsetshire,</i>	<i>Cornwall.</i>

Two at the *Severn's Mouth*, viz.

Somersetshire and *Monmouthshire*.

And Four upon the *Irish Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*. viz.
Cheshire, *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*.

The *Inland Counties* are,

<i>Berkshire,</i>	<i>Hereford,</i>	<i>Rutland,</i>
<i>Bedford,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Shropshire,</i>
<i>Buckingham,</i>	<i>Leicester,</i>	<i>Stafford,</i>
<i>Cambridge,</i>	<i>Middlesex,</i>	<i>Surrey,</i>
<i>Derby,</i>	<i>Northampton,</i>	<i>Warwick,</i>
<i>Gloucester,</i>	<i>Nottingham,</i>	<i>Wiltshire,</i>
<i>Hartford,</i>	<i>Oxford,</i>	<i>Worcestershire.</i>

C H A P. VII.

A particular Description of each County: Wherein Notice is taken of the Shire and Market-Towns, and of such Places as send Members to Parliament, having a ☉ prefix'd; and of Those, whence Noblemen take their Titles.

THE *Advantages* of *England* over most *Countries* in *Europe*, and her *Populousness*, cannot be better made out, than by a particular Description of her *Counties*. I therefore thought it proper to give the following succinct Account of 'em, for the Satisfaction of those who aim at a perfect Knowledge of this Kingdom.

B E R K.

BERKSHIRE, or the County of BERKS.

IS an Inland County, in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, and in the *Oxford* Circuit; a most pleasant Country, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses: The Air is good, and the Soil fruitful; yielding plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wild-fowl, Wooll, and Wood, especially Oak. The *Thames* and *Kennet* are its principal Rivers.

It gives the Title of *Earl* to *Henry Bowes Howard*, the present *Earl of Berkshire*, descended from *Thomas Howard*, who was created *Earl of Berkshire*, *Viscount Andover*, and *Baron of Charleton*, by King *James I.*

Market-Towns.

- ⊙ *READING*, the Shire-Town, Saturday.
 ⊙ *Abington*, M. & F. *Hungerford*, Wedn. *East-Isley*, Wedn.
 ⊙ *Windsor*, Saturd. *Newbury*, Thursd. *Langbourn*,
 ⊙ *Wallingford*, T. & F. *Faringdon*, Tuesd. *Oakingham*, Tuesd.
Maidenhead, Wedn. *Wanting*, Saturday.

Reading, 32 Miles West of *London*, seated at the Fall of the *Reading*. *Kennet* into the *Thames*, consists of three *Parishes*, and is pretty populous; noted for its Trade in *Malt*, and Manufacture of *Cloth*.

Abington, on the *Thames*, five Miles from *Oxford*, is a neat *Abington*. Town, having two *Parishes*, a *Grammar-School*, an *Hospital*, and a *Town-house* in the *Market-place*. This is one of those few *Borough-Towns* that send but one *Member* to *Parliament*, whereas the greatest Part send two, and *London* four. It gives the Title of *Earl* to *Montague Venables Bertie*, Son of *James Bertie*, who was created *Earl of Abington* by King *Charles II.* in 1682.

Windsor, also on the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, stands *Windsor*. upon a Hill; on the Top of which is the *Castle of Windsor*, a *Windsor*. Royal and most stately *Palace*, to which belongs a fair *Chapel*, *Castle*. wherein are installed the *Knights* of the most *Noble Order* of the *Garter*, and a magnificent *Hall* for the *Installation-Feast*. What is remarkable besides, is the great and spacious *Terrass* on one side of the *Castle*, yielding a most pleasant Prospect of several *Counties*. This *Terrass* was finished in the Reign of King *Charles II.* who kept his Court here, and laid out vast Sums of Money to beautify this *Palace*: In the *Chapel* whereof, *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.* are intombed.

Wallingford, also on the *Thames*, has been a Town of great *Wallingford*. Note, the *Guallena* of the Ancients, and the chief Place of the *Atrebatii*. In the *Saxons* Time it was fortified with a good *Wall* and *Castle*, and had twelve *Parish-Churches*. But now there is but one Church, and of its *Wall* and *Castle* nothing to be seen but their Ruins.

Maiden-
head.

Maidenhead is on the *Thames*. *Hungerford* and *Newbury* upon the *Kennet*. *Hungerford* noted especially for the Goodness of its *Trouts*, and Plenty of *Craw-Fish*. *Faringdon* for its Cloathing. *Oakingham* and *Newbury* for the Title of *Baron* they gave, the first to his late Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, and the last to the Duke of *Southampton*.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in *Lincoln Diocese*, and in the *Norfolk Circuit*, 73 Miles in Circumference, contains about 260,000 Acres, and about 12,170 Houses; is a fruitful Country, well stor'd with Corn and Cattle, especially the North Parts of it.

Market-Towns.

○ *BEDFORD*, the Shire-Town, Tuesd. and Sat.
Dunstable, Wedn. *Leighton*, Tuesd. *Biggleswade*, Tuesd.
Woburn, Friday. *Luton*, Mond. *Potton*, Saturday,
Amptbill, Thursd. *Shefford*, Friday. *Tuddington*, Sat.

Bedford.

Bedford, upon the *Ouse*, 38 Miles North of *London*, contains five *Parishes*. Anno 1548. King *Edward VI.* created *John Russel* Earl of *Bedford*, who was then *Baron of Tawestock*, Lord President of the Council, and Lord High Admiral: Which Dignity continued in a direct Line, till the late King *William* dignify'd *William Russel* with the Title of *Duke of Bedford*, now enjoy'd by *John Russel*, his Grandson.

Dunstable.

Dunstable, supposed to be the ancient *Magiovinium*, is noted for its excellent *Larks*; *Woburn* for its *Fuller's Earth*, and *Amptbill*, a Manor belonging to the Crown, for the Title of *Viscount* it gives to the Earl of *Ailesbury*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or the County of BUCKS.

ANother Inland County, in *Lincoln Diocese*, 138 Miles in Circumference, contains about 441000 Acres, and 18399 Houses; is very plentiful both in Corn and Pasture, particularly the *Vale of Ailesbury*, which feeds an infinite Number of Sheep, yielding excellent Wool. The *Tame*, *Ouse*, and *Coln*, are its principal Rivers.

Market-Towns.

○ *BUCKINGHAM*, the Chief, Saturday.
 ○ *Ailesbury*, Saturd. ○ *Marlow*, Saturd. ○ *Amersham*, Tuesd.
 ○ *High Wycomb*, Fri. ○ *Wendover*, Thursd. *Newport Pagnel*, Sat.
Colebrook, Wednesd. *Beaconsfield*, Thursd. *Ivingo*, Friday.
Stony Stratford, Fri. *Chebbam*, Wednesd. *Winslow*, Thursd.
Oakey, Monday. *Risborough*, Saturd.

Buck-

Buckingham, 44 Miles from *London*, stands upon the *Ouse*, ^{Buckingham.} over which it has three Stone Bridges. *George Villiers* was created by King *James I.* *Earl*, *Marquis*, and, at last, *Duke of Buckingham*; which Title lay extinct upon the Decease of *George Villiers*, the last *Duke* of that Name, who died without Issue in the Reign of the late King *James*. But Queen *ANNE* since reviv'd it in the Person of *John Sheffield*, late *Duke of Buckinghamshire* and *Normandy*.

Ailesbury gives the Title of *Earl* to *Thomas Bruce*, the present *Ailesbury*. *Earl of Ailesbury*: Which Title devolved upon him by his Father's Death, *Robert Bruce*, *Earl of Elgin* in *Scotland*, created *Earl of Ailesbury* by King *Charles II.* He died in the Post of *Lord Chamberlain*, under the Reign of King *James II.*

There is also in this County a Place call'd *Eaton*, situate upon ^{Eaton.} the *Thames*, over against *Windsor*, noted for its *College* and *School*, founded by King *Henry VI.* In this *School*, now in high Repute, there are 70 *Scholars* maintain'd gratis, and sent by Turns to the *Universities*, as Vacancies happen there.

Ascot, a Manor in this Shire, gives the Title of *Viscount* to the ^{A Scot.} *Duke of Chandos*.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houses; abounds in Corn and Pasture, Fish, Wild-Fowl, and Saffron. 'Tis true, the North Parts of it, call'd the *Isle of Ely*, are full of *Marshes*, and subject to be overflowed by the *Ouse*, and other Rivers, which make 'em unhealthful, and yield but little Corn: But this Defect is abundantly supply'd by their Plenty of Cattle, Fish, and Wild-Fowl.

In this County, not far from *Cambridge*, are the Hills call'd *Hog-Magog-Hills*, fortify'd by the *Danes* with three *Intrenchments*, part of which are still to be seen.

Market-Towns.

○ *CAMBRIDGE*, the Shire-Town, Saturday.

<i>Ely</i> , Saturday.	<i>Linton</i> , Thursday.	<i>Wisbech</i> , Saturd.
<i>Caxton</i> , Tuesday.	<i>Merche</i> , Friday.	<i>Soham</i> .
<i>Newmarket</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Roydon</i> , Wednesday.	

Cambridge, upon the *Cam*, 44 Miles North of *London*, is the ^{Cambridge.} *Camboritum* of the *Ancients*, now call'd *Cantabrigia*. In the *Romans* Time, *Cambridge* was one of their *Colonies*, and of the 28 Cities of *Britain*: Which *Roman Colonies* had their *Schools* of Learning, in which both the *Roman* and *British* Youth were taught

taught several Arts and Sciences. *Lucius*, a *British* Monarch, and the first *Christian* King, was instructed in the *Christian Faith* by the Doctors of *Cambridge*; among whom were *Eluanus* and *Meduinus*, sent by the King to *Rome*, for his fuller Satisfaction in Matters of Faith. Whether it were King *Lucius*, or Pope *Eleutherius*, that granted great Privileges to this University, I shall not determine. Certain it is, that it is most ancient, it being counted an University from the latter End of the second Age, when both *Lucius* and *Eleutherius* were living. 'Tis true, it came to Ruin by the Invasion of the *Saxons* and *Danes*; by whom the *Muses* were soon put to Flight; but they were afterwards recalled. Thus we must look upon *Cambridge*, 1. As a *Town*; and, 2. As an *University*.

As a *Town*, it consists of 14 Parishes. In Point of Situation, and good Air, 'tis granted that *Oxford* has the Advantage of *Cambridge*: But 'tis governed (as *Oxford*) by a *Mayor*, in Subjection to the University: To which he takes a solemn Oath, when he enters upon his Office, that he shall maintain the Privileges, Liberties, and Customs thereof.

As for Honorary Titles, *Cambridge* has been dignify'd, not only with the Title of an *Earldom* in several eminent Persons, but also that of a *Dukedom* in three Sons of the late King *James*, who died in their Infancy. But her late Majesty was pleased to revive it in the Person of *George Augustus*, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*; whom she created *Baron of Tewksbury*, *Viscount North-Allerton*, *Earl of Milford-Haven*, *Marquiss* and *Duke of Cambridge*: Now his present Majesty King *GEORGE* the Second.

As an *University*, which is the Glory of *Cambridge*, here are twelve *Colleges* and four *Halls*, all endowed, which the *Halls* in *Oxford* are not: And whereas *Oxford* is an *University* within a *Town*, *Cambridge*, on the contrary, is a *Town* within an *University*; most of its *Colleges* being seated in the Skirts of the *Town*, which afford them the more delightful Walks and Gardens.

The Names of the Colleges.

<i>Peter-House,</i>	Founded in	1284, by <i>Hugh de Balsbam</i> , Bishop of <i>Ely</i> .
<i>Corpus Christi, or</i>		1346, by <i>Henry of Monmouth</i> , Duke of <i>Lancaster</i> .
<i>Bennet-College,</i>		1348, and so named from its Founders.
<i>Gonville and Cajus,</i>		1441, by King <i>Henry VI</i> .
<i>King's College,</i>		1448, by <i>Margaret</i> , Wife to <i>Henry VI</i> .
<i>Queen's College,</i>		1497, by <i>John Alcock</i> , Bishop of <i>Ely</i> .
<i>Jesus College,</i>		1506, by <i>Margaret</i> Countess of <i>Richmond</i> , and Mother of <i>Henry VII</i> .
<i>Christ's College,</i>		St.

St. John's-College,	Founded in	1506, by the same.
Magdalen-College,		1542, by <i>Edw. Stafford</i> , the last Duke of <i>Buckingham</i> of that Name.
Trinity-College,		1546, by King <i>Henry VIII.</i>
Emanuel-College,		1584, by Sir <i>Walter Mildman</i> , Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sidney <i>Suffex</i> College,		1598, by <i>Frances Sidney</i> , Countess of <i>Suffex</i> .

Of all which Colleges, *Trinity* and *St. John's* College are the most beautiful. But *King's* College out-does them all by its most stately *Chapel*, one of the finest Pieces of Architecture in the World.

The Halls.

Clare-Hall,	Founded in	1343, by <i>Richard Badew.</i>
Pembroke-Hall,		1347, by <i>Mary de St. Paul</i> , Countess of <i>Pembroke</i> .
Trinity-Hall,		1353, by <i>William Bateman</i> , Bishop of <i>Norwich</i> .
Catherine-Hall,		1459, by <i>Robert Woodlarke</i> , Chancellor of the University.

By the Foundations of the aforesaid Colleges and Halls, a certain Number of Fellows and Scholars are kept and maintained by each College or Hall: And each of these is ruled according to the Rules and Statutes of the Founder.

Over each College and Hall there is a *Head*, call'd *Master*; except the *Head* of *King's* College, who goes by the Name of *Provost*; and the *Head* of *Queen's* College, by that of *President*.

Over the whole University there is, first, a *Chancellor*, chosen by the University, who is usually one of the prime Nobility. A new *Chancellor* may be chosen at *Cambridge* every three Years, or continue in the same Office *durante tacito Consensu Senatûs Cantabrigiensis*: But the *Chancellor* of *Oxford* is so *durante vitâ*. Under the *Chancellor* there is a *Commissary*, who holds a Court of Record for all privileged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of *Master of Arts*, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute Law, and by the Custom of the University.

Next to the *Chancellor*, is the *Vice-Chancellor*, who actually governs in his Stead the University. He is yearly chosen upon the third of *November*.

At *Cambridge* the *Batchelors of Arts* complete their Degree in *Lent*, beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*. And the first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, or the *Commencement*, wherein the *Masters of Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all *Faculties*, complete their respective Degrees. Here three Years after a Man has taken the Degree of *Batchelor*, he may take that of *Master of Arts*;

Arts; seven Years after which he may commence Batchelor in Divinity; and at the Expiration of three Years more he may go out Doctor.

A LIST of the Heads of Colleges and Halls in Cambridge.

<i>Peter-House, Mr. Whaley.</i> <i>Corpus Christi, or Bennet-College, Dr. Maufon.</i> <i>Gonville and Cajus, Doctor Gooch.</i> <i>Of King's-College, Dr. Snape.</i> <i>Queen's-College, Mr. Sedgwick.</i> <i>Jesus-College, Dr. Ashton.</i> <i>Christ-College, Dr. Towers.</i> <i>St. John's College, Dr. Newcombe.</i>	<i>Magdalen-Coll. Dr. Waterland.</i> <i>Trinity-Coll. Dr. Bentley.</i> <i>Emanuel College, Dr. Savage.</i> <i>Of Sidney-Suffex College, Dr. Adams.</i> <i>Clare-Hall, Dr. Morgan.</i> <i>Pembroke-Hall, Dr. Long.</i> <i>Trinity-Hall, Dr. Simpson.</i> <i>Catherine-Hall, Dr. Croft.</i>
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Magistrates.

<i>Chancellor of the University,</i> <i>Charles Duke of Somerset.</i> <i>High Steward, Earl of Anglesey.</i>	<i>Vice Chancellor, Dr. Adams.</i> <i>Proctors and Taxers chosen Annually.</i>
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Professors.

<i>King's Professor of Divinity,</i> <i>Dr. Bentley.</i>	<i>Dr. Smith, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.</i>
<i>Margaret Professor, Dr. Newcombe.</i>	<i>R. Bank, M. D. Anatomy Professor.</i>
<i>Casuistical Professor, Dr. John Colebatch.</i>	<i>Shaleet Turner, Professor of Modern History.</i>
<i>Physick Professor, Dr. Green.</i>	<i>Mr. Mickleborough, Professor of Chymistry.</i>
<i>Law Professor, Dr. Dickens.</i>	<i>Dr. Martin, Professor of Botany.</i>
<i>Mathematical Professor, Mr. Saunderson.</i>	<i>Mr. Aylmer, Lady Margaret's Preacher.</i>
<i>Hebrew Professor, Dr. Bouquet.</i>	<i>Dr. Middleton, Protobibliothec.</i>
<i>Arabick Professor, Mr. Chapelow.</i>	<i>Mr. Barne, Bibliothec.</i>
<i>Greek Professor, Mr. Taylor.</i>	<i>Mr. Taylor, Register.</i>
<i>Publick Orator, Dr. Williams.</i>	

Scarlet-Days.

<i>All Saints.</i>	<i>Easter-Day.</i>
<i>Christmas-Day.</i>	<i>Ascension-Day.</i>

Whit-

Whitsunday.

Trinity-Sund. Commencement.

The *Restoration-Day*, May 29.

At the two Fairs Proclaiming,
in *June* and *September*.

Michaelmas-Day, *September* the
29th.

Gun-Powder-Treason-Day, *No-*
vember the 5th.

To *Funerals*, *Clerums*, and *Supplications*,
All Doctors go as to *Congregations*.

Ely, is a Bishop's See, erected by King *Henry I.* in 1109. and *Ely*. taken out of the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*: *Harvey*, Bishop of *Bangor*, was the first Bishop of this See; whose Bishops had formerly the Powers and Rights of Counts Palatine, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* However, the Revenue of this Bishoprick is very considerable. As to the Town, its Situation in an *Isle*, made by several Rivers, renders it unhealthful. Nor is it considerable, either for Extent or Beauty; and its Cathedral, the Work of several Bishops, is its only Ornament.

C H E S H I R E, or the County of C H E S T E R.

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of *Chester*, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 72000 Acres, and 24054 Houses. It yields more Pasture than Corn, and is for the most part level; its greatest Hills being those which part it from *Stafford* and *Derby* Shires. There are in it several *Forests*, particularly *Delamere* and *Macclesfield* Forests. And so great a Number of *Parks*, that few Gentlemens Country Seats are without one.

There are also many *Heaths*, in which both Sheep and Horses feed; and some *mossy Plots*, the Moss whereof serves to make good Turfs.

Its principal *Rivers* are the *Dee*, which waters the South-West Parts; the *Weaver*, running through the Middle; and the *Mersey* Northward. The first has this Singularity in it, that it swells little in a Glut of Rain; but is most apt to swell and overflow, when the Wind is a long Time South.

Cheese and *Salt* are the chief Product of this Country, and both in great Request all over *England*.

But I must not pass by its Privilege of being a *County Palatine*, the Earls whereof were anciently vested with so great a Power, that they lived more like Princes than Subjects. The first Count (or Earl) of this Order was a Nephew of *William the Conqueror*; and the last was *Simon of Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*: After whose Decease, in the 12th Century, this County was re-annex'd to the Crown; so that the Prince of *Wales* is by Birth-right Earl of *Chester*, as he is Duke of *Cornwall*. However, this County enjoys to this Day its ancient Privileges, and the Palatine Courts are

are still kept at *Chester*, the Shire-Town, for Administration of Justice to the People of this County.

Market-Towns.

C H E S T E R, the Capital, Wednesd. and Saturd.

<i>Nantwich</i> , Saturd.	<i>Congleton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Altringham</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Middlewich</i> , Saturd.	<i>Fordeſham</i> , Wedneſd.	<i>Malpas</i> , Mond.
<i>Northwich</i> , Friday.	<i>Stöckport</i> , Frid.	<i>Knotſford</i> , Friday.
<i>Maccleſfield</i> , Mond.	<i>Sandwich</i> , Thursd.	<i>Tarvin</i> .

Cheſter.

Cheſter, 150 Miles North-Weſt of *London*, ſtands upon the *Dee*, 25 Miles from its Fall into the *Iriſh Sea*. Over that River is a fair *Stone-Bridge*, with eight Arches, and one Gate at each End of it. The Town is well inhabited, and drives a good Trade with *Ireland*. It contains ten Pariſhes; and as it is the moſt uſual Place where People take Shipping for *Ireland*, there is always a great Concourſe of Strangers going to, or coming from *Dublin*. The principal Streets have the Convenience of dry Walks or Galleries, that ſhelter one from the Rain. This is a deſenſible Place, fortified with good Walls, with Towers and Battlements, and a ſtrong Caſtle on the South-ſide. Upon the Diſſolution of the Monafteries by King *Henry VIII.* it became one of the fix new Biſhopricks; the other five being *Oxford*, *Weſtmiſter*, *Briſtol*, *Glouceſter*, and *Peterborough*: Amongſt which, *Weſtmiſter* was ſince made a Collegiate Church by Queen *Elizabeth*. The Cathedral ſtands on the North-Side, with the Biſhop's Palace, and the Prebends Houſes. 'Twas in this City that the *Saxon King Edgar* had his Barge rowed (by way of Homage) by ſeven petty *Britiſh Kings*, himſelf, as ſupreme Lord holding the Helm.

Nantwich.
Middle-
wich.
Northwich.

Nantwich, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich*, are noted for their *Salt Pits*; but the firſt eſpecially, which yields the beſt Salt. *Maccleſfield* has given the Title of an *Earl* to *Charles Gerard*, created *Earl of Maccleſfield* by the late King *Charles*, in 1679. alſo to *Brandon* and *Fitton*, his two Sons, who dying without Iſſue, the Title lay extinct, 'till it was reviv'd in the Perſon of *George Parker*, late Lord Chancellor of *England*. Buttons are the chief Manufacture of this Place, and *Gloves* that of *Congleton*.

Malpas.

Malpas gives the Title of *Viſcount*, and *Cholmondeley* that of *Earl* to *George Cholmondeley*.

C O R N W A L L.

A Maritime Country, in the Dioceſe of *Exeter*, is the moſt Western County of *England*, ſurrounded with the Sea on the North, South, and Weſt, and parted from *Devonſhire*, Eaſtward

ward by the *Tamer*, all but a small Tract of Land ; so that 'tis a perfect Peninsule, 150 Miles in Circumference. It contains about 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houses, but is none of the most fruitful Parts of *England*. 'Tis true, its Valleys are plentiful of Corn and Pasture, and the Hills famous for their *Tin* and *Copper Mines* ; and it abounds in *Wild Fowl*, *Woodcocks* especially ; and the Seas thereof in Fish. Here is the great Fishing of *Pilchards*, between *July* and *November* ; of which, vast Quantities are exported into *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. It yields also plenty of *Samphire*, *Eringo*, fine *Slate*, and *Marble*.

The People of this County are accounted the strongest in *England*, most skilful in Wrestling, and much addicted to that Exercise.

In short, this County is full of Wonders, as I have before observ'd. Here is the famous Port of *Falmouth*, the *Lizard Point* (being the *Ocrinum*, or *Dammonium Promontorium* of the Ancients) and the *Lands-End*, *Bolerium Promontorium*. Between these two stands *St. Michael's Mount*, a lofty Hill, which gives its Name to *Mounts Bay*. A Sandy Plain parts it from the Continent, which may be pass'd on Foot at low Water. There is an old Fort on the Top of this Mount.

Of all the Counties of *England*, *Cornwall*, *Cumberland*, and *Monmouthshire*, have most of *British Blood*. The first was a long time govern'd by its own Princes, call'd *Earls of Cornwall*, till *Egbert*, the first Monarch of *England*, made a Conquest of it in 809. Being re-annexed to the Crown in the Reign of *Edward III.* this Prince made his eldest Son *Edward*, call'd the *Black Prince*, *Duke of Cornwall* ; and ever since the eldest Son of *England* has born that Title, without Creation.

Market-Towns.

⊙ LAUNCESTON, the chief, Saturday.

⊙ <i>Leskard</i> , Saturd.	⊙ <i>Penryn</i> , W. F. & S.	<i>St. Austel</i> ,
⊙ <i>Lestwithiel</i> , Frid.	⊙ <i>Tregony</i> , Saturd.	<i>Boscasle</i> ,
⊙ <i>Truro</i> , W. & Sat.	⊙ <i>St. Ives</i> , W. & F.	<i>St. Columb</i> , Thursd.
⊙ <i>Bodmin</i> , Saturd.	⊙ <i>Fouay</i> , Saturd.	<i>Falmouth</i> , Thursd.
⊙ <i>Helfton</i> , Saturd.	⊙ <i>Kellington</i> ,	<i>Market-Jew</i> , Thursd.
⊙ <i>Saltaſh</i> ,	⊙ <i>Bossiney</i> ,	<i>Padſtow</i> , Saturd.
⊙ <i>Camelford</i> , Frid.	⊙ <i>St. German</i> , Frid.	<i>Penzance</i> , Thursd.
⊙ <i>Westſtow</i> , or Port Pigham.	⊙ <i>St. Michael</i> ,	<i>Redruth</i> ,
⊙ <i>Grampound</i> , Sat.	⊙ <i>Newport</i> ,	<i>Warbridge</i> ,
⊙ <i>Eastſtow</i> ,	⊙ <i>St. Mawes</i> ,	<i>Stratton</i> , Tuesd.

Launceſton, or *Dunhirvid*, is a goodly Town, 170 Miles from *Launceſton*. *London*, near the *Tamer*, which ſevers this County from *Devonſhire*.

Falmouth,

Falmouth. *Falmouth* is one of the best Ports of *England*, call'd *Falmouth* from its Situation at the *Fale's* Mouth. This is the Station of our Packet-boats for *Lisbon*. The same gave the Title of *Viscount* to the late Duke of *Northumberland*, a Natural Son of King *Charles II.* who created him Baron of *Pontefract*, *Viscount Falmouth*, and Duke of *Northumberland*.

Pendennis-Castle. Over-against *Falmouth* stands the Castle of *Pendennis*, built by *Henry VIII.* for the Security of this Coast.

Truro. *Truro* gives the Title of *Viscount*, and *Bodmin* that of *Baron*, to the Earl of *Radnor*. 'Tis a pretty good Harbour, as well as *Fouay*, *St. Ives*, and *Penzance*.

Isles of Scilly. These *Isles*, call'd in *Latin* *Silurum Insulæ*, and supposed by some to be the *Cassiterides* of the Ancients, lie about 60 Miles from the *Lands-End*, and are a Cluster of small Islands, to the Number of 145; one of them call'd *Scilly*, which gave Name to the rest, was then counted the chiefest: But *St. Mary* has got since the Pre-eminence, as the largest and most fruitful; yet it is but nine Miles about. But it has a very good Harbour, fortify'd with a Castle, built by Queen *Elizabeth*. These *Isles* were conquer'd by *Ethelstan*, one of the *Saxon* Kings of *England*, from which Time to this Day they are look'd upon as Part of *Cornwall*.

C U M B E R L A N D.

A Maritime County in the *North* of *England*, and in the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, is bounded Northward with *Scotland*, and Westward with the *Irish* Sea. It is 168 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825 Houses: As far North as it lies, 'tis a fruitful County; whose Hills yield good *Pasture*, and the Valleys plenty of *Corn*. There is abundance both of *wild Fowl* and *Fish*. For *Fewel* it yields *Pit-Coal*; and for other Uses there are large Mines both of *Copper* and *Lead*.

Wry-Nose, one of its highest Hills, is remarkable for its three Shire Stones, one Foot from each other; one in this County, another in *Westmorland*, and the third in *Lancashire*.

Besides its *Rivers*, of which *Eden* is the principal, here are several *Meers*, or small *Lakes*, particularly one called by the Name of *Ulles Water*, bordering upon *Westmorland*, and noted for yielding a most dainty Fish, call'd *Charr*.

'Tis Matter of Wonder, that in so Northern a County more *Roman* Antiquities should be found than in any other.

Northward is a Tract of Land call'd *Gillestand*, which gives the Title of *Baron* to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

'Tis observable, this County was possessed by the old *Britons* till the Reign of the *Saxon* King *Edmund*, *Ethelstan's* Son, by whom 'twas conquer'd in 946.

The same gave the Title of a Duke to his late *Royal Highness* Prince *George of Denmark*, who was created by King *William III.* Anno 1688. Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *Cumberland*; which Title is now given to Prince *William*, the King's second Son.

Market-Towns.

© *CARLISLE*, the Chief, Saturday.

© <i>Cockermouth</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Holm</i> , Saturd.	<i>Kirk-Ofswald</i> , Thursd.
<i>Whitehaven</i> , Thursd.	<i>Egermont</i> , Saturd.	<i>Longtown</i> , Thursd.
<i>Keswick</i> , Saturd.	<i>Alston-Moor</i> ,	<i>Ravenglas</i> , Saturd.
<i>Penrith</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Ireby</i> , Thursd.	<i>Wigton</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Brampton</i> , Tuesd.		

Carlisle, upon the *Eden*, 235 Miles from *London*, is a Bishop's *Carlisle*. See. The same is a Peninsula, surrounded on all Sides, but Southward, with the Rivers *Eden*, besides the *Caud* and the *Potterill*, which fall there into the *Eden*. This Town being ruined by the *Danes*, continued in that State till the Reign of *William II.* surnam'd *Rufus*, who rebuilt it. *Henry*, his next Successor, made it an Episcopal See. Now it has a good Wall, fortify'd with a great Castle on the West, and a Citadel Eastward, built by *Henry VIII.* This City gives the Title of an Earldom to a Branch of the Duke of *Norfolk's* Family; *Charles Howard*, descended from the Lord *William Howard*, third Son of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, being created Earl of *Carlisle*, by King *Charles II.* in 1661. who was sent by that King two Years after, with the Character of an *Ambassador Extraordinary* to *Peter Alexiowitz*, Czar of *Muscovy*, *Charles King of Sweden*, and *Frederick King of Denmark*. He had a Son, *Edward* by Name, who succeeded him; and another nam'd *Frederick*, born at *Copenhagen* in the last Embassy, who was kill'd in the Trenches at the Siege of *Luxemburg*. *Charles*, Son of *Edward*, is now in Possession of the Titles and Estate of this Family.

Whitehaven is a noted Port, especially for its Salt and Coal-*Whitehaven*. Trade. *Penrith* has a great many Tanners, and *Keswick* abundance of good Lead.

The Situation of this *Isle* is in the *Irish Sea*, 10 Leagues from *Isle of Man*. *Cumberland*. It reaches about nine Leagues in Length, and three in Breadth. The *Air* of it is cold, and the *Soil* yields abundance of Oats. Here is also plenty of Cattle, wild Fowl, and Fish. It contains 17 Parishes, has five Towns, and two Castles. There is a Hill in it of special Note for yielding from thence a Prospect of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. The Earl of *Derby* is Lord of the *Isle of Man*, but he holds it in Fee of the Crown. There is a Bishop of *Man*, but he is no Peer of the Realm, as other Bishops, because he does not hold his Bishoprick immediately of the Crown, but of the Lord of the *Isle*, by whom

whom he is chosen : He is confirm'd by the King of *Great-Britain*, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*.

D E R B Y S H I R E.

AN Inland County Northward, in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houses, is a plentiful Country of *Pasture*, *Corn*, and *Wood*, especially on the East and South Side. Here are also Quarries of *Free Stone* and *Marble*, abundance of *Mill*, *Lime*, and *Whet-Stones*, with *Coal*, *Lead* and *Iron-Mines*. It yields likewise both *Crystal* and *Alabaster*.

The River *Darwent*, which glides through this County from North to South, and falls into the *Trent*, divides it into two Parts, one *East*, and the other *West*.

North-Westward is the *Peak*, so famous for its Caves, Quarries, and Lead-Mines.

Market-Towns.

⊙ D E R B Y, the Shire-Town, Friday.

<i>Chesterfield</i> , Sat.	<i>Ashbourn</i> , Sat.	<i>Winstler</i> ,
<i>Wirksworth</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Bakewell</i> , Mond.	<i>Tiddleswall</i> , Wed.
<i>Bolsover</i> , Frid.	<i>Dronsfeld</i> , Thurs.	<i>Drawsfeld</i> .
<i>Alfreton</i> , Mond.		

Derby.

Derby, upon the *Darwent*, is a good Town, populous, and rich by its Trade. It consists of five Parishes. Over the River there is a fair Stone Bridge. The Steeple of one of its Churches is both very beautiful, and extraordinary high. The Hall, wherein the Assizes are kept, is a fair Building of Free-Stone.

In the Year 1486. *Thomas Lord Stanley*, Lord High Constable of *England*, was created Earl of *Derby* by *Henry VII.* which Title does still continue in the same Family, in the Person of *Edward Stanley*, the present Earl of *Derby*, and Lord of the *Isle of Man*.

Chesterfield.

Chesterfield gives the Title of an Earldom to *Philip Dormer Stanhope*, the Son of *Philip*, whose great Grandfather *Philip Lord Stanley of Shelsford*, in *Com. Not.* was created Earl of *Chesterfield* by King *Charles I.*

Scarsdale.

This Town is situated in a Valley call'd *Scarsdale*, which gives the Title of an Earl to *Francis Leake*, Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*, created Earl of *Scarsdale* by King *Charles I.* in 1645. to whom succeeded *Nicholas*, his Son, Father to *Robert Leake*, the late Earl, who was succeeded by his Nephew, *Nicholas Leake*, Son and Heir to *Richard Leake*, second Son to *Nicholas* Earl of *Scarsdale*.

Wirksworth.

Wirksworth is noted for its great Trade in Lead.

D E V O N.

DEVONSHIRE, or the County of DEVON.

A Maritime County in the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. It lies in the West of *England*, borders upon *Cornwall*, and is watered on two Sides with the Sea, viz. North and South. The Air is very good, and the Soil for the most part fruitful; but there are both *Hills* and *Woods*. This County abounds chiefly in *Corn*, *Pasture*, *Wool*, *Wild-Fowl*, and *Sea-Fish*. There are also *Tin* and *Lead-Mines*. Its chief Manufactures are *Kerseyes*, *Serges* and *Lace*.

The same has given the Title of an *Earldom* to three several Families, viz. the *Rivers*, *Courtney* and *Cavendish*. *William* Lord *Cavendish* of *Hardwick* was created Earl of *Devonshire* by King *James I.* in 1618. From whom descended in a direct Line *William Cavendish*, Lord Steward of the Household to Queen *Anne*, who was created Duke of *Devonshire* by King *William*, and is succeeded in his Honour and Estate, by *William* the present Duke of *Devonshire*, who is Lord President of the Council.

The People of this County are, with the *Cornish* Men, accounted the strongest in *England*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *EXETER*, the Capital, Wednesd. and Sat.

⊙ <i>Barnstaple</i> , Frid.	<i>Topsam</i> ,	<i>Dodbrood</i> , Wed.
⊙ <i>Clifton Dartmouth</i>	<i>Axminster</i> , Sat.	<i>Hartland</i> ,
<i>Hardnes</i> ,	<i>Autrey</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Hatherly</i> , Tues.
⊙ <i>Honiton</i> , Sat.	<i>Bampton</i> ,	<i>Houldsworthby</i> ,
⊙ <i>Okehampton</i> , Sat.	<i>Bow</i> ,	<i>Ilfracomb</i> ,
⊙ <i>Plimpton</i> , Sat.	<i>Bradwich</i> ,	<i>Kingsbridge</i> , Sat.
⊙ <i>Tavestock</i> , Sat.	<i>Brent</i> ,	<i>Kirton</i> ,
⊙ <i>Tiverton</i> , Tues.	<i>Chasford</i> ,	<i>Modbury</i> ,
⊙ <i>Plimouth</i> , M. and Th.	<i>Chimleigh</i> ,	<i>Moreton</i> , Sat.
⊙ <i>Totnes</i> , Sat.	<i>Cudleigh</i> , Sat.	<i>Newton</i> ,
⊙ <i>Ashburton</i> , Sat.	<i>Columpton</i> , Sat.	<i>Sheepwash</i> ,
⊙ <i>Boralsfon</i> ,	<i>Combmartin</i> ,	<i>Sidmouth</i> ,
<i>Biddisford</i> , Tues.	<i>Culliton</i> , Thurs.	<i>S. Moulton</i> .
<i>Torrington</i> , Sat.		

Exeter is so call'd from the River *Ex*, upon which it is situated, with a fair Stone Bridge over it, 138 Miles from *London*. 'Tis one of the principal Cities in *England*, by its Greatness, Trade, and Wealth. 'Tis said this City trades in *Serges* for 10000 *l.* a Week, one with another. It contains 15 Parishes: It is fortify'd with a good Wall and a Castle, and was made an Episcopal See in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, by whom

D

the

EVON.

the two Bishopricks of *St. Germain* in *Cornwall*, and *Kirton* in this County, are removed to *Exeter*.

This City gave first the Title of *Duke*, next that of *Marquis*, and at last the Title of an *Earl* to several Persons of distinguished Character. *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, was created Earl of *Exeter* by King *James I.* 1605. which Title is now enjoy'd by *Brownlow Cecil*.

Plymouth.

Plymouth is one of the best and most famous Ports in *England*, seated on the Mouth of the *Plim*, whence it got the Name of *Plymouth*. There are in it three Forts, a Castle, and a Citadel, this last built by the late King *Charles*, with a Chain for the Harbour's Safety, in Time of War. 'Twas from this Town Sir *Francis Drake* set Sail in 1577. to sail round the Terrestrial Globe. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Other Lewis Hickman Windsor*, Grand-Son of *Thomas Windsor*, created Earl of *Plymouth* by King *Charles II.*

Dartmouth.

Dartmouth, so call'd from the River *Dart*, on which it is situate, it is a very good Port, defended by two Forts. It contains three Parishes. King *Charles II.* created *William Leg* Baron of *Dartmouth*, whose Son *William* was advanced to the Dignity of an Earl by Queen *Anne*, and is now possess'd of that Title.

Topsham.

Topsham is the Port-Town for *Exeter*, about 4 Miles from it.

Torrington.

Torrington, upon the *Turridge*, gives the Title of a Viscount to *Patte Byng*.

Biddiford.

Barnstaple.

Biddiford and *Barnstaple* are two Inland Ports, Northward. The first on the *Turridge*, and the last upon the *Taw*, which meet together three Miles from the Sea, and fall in one Channel into it. These two Towns drive a pretty Trade, and have fair Stone Bridges, particularly *Biddiford*, the Bridge whereof is of that Height, that a Ship of 60 Tuns may safely pass under it.

Torbay.

Some Miles North of *Dartmouth* is *Torbay*, upon the Channel, the usual Rendezvouz of the Royal Navy, when sailing near this Coast, and forced back by contrary Winds. The *Star-Point* is not far from it.

Lundy-

Island.

This Island lies 50 Miles from *Devonshire*, North-Westward, and is much more remote from any other Continent. 'Tis but five Miles long, and two broad; but so surrounded with inaccessible Rocks, that there is but one small Entrance into it, where two Men can scarce go a-breast. What is most surprizing is, that lying so far in the Sea, it has the Advantage of several Springs of fresh Water.

D O R S E T S H I R E.

A Maritime County upon the Channel, lies East of *Devonshire*, in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses. 'Tis a pleasant

fant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattle, Wild-Fowl, and Fish. It yields also abundance of Hemp, and Quarries of Free-stone and Marble.

This County has given the Title of an *Earl* and *Marquis* to several Families, that of *Marquis* being extinct by the Death of *Henry Duke of Suffolk*, beheaded in the Reign of *Queen Mary I.* King *James I.* reviv'd the Earldom in the Person of *Thomas Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurst*, whom he created *Earl of Dorset* in 1603. from whom is descended in a direct Line, *Lionel Cranfield Sackville*, the present Duke of *Dorset* and *Earl of Middlesex*, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Market-Towns.

⊙ DORCHESTER, the Capital, Saturd.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| ⊙ Weymouth, Tues. and Frid. | ⊙ Pool, Mon. & Th. | Cerne, Wednesd. |
| ⊙ Lyme, or Lyme-Regis, | ⊙ Warham, Sat. | Evershot, |
| ⊙ Melcomb Regis, Tues. and Frid. | ⊙ Corfe-Castle, Th. | Frampton, Thurs. |
| ⊙ Bridport, | Cranborn, Wednesd. | Sherborn, Tues. & Sat. |
| ⊙ Shaftesbury, Sat. | Blandford, Saturd. | Milton, |
| | Bemister, | Stalbridge, |
| | Abbotsbury, Thursd. | Winbourn, Frid. |
| | Bere, | Sturmister, Thurs. |

Dorchester, the Antients *Durnovaria*, is pleasantly seated on *Dorchester*. the *Frome*, 10 Miles from the Mouth of it, and 85 from *London*. But it has been so ruined by the *Danes*, and next by the *Normans*, that it feels the Effect of it to this Day. The same was erected into a *Marquisate* by *Queen Anne*, in the Person of *Evelyn Pierpoint*, *Earl of Kingston*, and *Marquis of Dorchester*.

Weymouth, between *Dorchester* Northward, and the Isle of *Weymouth*; *Portland* Southward, is a good Port, at the Mouth of the River *Wey*, whence the Name of *Weymouth*. This Town gives the Title of a Viscount to *Thomas Thynne*, the present Viscount *Weymouth*.

Pool is another Port, rich and well built, almost surrounded *Pool*. with an Arm of the Sea, and call'd *Luxford-Lake*, so that there is but one Entrance into it on the Land's-side. Here the Tide ebbs and flows four times in 24 Hours.

Lyme, on the Side of *Devonshire*, is another Harbour, the *Lyme*; Town built on an Eminence of difficult Access, and not much resorted to, except by Fishermen. Here the Duke of *Monmouth* landed, coming from *Holland*, to oppose King *James II.* but his Attempt proving unsuccessful, he lost his Head upon a Scaffold.

Bridport, East from *Lyme*, was the only Place formerly for *Bridport*, the twisting of Ropes for the Royal Navy; and 'tis used still for that Purpose, the neighbouring Lands yielding Plenty of Hemp.

Shaftesbury. *Shaftesbury*, or *Shafton*, has a fair Prospect, and has been formerly a Place of Importance, when it had ten Parishes, now reduced into three. There are in it about 500 Houses, all built of Stone. And it gives the Title of an Earl to *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, derived to him from his great Grand-father of that Name, created Earl of *Shaftesbury* by the late King *Charles* in 1672.

Sherborn. *Sherborn* is noted for the fine Structure of its Church; and *Bindon* for the Title of an Earldom, conferred on *Henry Howard*, Lord *Walden*, now Earl of *Suffolk*.

Isles of Portland and Purbeck. These *Isles* I subjoin here, as belonging to *Dorsetshire*. *Portland*, some Miles South of *Dorchester*, is of no great Extent, but very fruitful, and of chief Note for its Quarries of Free-Stone, almost as durable as Marble. There is in it a Castle, call'd *Portland Castle*, built by *Henry VIII.* and on the Land-side another, call'd *Sandford-Castle*. These two Castles command all the Ships that pass into this Road, call'd the *Race of Portland*, the Sea having a strong Current here. This *Island* gives the Title of a Duke to *William Bentinck*, whose Grand-father was created Earl of *Portland* by King *William III.*

Purbeck, East of *Portland*, is about ten Miles long, and six broad. Here is found the *Marble*, commonly call'd *Purbeck Stone*; and excellent Clay for making *Tobacco-Pipes*, sold at *London* for 30s. a Tun. In this *Island* is the Town of *Corf*, with a Castle upon a Hill.

D U R H A M.

A Maritime and Northern County, commonly call'd the *Bishoprick of Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference, contains 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses. As it lies not far from *Scotland*, so the Air of it is the colder, and the Soil less fruitful. The *East Side* is the best, the *South* full of Marshes, and the *West* full of Rocks. The greatest Advantage this County has, consists in its *Coal*, *Iron*, and *Lead Mines*.

This is a *County Palatine*, the Bishop whereof had formerly a Right of Sovereignty, keeping his Courts of Justice, both Civil and Criminal: But most of those Rights are returned to the Crown. The Bishop however is still Earl of *Sadberg* in this County, and takes Place in the Episcopal College next to the Bishop of *London*.

Market-Towns.

☉ D U R H A M, the Capital, Saturd.
Aukland, Thursd. *Darlington*, Mond. *Bernard-Castle*, Wed.
Stockton, *Hartlepool*, *Wolsingham*.
Sunderland, Frid. *Stainthorpe*,

Durham,

Durham, upon the *Ware*, is 200 Miles from *London*. It *Durham*. stands upon several Hills, enjoys a pure Air, and has plenty of Provisions. Here excellent Bread is made. Its greatest Ornaments are the Castle, in which the Bishop resides, and the Cathedral near it, both on the Top of a Hill.

Aukland, or *Bishop's-Aukland*, on the *Ware*, is pleasantly situated, in a good Air, upon the Ascent of a Hill. The Bishop has here a stately Palace, and a fine Chapel, raised from its Ruins by Dr. *Cosius*, late Bishop of *Durham*.

Sunderland, at the *Ware's* Mouth, is surrounded with the Sea, at high Water, whence the Name of *Sunderland*. A Town noted for its Sea-Coal Trade. The same gave the Title of an Earl to *Robert Spencer*, Father to the present *Charles Spencer*, Duke of *Marlborough* and *Marquis* of *Blandford*, Great Grandson of *Henry Lord Spencer*, created Earl of *Sunderland* by King *Charles I.* in 1643. but slain the same Year in the first Battle of *Newbury*.

Hartlepool, upon a narrow Neck of Land shooting forth into the Sea, by which 'tis invironed on all Sides but the *West*.

Bernard-Castle, gives the Title of a Baron to the Lord *Gilbert Vane*, as *Raby-Castle* (also in this County) gives the same Title to *Thomas Wentworth*, Lord *Raby*, now Earl of *Strafford*, promoted to that Dignity by Queen *Anne*.

At the Mouth of the *Tine*, which parts *Durham* from *Northumberland*, is *Sheals*, the Station of the Sea-Coal Fleets. *Jarrow*, the Birth-Place of Venerable *Bede*, stands a little higher on the same River. And over-against *Newcastle* in *Northumberland*, *Gateshead*, the Receptacle of the Coal-Pit Men in these Parts. Between these two Towns there is a *Stone-Bridge* upon the River, with an Iron Gate in the middle, serving as a Boundary between these two Counties.

ESSEX.

A Maritime County in the East Parts of *England*, and the Diocese of *London*, call'd *Essex* from the *East-Saxons*, by whom it was inhabited. It is 146 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houses. Here the Air is temperate, but near the Sea and the *Thames* very moist, and the Inhabitants in those Parts subject to *Agues*. The Soil yields plenty of *Corn*, *Cattle*, and *Wood*. Here is also abundance of *Fish*, and *Wild Fowl*. In the North Parts *Saffron* grows to Admiration. And there are some Parts, the Soil of which is so rank, that after three Crops of *Saffron*, it yields good *Barley* for near 20 Years together, without Compost.

This County is water'd by a great Number of Rivers, besides the *Thames* that parts it from *Kent*, the *Stoure* from *Suffolk*, the *Lea* from *Middlesex*, and the little *Stoure* from *Hartfordshire*;

here's the *Coln, Chelmer, Crouch, Roding*, and many other Rivers, all yielding Plenty and Variety of *Fish*.

Lastly, This County has given the Title of an *Earldom* to several Families, particularly the *Mandevilles, Bobuns, and Bourchiers*. Also to *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, to *William Lord Parr*, and the *Devereux*. *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*, and Viscount *Hereford*, was General of the Parliament's Forces in the Reign of *Charles I.* which Title being extinct by the Death of that Earl's Son, King *Charles II.* reviv'd it in the Person of *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Wadham*, whom he created Earl of *Essex*, and Viscount *Malden*. His Grandson *William Capel* is now possessed of the Title.

Market-Towns.

⊙ COLCHESTER, the Shire-Town, Saturd.		
⊙ Harwich, Tuesf.	Ingerstone	Halsted, Friday.
⊙ Malden, Sat.	Harlow,	Haverill,
Chelmsford, Frid.	Bradfield,	Horndon, Sat.
Barking, Sat.	Braintree, Wed.	Raleigh, Sat.
Hatfield, Sat.	Billericay, Tuesf.	Maningtree, Tuesf.
Rochford,	Burntwood, Thursf.	Waltham-Abbey, Tu.
Rumford, Wed.	Dunmore, Sat.	Tbaxted, Frid.
Walden, Sat.	Cogshall, Sat.	Witham,
Epping, Th. & Frid.	Graves, Thursf.	Sudbury, Sat.

Colchester.

Colchester, on the *Coln*, lies 43 Miles North-East from London, and seven Miles from the Sea. This is a Town of great Antiquity, if the Tradition be true, viz. that it was built by *Coilus*, a British Prince, who reigned in the second Age. 'Tis also pretended to be the Birth-place of *Lucius* the first Christian King; of *Constantine* the Great, the first Christian Emperor; and of *Helena*, the first Christian Empress. The Town is large, and populous, and drives a good Trade in Woollen Manufacture. Its large and excellent Oysters, so much in request among the Antient Romans, are to this Day accounted the best in England. Its Walls and Castle shew it to be antient. This Town was very severely used by the Parliament's Forces in the Reign of King *Charles I.* It was reduced to great Streights by Famine, and the chief Commanders thereof, Sir *Charles Lucas*, and Sir *George Lisle*, shot to Death for having held out to the last. Lastly, 'tis noted for giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl Rivers.

Harwich.

Harwich is a Sea-Port Town, at the *Stoure's* Mouth, upon the Borders of *Suffolk*. This is the Station of our Pacquet-Boats for *Holland*. Its Situation is very advantageous, being almost surrounded with the Sea; but the Harbour is not fit for great Ships. It once gave the Title of a Marquis to *D. Schomberg*, which is now extinct.

Malden.

Malden, the Antients *Camalodunum*, stands upon the *Chelmer*, 10 or 12 Miles from *Colchester*, and much about the same Distance from

But *Ithancester* must not be forgotten, the *Othona* of the Ant-*Ithancester*.
tients, long since fallen to Ruin; in which the *Romans* kept a
strong Garrison for the Security of these Parts, infested by *Saxon*
Pirates.

GLOUCESTER, the Capital, Wed. and Sat.
Cirencester, Mon. **Tewksbury**, Sat. **Dursley**, Thursd.
and Frid. **Blackley**, Wed. **Camden**, Wedn.
D 4 **Newn-**

Newnham, Frid.	Fairfold,	Stow, Thursd.
Stroud, Frid.	Hampton,	Stanley,
Chiltenham, Th.	North-leech,	Tedbury, Wedn.
Lechlade, Tuesd.	Newent, Frid.	Wickware, Mond.
Marshfield,	Morton,	Thornbury, Saturd.
Colford,	Sudbury, Thursd.	Winchcomb, Saturd.
Dean,	Panswick, Tuesd.	Wotton, Frid.

Gloucester. *Gloucester*, the *Claudia Castra*, or *Glevum* of the Antients, stands upon the *Severn*, 80 Miles from *London*, West and by North. 'Tis a most antient City, large and populous, containing 12 Parishes; fortify'd of old with a good Wall, and a Castle of Free-Stone, but both fallen to Ruin. *Henry VIII.* made it an Episcopal See, or rather re-establish'd it, for it was a Bishop's See in the Time of the Antient *Britons*. The Cathedral is stately, in which *Robert*, eldest Son of *William the Conqueror*, and King *Edward II.* two unfortunate Princes, lie buried. This City has given the Title of a *Dukedom* to several Princes of the Blood. The last was *William*, Duke of *Gloucester* (*Queen Anne's* only Son) who died, aged 11 Years, *July 29, 1700.*

Cirencester. *Cirencester*, the *Corinium*, or *Durocornovium* of the Antients, is seated upon the *Churn*, 12 Miles South-East of *Gloucester*. In the Time of the *Romans* this was an important Place, but the *Saxons* and *Danes* so defaced it, that it could never recover its antient Lustre.

Tewksbury. *Tewksbury*, the *Theocicuria* of the Antients, is situate at the Influx of the *Avon* into the *Severn*, nine or ten Miles North of *Gloucester*, and drives a considerable Trade with its Woollen Manufacture.

Stroud. *Stroud* is a goodly Town, upon the River of that Name, over which it has a Bridge, and on the Banks of it many Fulling-Mills for Scarlet, the *Stroud Water* having a peculiar Quality to give the right Tincture.

Berkley. *Berkley* and *Dursley* do not lie far asunder, nor far from the *Severn*. *Berkley* gives the Title of an *Earl*, and *Dursley* that of a *Viscount* to *James Earl of Berkley*, Grandson of *George*, created *Earl of Berkley* by King *Charles II.* in the Year 1679.

HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSHIRE, otherwise call'd the County of SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS is a Maritime County, upon the Channel, between *Suffex* on the East, and *Dorsetshire* on the West, in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houses. It is a pleasant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty both of Corn and Grass, Wool, Wood, and Iron, and particularly noted for the Excellency of its Honey and Bacon.

On

On the West Side 'tis water'd by the *Avon* and the *Stour*, that meet together near the Sea; and on the East by the *Test*, and the *Itchin*, that join near *Southampton*.

Market-Towns.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| ○ <i>SOUTHAMPTON</i> , the Shire-Town, Tuesd. and Frid. | | |
| ○ <i>Winchester</i> , Wed. and Sat. | ○ <i>Whitchurch</i> , | <i>Havant</i> , |
| ○ <i>Portsmouth</i> , Thu. and Sat. | ○ <i>Yarmouth</i> , | <i>Kingsclere</i> , Tuesd. |
| ○ <i>Andover</i> , Sat. | ○ <i>Newport</i> , | <i>Ringwood</i> , Wedn. |
| ○ <i>Christ-Church</i> , | ○ <i>White-church</i> , | <i>Broding</i> , |
| ○ <i>Lemington</i> , Sat. | <i>Alton</i> , Sat. | <i>Odiam</i> , Sat. |
| ○ <i>Petersfield</i> , Sat. | <i>Farnham</i> , | <i>Rumsey</i> , Sat. |
| ○ <i>Stockbridge</i> , | <i>Basingstoke</i> , Wed. | <i>Waltham</i> , Sat. |
| | <i>Fordingbridge</i> , | <i>Alceston</i> , Thurs. |

Southampton, Lat. *Hantonia*, the *Clausentum* or *Trisantonum* *Southampton* Portus of the Antients, is 60 Miles from *London*, situate at the Mouth of the *Hampton*; that is, the *Test* and the *Itchin*, so call'd, where they run in one Channel. The Haven is good, and has a fair Key to it, but its Trade very much decay'd. It has now five Parishes. This is one of those Towns which are call'd *County Towns*, and are independent from the Lord-Lieutenant of the County. In 1547. *Edward VI.* created Earl of *Southampton*, *Thomas Wriothesley*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, which Title devolv'd in his Family upon three of his Successors, the last of which (being Lord High Treasurer) died without Issue Male, in 1667. and so the Title was extinct. Now *Southampton* gives the Title of a Duke to *William Fitzroy*, Duke of *Clearaveland* and *Southampton*, Son of *Charles Fitzroy*, Natural Son of *Charles II.* who was created by that King Baron of *Newbury*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*, in 1675.

Winchester, Lat. *Wintonia*, the *Venta Belgarum* of the Antients, is a Bishop's See, yielding the greatest Revenue of any Bishop in *England*, viz. about 8000 *l.* a Year. It stands upon the Banks of the *Itchin*, in a Vale between two Hills, 12 Miles from *Southampton*. In the *Romans* Time, *Winchester* pass'd for one of the chief Cities of *Britain*; and in the *Heptarchy* was the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxons*. This City has now five Parishes, and is adorned with a fine Cathedral, dedicated to the *Trinity*; in which lie interr'd many *Saxon* Kings with their Queens, two *Danish* and two *Norman* Kings. Here is also a fair Hall, where in the Assizes and Sessions are kept, and King *Arthur's* round Table, a Piece of great Antiquity, hangs up. A noble College, with a Publick School for 70 Scholars, taught here and maintained Gratis, from whence they are elected to *New-College* in *Oxford*, both which Colleges were founded by *William of Wickham*. *William Parvulet* Earl of *Wiltshire*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*,

England, was created Marquis of *Winchester* by King *Edward VI.* It was the second Title of the late *Charles Pawlet*, Son of *Charles*, advanc'd to the Dignity of a Duke by King *William III.* by whom he was created Duke of *Bolton*; and is now succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *Charles*, who enjoys several honourable Employments.

Portsmouth. *Portsmouth*, Lat. *Portus Magnus*, is one of the most famous Ports of the Island, and a Place of great Strength. It stands in the *Isle* of *Portsey*, which is 14 Miles about. Though its Air be unhealthful, and fresh Water scarce, this Town, nevertheless, is very populous, a Place of good Trade, and a Nursery of Seamen; and *Spithead*, in its Neighbourhood, the general Rendezvous of the Royal FLEET, sailing Westward, or returning Eastward. Here is a Dock for building Men of War, and Store-houses to fit them out. This Town gives the Title of a *Dutchess* to *Louissa de Queroüaille*, the present Duke of *Richmond's* Grandmother, who was created by King *Charles II.* in 1673. Baroness of *Petersfield*, Countess of *Farnham*, and *Dutchess* of *Portsmouth*, all three in this County.

Andover.
The Isle of
Wight.

Andover gives the Title of *Viscount* to the Earl of *Berkshire*. This *Isle*, call'd in *Latin*, *Vectis*, makes Part of *Hampshire*, and lies South-west of *Portsmouth*, being 60 Miles about, and containing 36 Parishes. 'Tis both a very delightful, and fruitful *Isle*. It abounds in Corn and Pasture, Wild Fowl, Fish, Hares, and Rabbits; and its Wool is counted almost as fine as that of *Lempster* in *Herefordshire*. In short, this *Isle* may be call'd the Garden of England.

There are two Market-Towns in it, both privileg'd to send Members to Parliament, viz. ☉ *Newport*, on Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and ☉ *Yarmouth*.

Newport.

Newport, the chief of the *Island*, is a pretty large Town, and well peopled. *Yarmouth* lies North-Westward, and is built of Free-Stone. Here is a Castle, and other Pieces of Fortification.

Cowes.

At the Entrance of *Newport* Haven lies *Cowes*, a noted Place for harbouring of Ships, the Town and Haven being defended by a Castle. West of *Newport* there is another Castle, called *Carisbrook* Castle, where King *Charles I.* was some time kept Prisoner.

Sandham.

South-East from this *Island* is *Sandham*, whence the neighbouring Bay is call'd *Sandham* Bay, also fortify'd with a Castle.

Spithead.
St. Helen.

Between *Portsmouth* and this *Isle* is *Spithead*, and two Leagues from thence *St. Helen*; which Road is much frequented by the Royal NAVY.

HARTFORDSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 451020 Acres, and 16569 Houses, is a fine and delightful County, bordering upon *Middlesex*. Here the Inhabitants breathe a wholesome Air, and the Soil yields plenty of Corn, Grass, and Wood. The *Lea* and *Coln* are its principal Rivers; Wheat, Barley, and Malt, its chief Commodities.

Market-Towns.

○ **HARTFORD**, the Chief, Saturd.

○ <i>St. Albans</i> , Sat.	<i>Buntingford</i> , Mond.	<i>Standon</i> , Frid.
<i>Barnet</i> , Mond.	<i>Barkway</i> ,	<i>Stevenidge</i> , Frid.
<i>Ware</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Baldock</i> , Thursd.	<i>Stortford</i> ,
<i>Berkhamsfed</i> , Mond.	<i>Hitchin</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Tringe</i> , Frid.
<i>Rickmansworth</i> , Sat.	<i>Hodsdon</i> , Thursd.	<i>Watford</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Hatfield</i> , Thursd.	<i>Roydon</i> ,	<i>Hempsted</i> , Thursd.

Hartford, upon the *Lea*, 20 Miles from *London*, a very ancient but decay'd Town, since the High-way was turn'd through *Ware*. There is a Castle in it, and three Parishes. 'Tis noted particularly for giving the Title of Earl to the Duke of *Somerset*.

St. Albans, on the *Ver*, was rais'd out of the Ruins of *Verulamium*, a strong Place of old, that stood on the other Side of the River. It deriv'd its Name from *St. ALBAN*, a Citizen of *Verulam*, the Proto-martyr of *Britain*, under the Empire of *Dioclesian*. To perpetuate the Memory of this Saint, the *Britons* built a Church here, which they call'd by his Name. *St. Albans* Church being destroy'd by the *Pagan Saxons*, *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, erected here a Monastery in Honour of Him, Annq 793. whose *Abbot* obtain'd from Pope *Hadrian*, the Precedency of all other *Abbots* in *England*. 'Twas near this Town, that *Richard* Duke of *York* routed *Henry VI.* and took him Prisoner; and that *Henry* recover'd his Liberty four Years after, by the Victory he obtain'd in this very Camp. *Sir Francis Bacon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign of King *James I.* was created by that Prince, Baron of *Verulam*, and Viscount *St. Albans*. There have been since three Earls of *St. Albans*, the last of which was *Henry Jermyn*, Lord Chamberlain to King *Charles II.* This Town, at present, gives the Title of Duke to *Charles Beauclair*, a Grandson of that Prince, who created his Father first Earl of *Burford*, and afterwards Duke of *St. Albans*.

Barnet

Barnet.

Barnet is noted, both for its Mineral Waters, and the Victory gain'd here by the House of *York*, over that of *Lancaster*; *Berkhamsted*, for its antient Castle, in which the Duke of *Cornwall* did formerly reside; *Hitchin*, for its School; and *Ware*, upon the *Lea*, for its artificial River, supplying a good Part of *London* with fresh Water, tho' at 20 Miles Distance. The same is of note besides, for the fine Road from thence to *London*, being gravelly, large, and smooth, with neat Towns and Villages upon it, from Mile to Mile, and many Country Seats.

Hatfield.
Hodsdon.

Hatfield and *Hodsdon* are also seated on the *Lea*. The first in a most pleasant Situation, near *Hatfield House*, once a Royal Palace, but King *James I.* exchanged it with the Earl of *Salisbury* for *Theobalds*, near *Hodsdon*, in the same County.

Roxton.

Roxton stands partly in this County, and partly in that of *Cambridge*. The Inhabitants of this Place carry on a great Trade in Malt.

Langley-
Abbey.

Near *Watford* stood formerly *Langley Abbey*, the Birth-place of *Nicholas Breakspear*, who being advanced to the Papal Dignity, assumed the Name of *Hadrian IV.*

HEREFORDSHIRE.

AN Inland County in *Hereford* Diocese, towards *Wales*, 100 Miles in Circumference, contains about 660000 Acres, and 15000 Houses, abounds in all Things necessary for Life, particularly Corn, Wool, Salmon, and Cyder. Its Wool and Cyder are counted the best in *Great-Britain*; and yet this Cyder is made of the *Redstreak Apple*, scarce eatable, but growing no where so well as in this County.

Market-Towns.

☉ **HEREFORD**, the Shire-Town, Wed. Frid Sat.
 ☉ *Lempster*, Frid. *Ross*, Thursd. *Ledbury*, Tuesd.
 ☉ *Weobly*, Thursd. *Pembridge*, Tuesd. *Bromyard*, Mond.
Kyneton, Wednesd.

Hereford.

Hereford, 150 Miles from *London*, stands upon the *Wye*, in a very fruitful Soil. This Town was built out of the Ruins of *Aricomum*, which stood where *Kenchester* now is, not far distant from it. It had formerly a *Castle*, built by the *Normans*, but since fallen to Ruin. It was formerly honoured with the Title of an *Earldom*, and afterwards with that of a *Dukedom*. At present, it gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the Lord *Price Devereux*.

Lempster.

Lempster is noted for the Goodness of its Bread and Wool, and for the Title of a *Baron* it gives to the Lord *Thomas Farmer*, who was created Earl of *Pontefract*, alias *Pomfret*, by King *George I.* and is now Master of the Horse to the Queen.

HUNT.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln* (call'd by some, in a jocular Sense, *Willowshire*, for its Plenty of Willows) is 67 Miles in Circuit, contains about 240000 Acres, and 8217 Houses, and was formerly a very woody Country, and consequently most proper for Hunting, whence the Name of *Huntingtonshire*. Now 'tis an open Country, marshy on the North-East Side, but plentiful of Pasture. In general, 'tis a pleasant Country, diversify'd with Hills, and yielding Plenty both of Corn and Cattle. Amongst its Rivers, the *Ouse* is the principal.

Market-Towns.

☉ *HUNTINGTON*, the Chief, Saturd.

St. Ives, Mond.

St. Neots, Thursd.

Yaxley, Tuesd.

Kimbolton, Frid.

Ramsay, Wednesd.

Huntington, upon the *Ouse*, 50 Miles from *London*, is a pleasant Town, which formerly consisted of 15 Parishes, now reduced to four. Over the River it has a *Stone-Bridge*, leading to *Godmanchester*, on the other Side of the River. Here is a good Publick School. Anno 1529. *George Hastings* was created Earl of *Huntington* by King *Henry VIII.* which Title continues to this Day in the Person of *Theophilus Hastings*, directly descended from that Noble Family.

St. Ives and *St. Neots* are noted for their Medicinal Waters. *St. Ives*. The first is of note besides, as well as *Kimbolton*, for the Title of *Baron* they give, *St. Ives* to the Earl of *Sandwich*, and *Kimbolton* to the Duke of *Manchester*. *Ramsay* was famous of old for its rich Abbey.

K E N T, Lat. *Cantium*.

A Maritime County, at the East Part of the Channel, in the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*, is 160 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1248000 Acres, and 39242 Houses. According to the different Nature of its Soil, 'tis divided into three Parts, viz. the *Downs*, which have Health without Wealth; the *Marshy-Parts*, that have Wealth without Health; and the *Middle*, that has Health and Wealth. One Part of this County is woody, another plentiful of Corn, and the third of Pasture. Its Soil yields Plenty of *Wheat* in some Places, in some *Barley*, and in others excellent *Cherries* and *Pippins*.

Besides the *Thames* that parts it from *Essex*, here is the *Medway*, the *Stoure*, and other Rivers. The *Medway* Salmon is excellent,

cellent, and the Trouts of *Fordwich*, near *Canterbury*, are of a prodigious Size.

'Twas in this County the *Saxons* got their first Footing, and embrac'd the Christian Faith, by the Preaching of *Austin* the Monk. In the Time of the Heptarchy, this County alone made one of the seven Kingdoms.

When the *Normans* invaded *England*, *William* the Conqueror confirm'd the antient Privileges of the *Kentish* Men, call'd *Gavelkind*; by which, *First*, The Heir-Males share all the Lands alike. *2dly*, Tho' the Father be convicted of Treason, or the like, yet the Sons enjoy his Inheritance; whence the Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*.

This County has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families. *Edmund de Grey*, Lord *Ruthen*, was created Earl of *Kent* by King *Edward IV.* in 1465. which Title has continu'd ever since in his Family, till Queen *Anne* was pleas'd to improve it into that of a *Duke*, in the Person of *Henry de Grey*, who was Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.

Market-Towns.

© *CANTERBURY*, the Capital, Wed. and Sat.

© <i>Rochester</i> , Frid.	<i>Bromley</i> , Thursd.	<i>Lid</i> , Thursd.
© <i>Maidstone</i> , Thursd.	<i>Cranbrook</i> , Sat.	<i>Sevenoake</i> , Sat.
© <i>Dover</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Cray</i> , Wedn.	<i>Tenterden</i> , Frid.
© <i>Sandwich</i> , W. & S.	<i>Dartford</i> , Sat.	<i>Malling</i> , Sat.
© <i>Rumney</i> , Thursd.	<i>Eltham</i> , Mond.	<i>Milton</i> , Sat.
© <i>Quecnborough</i> , <i>Smarden</i> , Frid.	<i>Faversham</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Tunbridge</i> , Frid.
<i>Hithe</i> , Sat.	<i>Folkstone</i> , Thursd.	<i>Westram</i> , Wedn.
<i>Appledore</i> ,	<i>Goodburst</i> ,	<i>Woolwich</i> , Frid.
<i>Albford</i> ,	<i>Gravesend</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Wrotham</i> , Tuesd.
	<i>Lenham</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Wye</i> , Thursd.

Canterbury. *Canterbury*, Lat. *Cantuaria*, upon the *Stoure*, is 54 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a very antient, and has been a fair and flourishing City; the Beauty and Glory whereof decay'd much (as the Tradition goes) ever since the rich Shrine of Archbishop *Becket* was pulled down, since the Subversion of *St. Austin's* Monastery, and the Loss of *Calais*.

The *Cathedral-Church* is very fine, in which eight Kings of *Kent* lie interr'd, and *Becket's* Tomb is to be seen. It has the Honour of being the See of the Primate of *England*, as *London* was in the Time of the Christian *Britons*. In 568. the See was settled here in the Person of *St. Austin* the Monk, after he had converted the *Kentish Saxons* to the Christian Faith, which afterwards spread it self among the other *Saxons* of the *Heptarchy*. The Archbishops had a Palace here, which having been ruin'd, they now reside at *Lambeth-House* on the *Thames*, over-against *Westminster*. *Canterbury* consists of about Fourteen Parishes.

Here is a Royal School, and several Hospitals. And the City is partly inhabited by *Walloons*, an industrious People in their Manufacture of Stuffs.

Rochester, Lat. *Rossa*, on the *Medway*, is 27 Miles from *London*. This is also an antient City, and an Episcopal See, whose Revenue is but small; and therefore the Deanry of *Westminster* is annex'd to it. Here is one of the fairest Bridges in *England*, built by Sir *Robert Knolles*, in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* *William* the Conqueror built a Castle in this Town, now fallen to Ruin. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Hyde*, who is also Earl of *Clarendon*.

Maidstone, Lat. *Madus*, *Vagniacum*, on the *Medway*, is one of *Maidstones*: the best Towns in *Kent*, in which the Assizes are held.

Dover, Lat. *Dubris*, antiently *Darvernum*, or *Durovernum*, is *Dover*. a Sea Port Town, over-against *Calais* in *France*, from which 'tis but 7 Leagues distant. This is the Station for the *Pacquet-Boats* that are appointed for *France* in time of Peace, which makes *Dover* a great Thorough-fare. There is a Mole, that has been long repairing; and on the Top of a high and steep Rock stands *Dover Castle*, commanding this Road, and supposed to have been built by the *Romans*. *Dover* is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, which enjoy great Privileges, and whose Members of Parliament are call'd *Barons* of the *Cinque-Ports*. To which, three others have been annexed, making the Number Eight, four whereof are in this County, viz. *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Rumney*, and *Hithe*; and the rest in *Sussex*, viz. *Hastings*, *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, and *Seaford*. *Dover* has formerly given the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Carey*, and *John Carey*, his Son; now it gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Douglass*, Duke of *Queensbury* and *Dover*.

Sandwich, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, was built out of the Ruins of *Rutupia*, a famous Town in the Time of the *Romans*. It decay'd in the *Saxons* Time, and was utterly ruin'd by the *Danes*. Being rais'd again from its Ruins, it had the Misfortune to be reduced into Ashes in King *John's* Reign; after which, it was rebuilt: But in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Mouth of its Haven was so choak'd up by a Ship of great Burden which sunk in it, that it prov'd incurable. Anno 1660. the late King *Charles* created *Edward Montague*, Baron of *St. Neots*, Viscount *Hitchingbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*, who was slain in 1672. in a Sea-fight against the *Dutch*. To whom succeeded *Edward*, his eldest Son; and next to him, *Edward*, who was also succeeded by *John Montague*, the present Earl of *Sandwich*.

Rumney, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, has given the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Sidney*, created Earl of *Rumney* by the late King *William*; by whose Death the Title is extinct. In *Rumney Marsh*, as in other Parts of *England*, there are found great *Timber-Trees* lying along under ground, as black as *Ebony*, and fit for Use when dried in the Sun.

Feverſham. *Feverſham* gave the Title of an Earl to *Lewis Duras*, M^{arquis} of *Blanchfort* in *France*, naturaliz'd in *England* by Act of Parliament, who died in the Year 1709. and the Honour became extinct.

Graveſend. *Graveſend* upon the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, is a great Thorough-fare betwixt *London* and *Dover*.

Tunbridge. *Tunbridge* is noted for its Mineral Waters, not far from it; which Place is much reſorted unto, in the Summer, by Perſons of Quality, and others. *Bromley*, for its College, or Hoſpital, founded by Dr. *Warner*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor Miniſters Widows. Here each Widow has her Apartment, and 20*l.* per Annum duly paid. For their publick Devotion, there is a Chaplain provided with fair Lodgings, and 50*l.* a Year.

Woolwich. *Woolwich*, upon the *Thames*, is of Note only for its Royal Docks; *Wye*, and *Sevenoke*, for their Grammar-Schools; this laſt alſo, for its Hoſpital.

But, beſides all thoſe Market-Towns, there are other Places worth taking notice of, particularly,

Chatham. *Chatham*, on the *Medway*, adjoining to *Rocheſter*; in which are ſeveral Docks and Store-houſes for Ships of War, and where the biggeſt of them are laid up in Winter. This Place gives the Title of a Baron to the Duke of *Argyll*.

Deptford. *Deptford* upon the *Thames*, in which are alſo ſeveral Docks, and Store-houſes for the Royal Navy.

Greenwich. *Greenwich*, alſo on the *Thames*, 3 Miles Eaſt of *London-Bridge*; a very delightful Place. Here is an old Royal-Houſe, in which *Henry VIII.* was born, and his Son *Edward VI.* died, with a fine Park belonging to it. But nothing ſets off this Place with greater Advantage, than the ſtately Hoſpital built there, by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for diſabled Seamen. By which Foundation, Proviſion is alſo made for the Widows and Children of ſuch as happen to be ſlain, or drowned in Sea-Service. Laſtly, *Greenwich* gives the Title of Duke to *John Campbell*, Lord *Chatham*.

Deal. *Deal* in the *Dorſets*, much reſorted unto by Mariners, and fortified with a Caſtle.

Sheerneſs. *Sheerneſs*, a ſtrong Fortreſs, ſituate at the Influx of the *Medway* into the *Thames*, and commanding all Ships that go in and out.

Iſles of Thane: and Shepey. Thiner. Theſe two Iſles belong to this County, and are much of the ſame Extent; that is, 8 Miles in Length, and 6 or 7 in Breadth.

Thanet is plentiful both of Corn and Paſture. This is the Place in which the Saxons ſet their firſt Footing in *Britain*. The ſame gives the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Tuſton*, a fourth Son of *John Tuſton*, Son of *Nicholas Lord Tuſton*, who was created Earl of *Thanet* by King *Charles I.* 1628. The Honour and Eſtate is now in the Poſſeſſion of *Sackville Tuſton*, Earl of *Thanet*.

Shepey,

Shepey, the *Toliapis* of the Ancients, seems to be so call'd from *Shepey*. the Word *Sheep*, this Island feeding a vast Multitude of them.

⊙ *Queenborough*, on the West-side of it, is its chief Place, and *Queenbo-* is privileged to send two Members to Parliament; and gives rough. the Title of Duke to *Charles Douglas*, Duke of *Dover* and *Queensbury*.

LANCASHIRE, or the Dutchy of LANCASTER.

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of *Chester*, bounded Westward with the *Irish* Sea, is 170 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1150000 Acres, and 40202 Houses. Here the Air is very good, of all Maritime Counties the least subject to Fogs, and the Inhabitants generally strong bodied. The Soil is partly upon the Level, yielding for the most part Plenty of Wheat and Barley, and the Bottom of the Hills excellent Oats. But the Hilly Parts Eastward are generally stony and barren.

In the flat Country there are Marshes that yield very good *Marshes*. Turfs for Fewel. And there are found sometimes whole Trees growing under Ground; and other Plants, as *Camden* tells us.

The *Mersey*, *Ribble*, and *Lon*, are its principal Rivers, all *Rivers*. running from East to West, and emptying themselves into the *Irish* Sea. The first parts this County from *Cheshire* on the South, the *Ribble* waters the middle Parts of it, and the *Lon* its Northern Parts.

This County has also several Meers in it, of which *Minander Meers*. and *Merton* are the principal. The first is about ten Miles long, and four broad, the biggest standing Water in *England*, and separates Part of *Lancashire* from *Westmoreland*. The Water of it is very clear, and the Bottom full of Pebbles; whence the Saying, that *Minander Meer* is all paved with Stone. The same breeds abundance of Trouts, Pikes, and Pearches: And particularly a most dainty Fish, call'd *Charr*, not to be found elsewhere, except in *Ulles Water*, another Meer bordering upon *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*.

How barren soever some Parts of this County may be, yet it yields for the most part Plenty of Corn and Grass, and in general all Sorts of Provisions. It abounds especially in Wild-Fowl and Fish; and the *Lancashire* Oxen, as also those of *Somersetshire*, are of a prodigious Bigness.

For Fewel, it yields both Turfs, and abundance of Pit-Coal, with one Sort of which many curious Utenfils and Toys are made, as fine to look upon as Jett. For building, here are several Quarries: And Flax thrives here to Admiration.

Of all the Counties in *England*, none has so many *Roman-Catholicks*. If we believe common Report, here are also many *Witches*, by which perhaps, in a jocular Sense, are meant the

Fair Sex, this County being noted for breeding Women of a most charming Complexion.

Lastly, This is a *County Palatine*, which has given the Title of a Duke to several Princes of the Blood; particularly to *Henry Plantagenet*, who died of the Plague in 1362. to *John of Gaunt*, Fourth Son of *Edward IV.* who marry'd the Heirefs of *Henry*; to *Henry of Bullingbroke* his Son, afterwards King of *England*, under the Name of *Henry IV.* who re-annex'd this Dutchy to the Crown, but left the Government of it (as before) to its proper Officers.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *LANCASTER*, the chief, Saturday.

⊙ <i>Clithero</i> , Sat.	<i>Cartmel</i> , Mond.	<i>Garstang</i> , Thursd.
⊙ <i>Liverpool</i> , Sat.	<i>Colne</i> , Wed.	<i>Kirkham</i> , Tuesd.
⊙ <i>Preston</i> , W.F.&S.	<i>Bury</i> , Thursd.	<i>Hornby</i> , Mond.
⊙ <i>Wigan</i> , M. & Fr.	<i>Burnley</i> ,	<i>Leigh</i> ,
⊙ <i>Newton</i>	<i>Charnley</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Ormkirk</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Manchester</i> , Sat.	<i>Dalton</i> , Sat.	<i>Poulton</i> , Mond.
<i>Warrington</i> , Wedn.	<i>Eccleston</i> ,	<i>Prescot</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Bolton</i> , Mond.	<i>Hawkshead</i> , Mond.	<i>Ulverston</i> , Thursd.
<i>Blackbourn</i> , Mond.	<i>Haslingden</i> , Wedn.	<i>Rochdale</i> , Tuesd.

Lancaster. *Lancaster*, the *Mediolanum*, or (according to *Camden*) the *Longovicum* of the Antients, lies 187 Miles from *London*, and five from the *Irish* Sea. 'Tis call'd *Lancaster*, or *Loncaster*, from the River *Lon*, on which it is situate, and over which there is a fair Stone Bridge, with five Arches. Upon a Hill, near the River, stands a small Castle, which is now the County Goal, and wherein are held the Assizes. The Town has only one Parish; whose Church is fair and spacious.

Manchester. *Manchester*, Lat. *Mancunium*, does much excel *Lancaster*, it being a fair, rich, and populous Place, seated upon the *Spelden*, in the Borders of *Cheshire*. Here is a very fair Colledge, and Market-Place. But its Collegiate Church, with a Chair of excellent Workmanship, are the greatest Ornament of this Town; which thrives very much by its Manufacture of Woollen, Cottons, and Linnen. The same was dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Charles Mountague*, late Earl of *Manchester*, being descended from *Henry Lord Mountague*, who was created by *Charles I.* Viscount *Mandeville*, and Earl of *Manchester*, in 1625. He was then President of the Council, and Lord High Treasurer. The Honour and Estate is now in the Possession of *William Mountague*, Duke of *Manchester*.

Liverpool. *Liverpool* is a Sea-Port Town, at the *Mersey's* Mouth, and a Place of good Trade. On the South-side 'tis fortify'd with a Castle,

Castle, built by King *John*; and on the West with a fair and strong Tower upon the River.

Preston, upon the *Ribble*, is one of the principal Towns, both *Preston*. for Extent and Beauty. Therefore 'tis honoured with the Court of *Chancery*, and the Offices of *Justice* for *Lancaster*, as a *County Palatine*.

Warrington, upon the *Mersey*, is a goodly Town, with a fair *Warrington*, Stone Bridge over the River, leading to *Cheshire*. It gives the Title of an *Earl* to *George Booth*, Son of *Henry*, Baron *de la Mere*, who was created *Earl of Warrington* by the late King *William*.

Wigan has a good Living, annex'd to the Bishopricks of *Chester*. *Wigan*. *And Hornby* is noted for its Castle, in which the Lord *Morley* and *Mounteagle* did formerly reside; but is now in the Possession of the Heirs of Colonel *Francis Charters*, a Gentleman universally known.

To the Towns aforesaid I shall add here *Ribchester*, not far *Ribchester*. from *Preston*, supposed to be the *Bretenomacum* of the Antients. A Town, which in its flourishing Time, was said to be the richest in *Christendom*. Certain it is, that so many Pieces of *Roman* Antiquity have been dug up in this Neighbourhood, that it was probably a Place of great Importance among the antient *Romans*.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, is 96 Miles in Circuit, contains about 560000 Acres, and 18700 Houses, enjoys a good Air, and abounds in Corn and Pasture. Pease and Beans particularly thrive here to Admiration. It yields also Plenty of Sea Coals, and the Wooll of its Sheep is the largest in *England*. Its principal Rivers are the *Stoure*, *Reek*, and *Swift*.

Market-Towns.

○ *LEICESTER*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.
Abby de la Zouch, Sat. *Hallaton*, Thursd. *Milton*, Tuesd.
Bilsdon, Frid. *Hinkley*, Mond. *Mount-Sorrel*, Mon.
Bosworth, Wedn. *Lutterworth*, Th. *Waltham-Would*, Th.
Harborough, Tues. *Loughborough*, Th.

Leicester, upon the *Stoure*, 80 Miles from *London*, is pleasant-*Leicester*. ly seated, and adorned with several fair Buildings. It consists of five *Parishes*. It has been formerly a large, rich, and populous Town. It had a Collegiate-Church, an Abbey, and for its Defence, a Castle: But it was dismantled by *Henry II.* who besieged and took it, upon a Rebellion raised against him by *Robert Crouch*, Earl of *Leicester*. Here the Nero of *England*, *Richard III.* was interred, being slain at *Bosworth* Fight. The Dignity of *Earl of Leicester*, is antienter than the Conquest of

England by the Normans; there having been three Earls of *Leicester* in the Saxons Time; viz. *Leofrike*, *Algar*, and *Edwin*. After the Conquest, *Henry I.* created *Robert de Bellamont* Earl of *Leicester*; which Title passed from him to three of his Family: From whence it went to several others, before it came to the Family now in Possession of it, by the Favour of King *James I.* who created *Robert Sidney* Baron of *Penshurst*, Viscount *Lisle*, and Earl of *Leicester*, Anno 1618. From whom is descended in a direct Line, *John Sidney*, the present Earl of *Leicester*.

Ashby de la Zouch is noted for its fine Tower. And *Bosworth* for *Redmore* Battle, fought near it, Aug. 22, 1486. between *Richard III.* of the House of *York*, and his Successor *Henry VII.* of the House of *Lancaster*.

Lutterworth, noted only for *Wickliff*, Parson of this Place, who in the 14th Century, long before the Reformation, preach'd vehemently against the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

L I N C O L N S H I R E.

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, bounded Eastward with the *German Sea*, is 180 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 1740000 Acres, and 40590 Houses. The North and West Parts of it are most fruitful, but the East and South marshy, yet abound in Fish and Wild-Fowl.

The *Humber* that parts it from *Yorkshire*, and the *Trent* from *Nottinghamshire*, are its principal Rivers. Besides which, the *Witham*, *Nen*, and *Weland*, water the Inland Parts.

This County, being one of the largest, is divided into three Parts, call'd *Lindsey*, *Holland*, and *Kesteven*. *Lindsey* takes up the North Parts, and almost half the County; *Holland* lies South-East, and *Kesteven* West from it.

Lindsey gives the Title of Marquis to *Peregrine Bertie*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, Grandson of *Montague Bertie*, and third Son of *Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby*, created Earl of *Lindsey*, in 1621. by *James I.* and afterwards slain at the Battle of *Edge-Hill*, Oct. 26. 1642. 'Tis but lately the present Great Chamberlain's Father was made a Marquis by *Queen Anne*; and created Duke of *Ancafter* and *Kesteven* by King *George* the First.

Holland gave the Title of an Earl to *Edward Henry Rich*, late Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. The first of this Family who was possessed of this Title, was *Henry Rich*, Lord *Kenfington*, created Earl of *Holland* by King *James I.* in 1624. The Honour, though but a very small Part of the Estate, is now devolved upon *Edward Rich*, now Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*; the Bulk of the Estate falling to the Sister of the late Earl.

Mar-

Market-Towns.

⊙ L I N C O L N, the Chief, Frid.

⊙ Boston, W. & Sat.	Kirton, Sat.	Louth, Wed. & Sat.
⊙ Grantham, Sat.	Burgh, Thurs.	Sleaford, Mond.
⊙ Stamford, M. & F.	Bourn, Sat.	Salisfleet,
⊙ Grimsby, Wed.	Deeping,	Spalding, Tuesd.
Gainsborough, Tuesd.	Dunnington, Sat.	Salsby, Mond.
Bullingbrook, Tuesd.	Crowland,	Razen,
Binbrook, Wed.	Folkingham, Thurs.	Stanton, Mond.
Alford, Tuesd.	Holbeck, Thurs.	Tattershall, Frid.
Burton, Mond.	Horncastle, Sat.	Wainfleet, Sat.
Barton, Mond.	Lytcham,	Caster, al. Spilsby, M.

Lincoln, on the *Witham*, stands upon the Ascent of a Hill, Lincoln. 104 Miles from London. 'Tis said to be built out of the Ruins of *Lindum*, an ancient City among the Romans. This was a large, populous, and rich City, in *William the Conqueror's* Time, who built a Castle in it to awe the Inhabitants; and *Remigius*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, removed his See thither, where he built the Cathedral, one of the finest Fabricks in *Christendom*. Tho' this City has suffer'd much by the Wars, 'tis to this Day of a considerable Extent. The same has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, before Queen *Elizabeth* dignify'd with it, in 1565. *Edward Fiennes*, Lord *Clinton*, High Admiral, now devolved upon *Henry Clinton*, the present Earl of *Lincoln*.

Boston, near the *Witham's* Mouth, is a very good Port. There is a Tower, look'd upon as the finest in *England*. It gives the Title of a Viscount to the Earl of *Grantham*.

Grantham, upon the same River, is a good Town, and a great Thorough-fare to such as travel to the North, or from thence to the South. The Steeple of its Church is so high, that to a Beholder it seems to stand awry. King *William* conferr'd the Title of Earl of *Grantham* upon *Henry Senior de Nassau de Auverquerque*, which he now enjoys.

Bolingbroke, an Honour of the Crown, was the Birth-place of *Henry IV.* and gave the Title of a Viscount to *Henry St. John*, who was created Viscount *Bolingbroke* by Queen *Anne*, but attainted of High-Treason against his late Majesty King *George*, by whom he was afterwards pardon'd.

Gainsborough, upon the *Trent*, is one of the chief Towns of this County. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Baptist Noel*, the present Earl of *Gainsborough*.

Stamford, the *Durobrivæ* of the Ancients, stands upon the *Welland*, and borders upon three Counties, viz. *Lincolnshire*, *Rutland*, and *Northamptonshire*. It has several Bridges over the River, and most of its Buildings are of Stone. It contains six Parishes. *Henry*, Lord *Grey*, of *Groby*, was made Earl of *Stamford*.

ford, by King *Charles I.* in 1628. The Honour and Estate is now in the Possession of *Henry de Grey*, descended from one of the younger Sons of *Henry*, the first Earl of *Stamford*.

Wainfleet.

Wainfleet, towards the Sea, is noted for being the Birth-place of that famous Bishop of *Winchester*, *William of Wainfleet*, the Founder of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, and of a *Grammar School* here.

Grimsby.

Grimsby and *Kirton*, of note for their fair Churches.

Norton.

Here is also *Axholm*, an Isle made by several Rivers, especially the *Trent* and the *Dun*. The same is about 10 Miles long, and four broad; yields *Alabaſter*, and a sweet Shrub, call'd *Gall*.

Axholm.

M I D D L E S E X.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *London*, the Metropolis of *Great-Britain*, is 81 Miles in Circumference, contains about 247000 Acres, and above 150000 Houses, including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholsome Air, and fertile Soil, much improv'd by the Compost (or Dung) of *London*. The *Thames* that waters it, and separates it from *Surrey*, is its principal River.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *L O N D O N*, the Metropolis.

⊙ *Westminster*, *Stanes*, Frid. *Enfield*, Saturd.
Brentford Thurfd. *Uxbridge*, Thurfd. *Edgeworth*, Thurfd.

Brentford.

Brentford is seven Miles West from *London*, and has formerly given the Title of an *Earldom*.

Stanes.

Uxbridge.

Enfield.

Edgeworth.

Stanes is upon the *Thames*, and *Uxbridge* on the *Coln*. It gives the Title of an Earl to *Henry Paget*, created Earl of *Uxbridge* by his late Majesty King *George I.* *Enfield* and *Edgeworth* are the least considerable.

There are about *London*, both in this County and *Surrey*, many pleasant Towns and Villages, and in them fair Country-Houses. In this County, particularly, there is *Islington*, *Highgate*, *Hamsted*, *Kentish-Town*, *Chelsea*, *Kensington*, *Fulham*, *Hammer-smith*, *Thistleworth*, &c. much resorted to by the rich Tradesmen and Gentry for their wholesome Air and pleasant Situation.

M O N M O U T H S H I R E.

A County, in the Diocese of *Landaff*, formerly counted part of *Wales*, and now reckon'd among the Counties of *England*, lies Westward, on the Borders of *Wales*, watered on the South-side by the *Severn*, which falls there into the Sea. It is 80 Miles in

in Circuit, and contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houses. Here the People speak both *English* and *Welsh*, the Language of the antient *Britons*.

As Woody and Hilly as this County is, 'tis nevertheless very plentiful; to which the Rivers *Usk* and *Wye*, *Monnow* and *Rumney*, contribute very much. The *Usk* and *Wye* yield Plenty of *Salmons* and *Trouts*.

Market-Towns.

○ **MONMOUTH**, the Shire-Town, Sat.

Abergavenny, Tuesd. *Chepstow*, Sat. *Pontpool*, Sat.
Caerleon, Thursd. *Newport*, Sat. *Usk*, Mon. & Frid.

Monmouth, 100 Miles from *London*, is a Town pleasantly seated between the *Wye* and the *Monnow*, with a Bridge over each River. It was formerly fortify'd with a stately Castle, in which *Henry V.* who conquer'd *France*, was born; whence he was called, *Henry of Monmouth*. The Castle is fallen to Ruin; but part of the Wall, and three Gates, are standing. King *Charles II.* created *James*, one of his natural Sons, Duke of *Monmouth*; who offered at the Crown, but for that Attempt, was Beheaded in the Reign of King *James II.* Now it gives the Title of an Earldom to *Charles Mordant*, created Earl of *Monmouth* by King *William*; and who succeeded not long after to the Title of Earl of *Peterborough*, by his Uncle's Death; and so is Earl both of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*.

Abergavenny, the *Gobanium* of the antient *Romans*, is so call'd from the River *Gavenny*, on which it is situate, at its Fall into the *Usk*. This is also a goodly Town, well built, and which drives a great Trade in Flannel. 'Tis encompass'd with a Wall, and fortify'd with a Castle. The first Baron of *England*, *William Nevil*, bears the Title of Baron of *Abergavenny*.

Caerleon, the *Ifca Silurum* of the Antients, stands upon the *Usk*, and was of old a Place of Importance, garison'd by the second *Roman Legion*, call'd *Augusta*, to keep the *Silures* in awe. In the Time of the *Britons*, this was a kind of University, and the See of an Archbishop, which was afterwards moved to *St. David's*.

Chepstow, Lat. *Strigulia*, seated on the *Wye*, over which it has a fair Bridge, at some distance from its Influx into the *Severn*. It was formerly wall'd about, and defended by a great Castle. To this Day, 'tis one of the best Towns of this County.

Newport and *Usk* are both situate on the River *Usk*. The last of these Towns was formerly fortify'd with a strong Castle, but since fallen to Ruin.

Pont-pool is noted for its forging Mills; and the fine Seat of *John Hanbury, Esq;* one of the Representatives in Parliament for this County.

The Present STATE of Part I. NORFOLK.

A Maritime County, in *Norwich* Diocese, bounded on the North and East with the *German Sea*, is 140 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houses. Its Soil is in some Places fat, in some sandy, and others heavy. Towards the Sea 'tis level, and yields Plenty of Corn. In other Parts you will find Woods and Heaths. Those feed abundance of *Cattle*, and these infinite Numbers of *Sheep* and *Conies*. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, *Waveney*, *Yare*, and *Thryn*: Its Commodities, *Corn*, *Wool*, *Honey*, and *Saffron*, the best *Saffron* growing near *Walsingham*: Its Manufactures, *Stuffs* and *Stockings*. The neighbouring Sea swarms with *Herrings*. *Jet* and *Amber* are sometimes found upon the Coast.

The Inhabitants are accounted a litigious People, and 'tis said they have among them no less than 1500 Attorneys, who cut out more Work for the Judges in their Circuit, than any three other Counties.

Lastly, *Norfolk* gives the Title of a Duke to the eldest Branch of the *Howard's* Family. *John* Lord *Howard* was the first Duke of *Norfolk*, being descended from the Lady *Margaret*, Dutches of *Norfolk*, and Daughter of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Son of *Edward I.* Which Title is now enjoy'd by *Edward Howard*, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of *England*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ <i>NORWICH</i> , the Chief, Wedn. Frid. Sat.		
⊙ <i>Lyn</i> , Tuesf. & Sat.	<i>Walsbam</i> , Frid.	<i>Disf</i> , Frid.
⊙ <i>Yarmouth</i> , Sat.	<i>Windham</i> , Frid.	<i>Harlston</i> , Wedn.
⊙ <i>Thetford</i> , Sat.	<i>Repeham</i> , Sat.	<i>Herling</i> , Tuesd.
⊙ <i>Castle-rising</i> ,	<i>Snasham</i> , Frid.	<i>Hickling</i> ,
<i>Attleborough</i> , Thursf.	<i>Swasbam</i> , Sat.	<i>Holt</i> , Sat.
<i>Alesbam</i> , Sat.	<i>Fakenbam</i> , Thursf.	<i>Methwoud</i> ,
<i>Buckenbam</i> , Sat.	<i>Foulksham</i> , Tuesf.	<i>Lodden</i> ,
<i>Burnbam</i> , Sat.	<i>Hingham</i> , Sat.	<i>Wotton</i> , Wedn.
<i>Derebam</i> , Frid.	<i>Caston</i> , Tuesf.	<i>Worsted</i> , Sat.
<i>Downbam</i> , Sat.	<i>Clay</i> ,	<i>Sechy</i> , every 2 ^d Mon.
<i>Walsingham</i> , Frid.	<i>Cromer</i> , Sat.	

Norwich.

Norwich, Lat. *Nor-wicum*, or *Nordovicum*, stands in the Middle of the County, where the *Winsder* falls into the *Yare*, 90 Miles from *London*. 'Tis said, this City was built by the *Saxons* out of the Ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now call'd *Caster*, where several *Roman Urns* were found some Years since. In the Time of the *Saxons*, *Norwich* was the principal Seat of the *East Angles*. The same was afterwards reduced to Ashes by *Sueno*, King of the *Danes*. Being raised again, Famine compell'd it to submit to *William* the Conqueror. The Rebellion raised by *Kett*, a Tanner of *Windbam*, in the Reign of *Edward VI.* brought this Town

Town to Ruin again : But it was happily restor'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, who sent hither Part of the *Flemings* that came over for Shelter from the cruel Persecution of the Duke of *Alva*, in the *Netherlands*. These *Flemings* settled here the Manufacture of *Stuffs*, of which there is yearly Vent to the Sum of 100000 *l*. Sterling. Thus this City became flourishing, in which there are now reckon'd 7000 Houses, and at least 30000 Souls. In short, 'tis one of the largest and fairest Cities of *England*; and the See of the Bishop of *Norwich*, remov'd from *Thetford* hither, in 1088. by *Herebert*, Bishop of this Diocese. Its principal Buildings are the Cathedral, the Duke of *Norfolk*'s House, the Bishop's Palace, and the Hospital. It gives the Title of an *Earldom* to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who is Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norwich*.

Houghton, noted for the fine Seat of *Sir Robert Walpole*, which *Houghton* may vie with any other in the three Kingdoms.

Lyn, or *Lyn-Regis*, is a Sea-Port Town at the Mouth of the *Lyn-Ouse*. 'Tis large, rich, and well inhabited; fortify'd with a large Ditch, and two Forts. And gives the Title of a *Baron* to the eldest Son of the Lord Viscount *Townshend*.

Yarmouth, the *Gariannonum* of the Ancients, is the best Haven *Yarmouth*. in this County, seated at the *Yare*'s Mouth, whence the Name of *Yarmouth*. 'Tis also call'd *Great Yarmouth*, in Opposition to *Yarmouth* in the *Isle of Wight*. The Herring-Fishing in *September* makes this Town flourishing. 'Tis pretty large, well built, and fortify'd both by Nature and Art. But there is but one Church, noted for its lofty Spire. This Town gives the Title of an Earl to *William Paston*, devolv'd to him from *Robert* his Father, who was created Earl of *Yarmouth* by King *Charles II*.

Thetford, a most ancient Town, stands upon the lesser *Ouse*, *Thetford*. which separates *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*. This Town was raised from the Ruins of the ancient *Sitomagus*, that was destroy'd by the *Danes*. The Episcopal See of the *East-Angles* was remov'd from *North Elmham* hither, and afterwards from hence to *Norwich*. *Thetford* was a great Loser by this Change. But to make it some amends, the *Lent-Affizes* are usually held here.

Castlerising is an ancient, but decay'd Town, near the Sea. *Castlerising*.

Walsingham, in the Northern Parts, was a famous Place in the *Walsingham* Times of Popery; such was the Concourse of People to it from *ham*.

all Parts, to worship the Blessed *Virgin*, hence call'd, *Our Lady of Walsingham*; who had a Chapel here near two Wells, call'd to this Day, *The Virgin Mary's Wells*. The Countess of *Walsingham*, *Melesina Schulemberg*, a German Lady, derives her Honour from this Town, being created Baronefs of *Aldborough* and Countess of *Walsingham* by King *George I*.

Near *Hickling*, North-Eastward, stood formerly the famous *Abbey of St. Bennet in the Holm*, founded by King *Canute*, and afterwards so fortify'd by its Monks, that it look'd more like a Fortrefs than a Monastery. Yet it was betray'd by a Monk to *William the Conqueror*.

Bran-

Brancaſter, in the North-weſt Parts, is ſuppoſed to be the *Branodunum* of the Antients, a Town in great Eſteem among the Romans.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in *Peterborough* Dioceſe, 120 Miles in Circuit, contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houſes, is one of the beſt Counties in *England*, has a healthful Air, a rich, fruitful Soil, abundance of Inhabitants, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats than any other County in *England*. It abounds in Corn and Cattle, Wood, and Salt-petre. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouſe*, the *Weland*, and the *Nen*, all riſing in this County.

Market-Towns.

⊙ **NORTHAMPTON**, the Shire-Town, Sat.

⊙ <i>Peterborough</i> , Sat.	<i>Rockingham</i> ,	<i>Wellingborough</i> , Wed.
⊙ <i>Brackley</i> , Wed.	<i>Oundle</i> , Sat.	<i>Kettering</i> , Frid.
⊙ <i>Higham-Ferrers</i> ,	<i>Towceſter</i> , Tueſd.	<i>Thrapſton</i> , Tueſd.
<i>Daventry</i> , Wed.	<i>Rothwell</i> , Mond.	<i>Cliff</i> , Tueſd.

Northamp-
ton.

Northampton, upon the *Nen*, 55 Miles from *London*, is one of the prettieſt Towns in *England*. Upon the third of *September*, 1675. it had the Miſfortune to be burnt down, and reduced to Aſhes; but by a generous Contribution, it was ſoon after raiſed up again much finer, and more uniform than before. Anno 1618. *William Lord Compton* was created Earl of *Northampton* by *James I.* which Title has continued ever ſince in the Family, *James Compton* being now poſſeſſed of it.

Peterbo-
rough.

Peterborough, upon the *Nen*, is one of the fix Biſhopricks erected by *Henry VIII.* after the Diſſolution of the Monasteries in 1627. *John Lord Mordant* was created Earl of *Peterborough* by King *Charles I.* which Title paſſed from him to his Son *Henry*, and from *Henry* to *Charles Mordant* his Nephew, the preſent Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*.

Brackley.

Brackley, *Higham-Ferrers*, *Oundle*, and *Wellingborough*, are of note for their Grammar-Schools; *Oundle*, upon the *Nen*, is of ſome note beſides for its fair Church, but chiefly for its *Drumming-Wells*. The firſt gives the Title of a Marquis to the Duke of *Bridgewater*.

Towceſter.

Towceſter, according to *Camden*, is the *Tripontium* of the Antients, ſo call'd from its three Bridges. It was formerly a Place of ſuch Strength, as to baſtle the *Danes*, who were forced to raiſe the Siege of this Place after ſeveral furious and violent Affaults.

Fothering-
hay Caſtle.

Beſides thoſe Towns, I ſhall take notice here of *Fotheringhay Caſtle*, in which *Mary Queen of Scots* was beheaded, under the Reign

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Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; Of *Naseby*, in the Neighbourhood of which was fought the famous Battle, *June 14, 1645.* in which King *Charles I.* lost the Day; and of the Castle of *Hol- denby*, where the King was kept Prisoner some Months together.

At some distance from *Towcester* there is a Royal Manor cal-
led *Grafton*, giving the Title of a *Duke* to *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Son of *Henry Fitz-Roy*, natural Son of the late King *Charles* by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, created by that Prince Duke of *Grafton*, in 1675.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A Maritime and Northern County, in *Durham* Diocese, and bordering upon *Scotland*, is 143 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houses. 'Tis none of the most fruitful, but there are some Parts of it very good, especially towards the Sea-side. Here are several *Lead* and *Coal Mines*: *Wild-Fowl* and *Fish* abound in this County, which has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families, the *Pierces* last of all. *Jocelyn*, the last of this Family, died at *Tu- rin*, without an Heir-Male, in 1670. and so the Title was ex- tinct: But four Years after his Death King *Charles II.* created *George Fitz-Roy*, one of his Natural Sons by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, Baron of *Pontefract*, Viscount *Falmouth*, and Duke of *Northumberland*, by whose Decease that Title is now become Extinct.

Market-Towns.

☉ *NEWCASTLE*, the Chief, Tuesd. and Sat.

☉ <i>Berwick</i> , Sat.	<i>Billingham</i> ,	<i>Haltwistle</i> ,
☉ <i>Morpeth</i> , Wedn.	<i>Helleſdon</i> ,	<i>Rothbury</i> ,
<i>Alnwick</i> , Sat.	<i>Haxham</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Weller</i> , Thursd.
<i>Beltingham</i> ,	<i>Learmouth</i> ,	

Newcastle upon the *Tine*, 7 Miles from the Sea, and 212 from *Newcastle*. *London*, is built upon the Ascent of a Hill, with a fine commodious Key by the River-side, for the Conveniency of Ships that come up to it. 'Tis a large, populous, rich, trading Town. Here the Houses are for the most Part built of Stone, and most of the Streets very steep: The Town-House, not far from a Stone-Bridge over the River, with an Iron Gate in the Middle, parting this County from *Durham*. This is a great Place of Trade for Sea-Coals, it being almost surrounded with Coal-pits, which Commodity is fetch'd from this Place, for *London* especially, where 600000 Chaldrons are yearly spent, at 36 Bushels a Chal- dron. Therefore here are always great Coal-Fleets, sometimes 3, 4, or 500 Sail, whose Station is at *Sheals*, at the River's Mouth.

Mouth. It consists of four large Parishes, each having its proper Church; the principal of which is that of St. *Nicholas*. This Town was formerly fortify'd with a great *Castle*, the Walls of which are yet standing. Its ancient Name was *Monk-Chester*, but was call'd *Newcastle* upon the building of a Castle by a Son of *William the Conqueror*. This Town enjoys great Privileges, by the Favour of *Queen Elizabeth*, being one of those call'd *County Towns*, or *Counties Corporate*, governing themselves independently from the Lord Lieutenant. Here are plenty of all Things, and Provisions cheap. Anno 1664. King *Charles II.* confer'd the Title of Duke of *Newcastle* upon *Henry Cavendish* (Son of *William*, Marquis of *Newcastle*) who died without Heir-Male, and his Title with him. But King *William* reviv'd it in the Person of *John Holles*, late Duke of *Newcastle*. Which Honour and Estate is now in the Possession of *Thomas Holles Pelham*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State to his present Majesty King *George II.*

Berwick.

Berwick upon *Tweed* is a Frontier Town, which formerly belong'd to *Scotland*. It lies forty Miles North of *Newcastle*, situate on an Eminence that shoots forth into the Sea, and watered Southward by the River, which makes it a Peninsula. The Town is large, well inhabited, and fortify'd. Its Castle well built by *Henry II.* to which *Queen Elizabeth* added some new Works. So that when the *Scots* invaded *England* in 1640. tho' they took *Newcastle*, yet durst not venture on *Berwick*. Heretofore this Town had often changed Masters, sometimes falling to the Share of the *English*, and sometimes to that of the *Scots*, till the Reign of *Edward IV.* when Sir *Thomas Stanley* retook it the last time from the latter. It is a County Town, independent from the Lord Lieutenant of the County. It gave the Title of a Duke to *James*, commonly call'd Duke of *Berwick*, a natural Son of the late King *James*, who rais'd him to that Dignity.

Morpeth.

Morpeth is a good By-Town, seated on the *Wensbeck*, 10 Miles North of *Newcastle*, and giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Hexham.

Hexham, Lat. *Axelodunum*, 14 Miles West of *Newcastle*, was formerly a Bishop's See, till *Henry VIII.* annexed it to that of *Durham*. Its Cathedral was stately, before it came to be partly ruin'd by the *Scots*.

Isles of Northumberland.

Near the Coast of this County there are three Isles, the principal of which is call'd *Holy-Island*, and the two others, *Cockat* and *Farn*.

Holy-Island.

Holy-Island is not far from *Berwick*, and was formerly known by the Name of *Lindisfarne*, before it took the Name of *Holy-Island*, as a retiring Place for Bishops, Monks, and others, who being weaned from the World, made this their Sanctuary. *S. Aidan*, one of the first Apostles of this Country, made Choice of it, in 635, for his Episcopal See, near 400 Years before it

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was removed to *Durham*. It is but a small Island, the Air of which is not wholesome, nor the Soil fruitful. 'Tis therefore but thinly inhabited, there being but one Town, with a Castle and a Church. The Haven is pretty good, and defended with a Fort.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *York*, 90 Miles in Circuit, contains about 560000 Acres, and 17554 Houses; has a wholesome Air, and different sorts of Soil; for the South-East Parts are fertile, the Western woody, and yield abundance of Pit-coals. Here is the famous Forest of *Sherwood*. Besides the *Trent*, which parts this County from *Lincolnshire*, its Rivers are the *Iddle*, *Marw*, and *Snite*.

Market-Towns.

- ⊙ **NOTTINGHAM**, the Shire-Town, Wed. Frid. Sat.
- ⊙ *Newark*, Wed. *Southwell*, Sat. *Tuxford*, Mond.
- ⊙ *Retford*, Sat. *Bingham*, Thurs. *Worksop*, Wednesd.
- Mansfield*, Thurs.

Nottingham, on the *Lea*, 96 Miles from *London*, is a pleasant and well-built Town, consisting of three Parishes, and having one of the finest Castles in *England*. This Town has given the Title of Baron, and next that of an Earl to several Families. At present, *Daniel Finch* is Earl of *Nottingham*, being eldest Son of *Heneage Finch*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who made him Earl of *Nottingham* soon after the Decease of *Charles Howard*, by which the Title became extinct.

Newark upon the *Trent*, took that Name from a stately Castle, erected here by *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. Its Walls, still to be seen, are a plain Demonstration of its former Magnificence. There is in this Town a fair Church, with a Steeple of curious Workmanship. It gives the Title of a Viscount to the Duke of *Kingston*.

Mansfield is noted for its *Malt-Trade*, and *Worksop* for its *Liveries*.

Mansfield and Worksop.

OXFORDSHIRE, or the County of OXON.

AN Inland County, in *Oxford* Diocese, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 Houses; and has a sweet healthful Air, and a Soil fertile in Corn and

and Fruits, and rich in Pasture. Besides the *Thames*, made of the *Tame* and *Ifis*, that water this County, here's the *Cherwel*, *Windrush*, *Evenlode*, &c.

Market-Towns.

○ O X F O R D, the Capital City, Wed. and Sat.		
○ Woodstock, Tuesd.	Witney, Thursd.	Tame, Tuesd.
○ Banbury, Thursd.	Chipping-Norton, W.	Bislow,
Burford, Sat.	Deddington, Sat.	Fairford,
Henly, Thursd.	Bicester, Frid.	Coleford.
Whatlington, Sat.	Bampton, Wedn.	

Oxford.

Oxford, or *Oxon*, seated at the Influx of the *Cherwel* into the *Ifis*, is both a fair City, and a famous Univerfity. *Henry VIII.* made it a Bishop's See, and *St. Frideswide's* Church its Cathedral, under the Name of *Christ-Church*, by him endowed out of the Land belonging to the dissolv'd Monasteries of *Abingdon* and *Osney*. The Chapter consists of a Dean, and 8 Prebendaries. Besides the Cathedral, here are 13 Parish Churches, so that *Oxford* is one of the largest Cities in *England*. And in point of Situation, has the Advantage of *Cambridge* both for Health and Pleasure. As a City, 'tis govern'd, as *Cambridge*, by a Mayor and Aldermen, but in Subjection to the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor of the Univerfity, whose Orders the Mayor must obey in all Affairs of Moment, tho' concerning the City it self. In token of this Submission, the Mayor, with the principal Citizens of *Oxford*, and the High-Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, take an Oath yearly to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the Univerfity; which Oath is tendred to them by the Vice-Chancellor. And the Day of *Scholastica*, being the 10th of *February*, the Mayor and 62 of the chief Citizens do solemnly pay each a Penny at *St. Mary's* Church, in lieu of a great Fine formerly laid upon 'em for an Outrage committed by the Citizens in *Edward* the III's Reign, against the Persons and Goods of some Students.

In the Year 1155. *Aubrey de Vere* was created Earl of *Oxford* by *Henry II.* in whose Line the Title continu'd above 500 Years, till the Reign of King *William*, when *Aubrey de Vere*, the 20th Earl of *Oxford*, died without Issue-Male, and with him the Title was extinct, but reviv'd by Queen *Anne*, who created *Robert Harley* Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*; which Honours his Son *Edward* now enjoys.

As an Univerfity, except her Sister *Cambridge*, the World cannot shew such another Nursery of Learning as *Oxford*, nor such stately, or so well endow'd Colleges. Nor is there any where else a greater Opportunity for Scholars to improve themselves, by conversing with Men of Learning, or the Use of Libraries.

Here are 18 endow'd Colleges, and six Halls not endow'd; each of 'em under a Head, call'd Master, Warden, President, Rector, Principal, or Provost.

The Colleges are,

University	872	The Saxon King Al- fred.
Baliol	1262	John Baliol, Father of John Baliol, King of Scots.
Merton	1274	Walter de Merton, Ld. High Chancellor of England, and Bp. of Rochester.
Exeter	1316	Walter Stapleton, Bi- shop of Exeter.
Oriel	1337	King Edward II.
Queen's	1340	Rob. Eaglesfield, B.D.
New	1375	William of Wickham, Bp. of Winchester, and Lord High Chan. of England.
Lincoln	1420	Richard Fleming, Bi- shop of Lincoln.
All-Souls	1437	Hen. Chicheley, Arch- bp. of Canterbury.
Magdalen	1459	By William of Wainfleet, Bp. of Winchester, and Lord High Chan. of England.
Brazen-Nose	1515	William Smith, Bp. of Lincoln, and Sir Ri- chard Sutton, Knt.
Corpus-Christi	1516	Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Ld. Privy-Seal.
Christ-Church	1549	King Henry VIII.
Trinity	1555	Sir Thomas Pope.
St. John-Bap- tist	1557	Sir Thomas White, Lord-Mayor, and Merchant-Taylor of London.
Jesus	1572	Queen Elizabeth.
Wadham	1613	Nichol. Wadham, Esq; and Dorothy his Wife
Pembroke	1620	Thomas Teisdale, Esq; and Richard Whit- wick, B. D.
Worcester	1700	Sir Thomas Cooke.

The

The Halls.

St. Edmund	} Hall, belonging to	Queen's	} College.
St. Alban		Merton	
Hart		Exeter	
St. Mary		Oriel	
New-Inn		New	
Magdalen		Magdalen	

University-College was founded for twelve Fellows and seventeen Scholars, and the rest for more or less, being all liberally maintain'd out of the Revenues of the respective Colleges they belong to. As for the *Halls*, the Students thereof live together in Society, as they do in the *Inns of Court* and *Chancery* in *London*. As they are not endow'd, so their Students live upon their own Means, except some Exhibitions, or yearly Pensions annex'd to one or two Students.

There are reckon'd in *Oxford* 1000 Students, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges; and of other Students, that have the Benefit of Learning, but pay for their Maintenance, about twice as many. Besides *Stewards*, *Manciples*, *Butlers*, *Cooks*, *Porters*, *Gardeners*, &c.

Every College and Hall is tied to certain Statutes, for the better Government thereof. And for the Students publick Exercises, the Year is here divided, as by Lawyers, into Four Terms, viz.

Michaelmas-Term, beginning *Octob. 10.* and ending *December 17.*

Hilary (or Lent) Term, beginning *Jan. 14.* and ending the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*.

Easter-Term, beginning ten Days after *Easter*, and ending the *Thursday* before *Whit-Sunday*.

Trinity-Term, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ending after the *Act*, sooner or later, as the *Vice-Chancellor* and *Convocation* think fit.

During these Terms, the Students have within their own Walls Lectures and Disputations. And in some of them they have publick Lectures for all Comers, with large Salaries for the Readers. The Times when Professors read are as follow :

<i>Divinity</i> , Frid. 9 in the Morning.	<i>Savil Geometry</i> , Saturday, 8 Morning.
<i>Law</i> , Thursd. 10 Morning.	<i>Savilian Astronomy</i> , Monday, 8 Morning.
<i>Physick</i> , Tuesd. 8 Morning.	<i>Natural Philosophy</i> , Saturday, 8 Morning.
<i>Margaret Professor Divinity</i> , Thursd. 9 Morning.	

Moral

Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

65

<i>Moral Philosophy</i> , Frid. 8 Morn.	<i>Arabick</i> , Wednes. 10 Morn.
<i>History</i> , Frid. 1 Afternoon.	
<i>Metaphysicks</i> , Frid. 8 Morn.	In the Vacation.
<i>Greek</i> , Sat. 1 Afternoon.	<i>Hebrew</i> , Thursd. 1 Aftern.
<i>Grammar</i> , Tuesd. 8 Morn.	<i>Rhetorick</i> , Thursd. 8 Morn.
<i>Logick</i> , Mond. 8 Morn.	<i>Musick</i> , Thursd. 1 Aftern.

The Degrees taken at Oxford.

The first *Degree* taken here, is that of *Batchelour of Arts*, and *Lent* is the proper Time for it. In order to which, the Party must take his Lodging and Diet, and have a Tutor constantly, in some College or Hall, and perform all Exercises during the space of Four Years, with a Subjection to all the Statutes and the Head of the House, as well as to the publick Statutes of the University. Accordingly he must never appear out of his Chamber, much less out of the College, without his black Cap and Gown, unless he be a Nobleman's Son.

The next *Degree* is that of *Master of Arts*. To attain which, Three Years more are required, before any one is allow'd to practise. The proper Time for taking the *Degree of Master of Arts*, is when the *Aet* is kept, viz. on *Monday* after the 6th of *July*.

For the three Faculties of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, there is a higher *Degree*, which is that of *Doctor*. This also is taken in the *Aet*, which at *Cambridge* is call'd the *Commencement*. After any one has been seven Years *Master of Arts*, he must take the *Degree of Batchelour of Divinity*; and after that, four Years are requisite before he can take the *Degree of Doctor*. To become *Doctor of Law*, or *Physick*, any one may, three Years after taking the *Degree of Master of Arts*, take that of *Batchelour of Law*, and in four Years more that of *Doctor of Law*. But the most usual Way to take this *Degree* is, after seven Years standing in the University, and the Performance of all Exercises required, to take the *Degree of Bathelour* in that Faculty, and in five Years more that of *Doctor*.

The *Aet*, when the *Degree of Master of Arts*, and that of *Doctor* in the three Faculties is taken, is a noted Time, not only for publick Exercises, but also for Feasting, Plays, and a great Concourse of Strangers from all Parts, to their Friends and Relations taking their Degrees here. The Charge for a *Master of Arts* does usually amount to 30*l.* and for a *Doctor* 100*l.* if he goes out with Company; and if singly, more.

Of the Libraries, Theatre, Musæum, and Physick Garden, at Oxford.

FOR the publick Use of this University, here is first the famous *Bodleian Library*, so call'd from its Founder, Sir Thomas Bodley of Exeter, and consisting of many Thousands of

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choice printed Books in several Languages, besides a great Number of Oriental Manuscripts. Here are also other Libraries vested in the University, as the *Ashmolean* by the *Musæum*, and the *Savilian* by the Geometry School, both full of Manuscripts. Amongst the private Libraries of Colleges, *Baliol*, *Merton*, *Magdalen*, *New-College*, *St. John's*, and *Corpus Christi*, are the best, both for Manuscripts and printed Books.

The *Theatre* is a curious Piece of Architecture, for Scholastic Exercises, with a fair Printing-House, built in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, by the Beneficence of *Dr. Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who erected it at his sole Cost and Charge, which amounted at least to 10000 *l*.

The *Musæum*, at the West-End of the *Theatre*, is a stately Pile of squar'd Stone, built at the Charge of the University. 'Tis a famous Repository of Natural Rarities, and of several Roman Antiquities. Here is also a *Laboratory*, furnished with all sorts of Furnaces, and other Materials for Chymical Practice, a *Store-Room* for Preparations, and another Room with a Chymical Library. This is call'd *Musæum Ashmoleanum*, from *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; by whom a noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University, upon the finishing of it, *March 20, 1683*. To which great Accessions have been made since, of *Hieroglyphicks*, and other *Egyptian* Antiquities, by *Dr. Robert Huntington*; an entire *Mummy*, by *Mr. Aaron Goodyear*; and a large Cabinet of *Natural Rarities*, by *Dr. Martin Lister*.

The *Physick Garden*, is both a delightful Place to walk in, and also of great Use to improve *Botanick* Knowledge, and supply such as practise *Physick*, with all true *Medecinal* Plants. It lies on the South-Side of *St. Mary Magdalen's College*, and takes up five Acres of Ground. *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, the Founder of this Garden, made a Donation of it in 1632. to the University, and endowed it with a perpetual Revenue for the well keeping of it.

The Privileges of Oxford University.

I have already mention'd the Subjection of the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford* to the University: To which Privilege may be added, her Power of the *Night-Walk* and *Watch*, and her Oversight of *Weights* and *Measures*. That no Student may be sued at Common Law, for Debts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the *Vice-Chancellor*, the Proceedings whereof are according to the Usage of the Civil Law, with a due Regard to the Common Law, and the Statutes of the Land. That if the Party be aggrieved, he may appeal for Redress to a *Court of Delegates*, which is yearly appointed by the Convocation, and consists of four or five Doctors, with some Masters of Arts: From whose Judgment, he may farther appeal to *Chancery*. But in criminal Causes the Prisoner is left to be tried by the Laws of

the Land. *Lastly*, The University has the Privilege of sending two of their Members to Parliament. And all these Privileges are also enjoy'd by Cambridge University.

Magistrates, and other Officers.

The *Magistrates* of this University, are the *Chancellor*, *High-Steward*, *Vice-Chancellor*, and *Proctors*.

The *First* is usually one of the prime Nobility, chosen by the Students themselves in Convocation, and to continue for Life.

The *High-Steward* is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University. His Office is also for Life, and by Virtue of it he is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests; in *Matters of Government*. He is also to hear and determine *Capital Causes*, according to the Laws of the Land; and to give his Judgment, when required by the Chancellor, as to the *Privileges* of the University.

The *Vice-Chancellor*, who is always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders, is yearly elected in Convocation. His proper Office is to execute the *Chancellor's* Power, to govern the University according to her Statutes, and see that all Officers and Students do their Duty; that Courts be duly call'd; Law-Suits determin'd without delay, Books licens'd that are printed at the *Theatre*, *Hereticks* and *Libertines* expelled. When he takes Possession of his Office, he makes choice of four *Pro Vice-Chancellors* out of the Heads of Colleges, to execute his Power in his Absence.

The *Proctors* are two Masters of Arts yearly chosen by Turns out of the several Colleges, who have a Share in the Government of the University, being to keep the Peace, and inflict Punishments on such as are disorderly. The Oversight of Weights and Measures, that the Students may not be wrong'd, does properly belong to them, as does also the Ordering of Scholastick Exercises, and taking of Degrees.

The other Officers are, 1st. The *Publick Orator*, whose Office is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation or Congregation; and at the Reception of any Prince or great Person, to make proper Harangues.

2^{dly}. A *Keeper of the Archives*, or *Records*. To whom is committed the Care of the Charters, Privileges, and Records of the University.

3^{dly}. A *Register*, whose Office is to Register all Transactions in the Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Publick Servants.

These are seven in Number, *viz.* six *Beadles*, and one *Verger*. Three of the first are call'd *Esquire-Beadles*, such as carry large Maces of Silver, gilt and wrought; and the other three *Yeomen-Beadles*, whose Maces are of Silver, but plain and ungilt. Their

Office is always to attend the *Vice-Chancellor* in Publick; and, at his Command, to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon any one; to conduct Preachers to Church, and Lecturers to School; to publish the Calling of Courts of Convocation. The *Vice-Chancellor* ought not to appear abroad without one, at least of the *Yeomen-Beadles*.

The *Verger's* Office is, upon solemn Occasions, to walk with the six *Beadles* before the *Vice-Chancellor*, and to observe his Commands. He is call'd *Verger*, from a Silver Rod he carries in his Hand.

Scarlet-Days.

The proper Days when all Doctors wear their *Scarlet-Robes*, are,

Newyear's-day.

Twelfth-day.

Candlemas-day.

Lady-day, when there is a Sermon at *New College*.

Easter-day.

Holy-Thursday, or *Ascension-day*.

The 29th Day of May, being the Restauration of King Charles II.

Whitsunday.

Trinity-Sunday, Sermon at *New College*.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday Morning in Aft Time, at Sermon and Congregation.

All-Saints Day.

Gun-Powder-Treason Day, November the 5th.

All publick Thanksgiving Days.

Christmas-day.

Habit-Days.

The Day the Judges come to Town, when the *Vice-Chancellor*, Doctors and Proctors meet at *St. Mary's*, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.

At all *Latin Sermons*.

Morning Sermons in Term-Time.

All Sermons at *St. Peter's* in Lent.

Congregation-Days.

Scholastica, Febr. 10.

And the next Day after *Michaelmas*, when the Mayor of Oxford is sworn at *St. Mary's*, in the Morning, by the Senior Proctor.

A LIST of the present Heads of Colleges and Halls, Magistrates and Professors in Oxford.

The HEADS of

University
Baliol
Merton
Exeter
Oriel
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College,

Dr. Cockman, Master.
Dr. Leigh, Master.
Dr. Wintle, Warden.
Dr. Atwell, Rector.
Dr. Hodges, Provost.
Dr. Smith, Provost.

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The Present STATE of Part I.

King's Professor of Greek, Dr. *Fanshaw*.

King's Professor of Hebrew, Dr. R. *Clavering*, Bishop of *Peterborough*.

King's Professor of Arabick, *John Wallis*, B. D. Fellow of *Magd. Coll.*

Mr. *Joseph Spence*, Professor of Poetry.

Having done with *Oxford*, I proceed now to the other *Market-Towns* of *Oxfordshire*.

Woodstock. *Woodstock*, formerly a Royal Manor, but lately settled by Act of Parliament upon *John Churchill*, the late Duke of *Marlborough*, now in Possession of his Dutchess; which Alienation was a publick Acknowledgment of his Grace's Signal Services to Her late Majesty and the Nation; particularly, at the ever-famous Battle of *Blenheim*; to perpetuate the Memory whereof, here is built a stately Palace call'd *Blenheim House*. Here was formerly built a Royal House, by *Henry I.* enlarged by *Henry II.* but destroy'd by the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* Here was also a *Labyrinth*, in which fair *Rosamond*, a Concubine of *Henry II.* was poisoned, to gratify the Jealousie of his Queen who pursu'd her to Death. She was interr'd at *Godstow*, in a Nunnery, with this Monkish *Latin* Epitaph.

Hac jacet in Tumba, Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda;
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

*Within this Tomb, lies the World's fairest Rose;
Tho' once most sweet, she'll now offend your Nose.*

Banbury. *Banbury*, upon the *Cherwell*, is a pleasant and rich Town, particularly noted for the Excellency of its Cheese: But far more memorable for the Battles fought in its Neighbourhood, and the Sieges it has sustain'd.

Burford. *Burford*, on the *Windrush*, is a very antient Town, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *St. Albans*. Horse-Saddles are the chief Manufacture of this Place.

Henley. *Henley* is noted for its Malt-Trade, *Tame* for its Grammar-School, *Witney* for its Blankets, Free-School, and Library.

Dorchester. At the Confluence of the *Tame* and *Isis* stands *Dorchester*, a Town of Note among the antient Romans, and since that, a Bishop's See, till *Remigius* remov'd it to *Lincoln*, in 1070. This Place gives the Title of Marquis to *Evelin Pierrepont* Duke of *Kingston*.

RUTLAND.

AN Inland County in *Peterborough* Diocese, 40 Miles in Circuit, contains about 110000 Acres, and 3263 Houses. It yields Plenty both of Corn and Cattle, and feeds an infinite Multitude of Sheep. The Wool whereof (like the Soil) is red-dish.

The same has given the Title of an Earldom to these three Princes of the Blood, *viz.* *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edward Duke of York*, in 1390. *Richard* his Brother, in 1426. and *Edmund Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, in 1450. Anno 1525. this Title fell to the Family of *Mannors*, *Thomas Mannors*, Lord *Rofs*, descended by his Mother's Side from the said *Richard Duke of York*, being created Earl of *Rutland* by *Henry VIII.* Which Title has continued ever since in that illustrious Family, till *Queen Anne* was pleased to improve it into that of a Dukedom, in the Person of *John Mannors*, Father to the present *John Mannors Duke of Rutland*.

OAKHAM, Sat. and UPPINGHAM, Wedn.

Uppingham is a neat and well-built Town, that stands upon a Uppingham Hill. There is an *Hospital* and a *Free-School*.

AN Inland County, in the Dioceses of *Hereford*, and *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, bordering upon *Wales*, and call'd the County of *Salop* from its *Latin* Name *Salopia*, is 134 Miles in Circumference, and contains 890000 Acres, and 23284 Houses. Here the Inhabitants breathe a good Air, and have the Benefit of a fruitful Soil, tho' hilly on the South and West. It yields plenty of Wheat and Barley, of Pit-Coals, Wood, and Iron. Besides *Severn* that runs through this County, here is the *Raden*, *Teme*, &c.

Ⓢ SHREWSBURY, the Shire-Town, Wed. Thurf. and Sat.
 Ⓢ Bishop's Castle, Frid. Ⓢ Wenlock, Mon. Whitchurch, Frid.
 Ⓢ Bridgenorth, Sat. Ellismere, Tuefd. Newport, Sat.
 Ⓢ Ludlow, Mond. Wellington, Thurf. Drayton, Wedn.

F³₄

Wem, Thursd.
Church-Stretton, Th.

Clebury,
Sheffnall,

Ofwestry, Mond.
Shipton, Tuesd.

Shrewsbury. *Shrewsbury*, Lat. *Salopia*, has two Bridges over the River *Severn*, which almost furrounds the Town. 'Tis supposed to have been built out of the Ruins of the antient *Uriconium*, which stood not far from it. In the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, *Roger Earl of Montgomery*, built a Castle here on the North-side, and a stately Abby, some Ruins of which are still to be seen. Then it was an important Place, and to this Day it makes a pretty good Figure, by its Trade with *Wales*. On *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* are sold all sorts of Provisions, and on *Thursdays* *Welsh* Cottons, of which great Quantities are bought up here for *London*. Here are five Churches, two of them with lofty Spires. In 1442. *Henry IV.* created the famous *John Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from whom descended in a direct Line *Thomas Talbot*, advanced to the Dignity of a Duke by King *William*; and by whose Death, the Title of an Earl only, remains to *George Talbot*.

Ludlow. *Ludlow*, is also a Place of Note, surrounded with a Wall, and fortify'd with a Castle; in which was kept the Court of the *Marches of Wales*, till it was suppress'd in the late Reign by Act of Parliament.

Bridgenorth. *Bridgenorth*, otherwise called the Borough of *Bruzes*, is seated upon the *Severn*, and has a fair Stone-Bridge over that River. It consists of two Parishes. This Town was formerly fortify'd with a good Wall, a Ditch, and a strong Castle built upon a Rock, but now fallen to Ruin.

Wem. *Wem* has given the Title of a Baron to the late Lord *Jeffereys*, Son to the Lord High Chancellor *Jeffereys*, who was dignify'd with that Title by the late King *James*.

Bradford. Besides the Towns aforesaid, here is *Bradford*, which gave the Title of an Earl to the late *Francis Newport*, raised to the Dignity of Earl of *Bradford* by King *William*; and who is succeeded by *Richard* now Earl of *Bradford*.

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

A Maritime County in the West of England, and in the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*, 150 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1075000 Acres, and 44686 Houses; plentiful of Corn and Pasture, most pleasant in the Summer, but very troublesome to Travellers in the Winter. Whence the Proverb, Bad for the Rider, but good for the Abider. Besides the *Severn*, which empties it self here into the Sea, there are the Rivers *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parret*, *Tor*, and *Tone*. The Oxen in this County are of as large a Size as those in *Lincolnshire*. This County yields also Lead and Copper, *Lapis calaminaris*, *Crystal* that comes near a Diamond, and

and *Wood* for *Dyers*. Its chief Manufactures are *Woollen Cloth*, and *Serges*. At *Cheddar* they make the best and the biggest Cheeses in *England*, as good as the *Parmesan*; and which are sold at a very high Price. The whole Milk of the Parish goes for the making of it, by Agreement among the Parishioners.

This County has formerly given the Title of an Earldom, and afterwards that of a Dukedom. In the Reign of *Edward VI.* *Edward Seymour*, his Uncle, was created Duke of *Somerset*, but some Years after beheaded. King *James I.* reviv'd the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Robert Carr*, Viscount of *Rochester*, which Title died with him. King *Charles II.* restored the Title of Duke to the *Seymour's* Family; *William Seymour*, descended from the aforesaid *Edward*, being made Duke of *Somerset*. To whom succeeded *William* his Grandson, next *John Lord Seymour* his Uncle, and *Francis Seymour*, *John's* Cousin, who was slain in *Italy*, in 1678. and succeeded by *Charles* his Brother, the present Duke of *Somerset*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *BRISTOL*, the Capital, Wed. and Sat.

⊙ <i>Bath</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Burton</i> , Sat.	<i>Chewton</i> ,
⊙ <i>Wells</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Canesham</i> , Thurs.	<i>Castle Carey</i> ,
⊙ <i>Bridgetwater</i> , Th.	<i>Crookhorn</i> , Saturd.	<i>Ilminster</i> , Sat.
⊙ <i>Ilchester</i> , Wed.	<i>Dulverton</i> , Sat.	<i>Dunster</i> , Frid.
⊙ <i>Minehead</i> ,	<i>Glastenbury</i> , Tues.	<i>Langport</i> , Sat.
⊙ <i>Taunton</i> , W. & S.	<i>Frome</i> ,	<i>Pensford</i> , Tues.
⊙ <i>Milburn-Port</i> ,	<i>Chard</i> , Mond.	<i>Philips-Norton</i> ,
<i>Axbridge</i> , Thursd.	<i>Wincaunton</i> , Wed.	<i>Watchet</i> , Sat.
<i>Porlock</i> ,	<i>Stock-Gomer</i> ,	<i>Wiwelscomb</i> , Tues.
<i>Shepton-Mallet</i> , Frid.	<i>South-Petherton</i> , Th.	<i>Writon</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Somerton</i> , Mond.	<i>Sorvey</i> ,	<i>Yeovil</i> ,
<i>Wellington</i> , Thurs.		

Bristol, upon the *Avon*, the *Venta Silurum* of the Antients, *Bristol* stands part in this County, and part in *Gloucestershire*, 114 Miles from *London*. Next to *London*, this is the most trading and flourishing Place of *England*; happily seated both for the *Welsh* and *West-India* Trade. 'Tis a fair, large, and populous Place, which has a fair Stone Bridge over the River, with Houses on both sides, making a Street, as upon *London-Bridge*. It has also a most convenient Key, for the loading and unloading of Ships. Ten Miles from hence, the *Avon* falls into the *Severn's* Mouth. *Bristol* has been formerly a Place of Strength, and there was a Castle, in which King *Stephen* was kept Prisoner some time by *Maud* the Empress: But it was demolish'd by *Oliver Cromwel*, and now is built up into Streets. *Bristol* is a County-Town, and one of the six new Bishopricks erected by *Henry VIII.* It has formerly given the Title of an Earl to *John Lord Digby* of *Sherburn*,

burn, and to John his Heir. Near this Place is *St. Vincent's Rock*, that yields abundance of Crystal.

Bath.

Bath, Lat. *Bathonia*, *Aquæ Solis*, also upon the *Avon*, is 10 Miles from *Bristol*. A City more famous for its Baths, than Beauty. It stands in a Bottom, surrounded with Hills, out of which springs its Mineral Waters and Baths, which are much resorted to in the Summer Season. The same, in Conjunction with *Wells*, is a Bishop's See, since the Year 1088. when *John of Villula*, Bishop of *Wells*, removed his See to *Bath*, which occasion'd the Difference between the *Monks* of *Bath* and the *Canons* of *Wells*, about the Bishop's Election; till they agreed, at last, that the Bishop should, for the future, be denominated from both Places, and that Precedency in the Title should be given to *Bath*; that in the Vacancy of the See, a certain Number of Delegates from both Churches, should Elect the Bishop; that the Bishop should be installed in both Churches, &c. This continued till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* when the Monasteries being dissolved, there passed an Act of Parliament, for the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* to make one sole Chapter for the Bishop. Upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he created *John Granville* Earl of *Bath*; which Title is since extinct upon the Death of *William Henry Granville*, Grandson of the former.

Wells.

Wells, Lat. *Fontanensis Ecclesia*, the *Belgæ* & *Theonodunum* of the Antients, is a neat, well built, and populous Town; call'd *Wells*, from the many Wells and Springs that are about it. This City, in conjunction with *Bath*, is a Bishop's See. Its Cathedral is a very fine Pile.

Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, on the *Parret*, is a goodly Town, 10 or 12 Miles from the North Channel. It gives the Title of an Earl and Duke to *Scroop Egerton*, descended from *John Egerton*, created Earl of *Bridgewater* by King *James I.*

Ilchester.
Taunton.
Minehead.
Bruton.
Glastenbury.

Ilchester is noted for its Antiquity, *Taunton* for its Manufacture of Woollen Cloth and Serges, *Minehead* for its Harbour, *Bruton* for its fair Church, School, and Hospital; and *Glastenbury* (Lat. *Glasconia*, *Avolsnia*) for having been one of the fairest and richest Abbeys in *England*. That which most contributed to the Greatness of it, was the pious Cheat of its *Monks*, giving out, that the Body of *Joseph* of *Arimathea* lay there enterr'd. Certain it is, that the antient *Britons* had a particular Regard for this Place, because their King *Arthur* was buried in it.

Milburn.
Port.

Here is also *Milburn Port*, that sends two Members to Parliament; but is no Market-Town.

Montacute.

Montacute, a sharp Mount, which gives the Title of a Viscount to *Francis Brown*, Viscount *Montacute*. And *Hinton St. George*, which gives the Title of Viscount to Earl *Poulett*.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

AN Inland County in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; 141 Miles in Circumference, contains about 810000 Acres, and 23747 Houses; the Air is sharp and healthful, the Soil diverse: For Northward 'tis hilly and barren, Southward it yields plenty of Corn and Grass, Iron, and Pit-Coals; of which last curious and polish'd Utenfils are made, as black as Jett. The Inland Parts are level, but woody. This County yields also good Stone, Marble, Alabaster, and Lime-stone for Building.

Besides the *Trent*, that waters it Northward, here is the *Dove*, *Churner*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Sow*, and other small Rivers. The *Dove*, among the rest, makes the neighbouring Lands very fruitful, and the Sheep that feed upon them yield the best Mutton in England.

But, besides those fresh Waters, here are *Salt Springs*, yielding Salt very near as good as the Salt Springs of *Cheshire*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *STAFFORD*, the Shire-Town, Sat.

⊙ <i>Litchfield</i> , Tu. & Fr.	<i>Ridgely</i> , Tuef.	<i>Kinver</i> ,
⊙ <i>Newcastle</i> , Mon.	<i>Browley</i> , Tuef.	<i>Tudbury</i> , Tuesd.
⊙ <i>Tamworth</i> ,	<i>Brewwood</i> , Tuef.	<i>Stow</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Burton</i> , Thursd.	<i>Betley</i> , Tuef.	<i>Utoxeter</i> , Wed.
<i>Penkridge</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Cheadle</i> ,	<i>Walshall</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Eccleshall</i> , Frid.	<i>Leeke</i> , Wed.	<i>Wolverhampton</i> , Wed.

Stafford, upon the *Sow*, 106 Miles from *London*, is a well-*Stafford*, built and agreeable Town, consisting of two Parishes, and having a Free-School. The same gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Henry Howard*, Son of *William Howard*, second Son of *Thomas Earl of Arundel* and *Surrey*. *William* was made *Viscount* of *Stafford* by King *Charles I.* and beheaded in the Reign of *Charles II.* Dec. 29. 1680. for the Popish Plot. But King *James* afterwards restored the Blood, and created *Henry*, the said *William's* Son, *Earl of Stafford*, upon whose Decease he was succeeded by *William* the present *Earl of Stafford*, a Roman Catholic.

Litchfield and *Coventry* in *Warwickshire*, make jointly a Bi-*Litchfield*, *shop's* See. *Litchfield* gives the Title of *Earl* to *George Henry Lee*.

Eaton, upon *Trent*, is noted for its stately *Stone-Bridge*, and *Burton* of late for its strong Ale.

Wolverhampton for its Collegiate Church, which is annexed to *Wolver-* to the Deanry of *Windfor*; and for the Birth-Place of the infam- hampton- ous *Jonathan Wild*.

Lastly,

Lastly, This County is of Note for the *Royal Oak*, a hollow Tree in which the late King *Charles* took Sanctuary, after his Defeat at *Worcester*.

S U F F O L K.

A Maritime Province, South of *Norfolk*, and in *Norwich* Diocese, 160 Miles in Compass, contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 Houses. The Air is wholesome here, except towards the Sea, but the Soil divers. Sandy and full of Heaths towards the Sea; but yielding plenty of Rye, Pease, and Hemp, and feeding vast Multitudes of Sheep. Further off from the Sea are the *Woodlands*, otherwise call'd *High Suffolk*, which feeds abundance of Cattle. But the most fruitful Parts of this County are about *St. Edmondsbury*, and North-West from it. There are above 40 *Parks* in this County. Its principal Rivers are the *Stour*, *Breton*, *Deben*, *Orwell*, and *Blith*, &c. Here is abundance of Cheese made tolerable good, but *Suffolk Butter* is counted excellent; and its chief Manufactures are *Woolen* and *Linnen Cloth*.

This County gave formerly the Title of an *Earl*, next that of a *Marquis*, and lastly of a *Duke*, to *William de la Pole*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* He had two Successors, the last of which, *Edmund de la Pole*, was beheaded in the Reign of *Henry VII.* The Title of *Duke of Suffolk* came afterwards into the *Brandon's* Family, by the Favour of *Henry VIII.* *Charles Brandon* was the first who bore that Title, to whom succeeded his Son *Henry*, who died young; and next to him *Henry Grey*, *Marquis of Dorset*, who married *Frances*, Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, and died upon a Scaffold. Anno 1603. *James I.* reviv'd the Title of *Earl of Suffolk* in the Person of *Thomas Lord Howard of Walden*, from whom was descended the Lord *Charles William Howard*, who by his late Decease, dying without Issue, is succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his Uncle *Horatio Edward Howard*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ <i>IPSWICH</i> , the Capital, Wed. Frid. and Sat.		
⊙ <i>St. Edmondsbury</i> ,	<i>Beccles</i> , Sat.	<i>Clare</i> , Frid.
⊙ <i>Dunwich</i> , Sat.	<i>Bury</i> , Wed.	<i>Bungay</i> , Thurs.
⊙ <i>Orford</i> , Mond.	<i>Buddesdale</i> ,	<i>Debenham</i> , Frid.
⊙ <i>Albrough</i> , Sat.	<i>Hadleigh</i> , Mon.	<i>Framlingham</i> , Sat.
⊙ <i>Sudbury</i> , Sat.	<i>Lavenham</i> , Tu.	<i>Halesworth</i> , Tues.
⊙ <i>Eye</i> , Sat.	<i>Mildenhall</i> , Frid.	<i>Ixworth</i> , Frid.
<i>Stow-Market</i> , Th.	<i>Bildesdon</i> , Wed.	<i>Lestoff</i> , Wedn.
<i>New-Market</i> , Th.	<i>Brandon</i> ,	<i>Mendlesham</i> , Tues.

Nua

Needham, Wedn.
Neyland, Frid.

Woodbridge, Wedn.

Southwold,

Ipswich, upon the *Stoure*, 55 Miles from *London*, and about 20 from the Sea, was formerly one of the most considerable Towns in *England*, till the *Danes* made themselves Masters of it in 991, who afterwards reduced it, in a manner, into a Heap of Ruins. In the *Norman's* Time it began to recover it self, and consists at this Time of 14 Parishes. Here's a *College*, founded by the famous Cardinal *Wolsey*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* *Ipswich* gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the Duke of *Grafton*.

St. Edmondsbury, Lat. *Villa Regia*, *Villa Faustini*, is a Town most pleasantly seated, and enjoying a very good Air. It took its Name from *Edmund* the Martyr, King of the *East-Angles*, who for refusing to renounce the Christian Faith, was shot to Death with Arrows by the *Danes*. To expiate this Crime, *Cannute* King of *England*, and Son of the *Danish* King *Sueno*, the Author of that Murder, erected here a stately Abbey, which he endowed with Revenues suitable to its Magnificence.

Dunwich, a Sea-Town, was of old a Town of great Note, and an Episcopal See, which was removed first from *North-Elmham* to *Thetford*, and afterwards from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Anno 1088. At this Time *Dunwich* is but a mean Town: But has the Privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

Orford is of honourable Note, for giving the Title of Earl to Admiral *Edward Ruffel*, raised to that Dignity by King *William*, who is since dead, and the Honour become extinct.

Sudbury, Lat. *Colonia*, stands upon the *Stoure*, near the Borders of *Essex*. This is a rich and populous Place, where the Manufacture of Cloth does flourish, consisting of three Parishes. It gives the Title of *Baron* to the Duke of *Grafton*.

Eye is a good Town, and a Peculiar of the Crown. Here is a fair Church, some Ruins of a Castle, and of an ancient Abbey.

Stow-Market, upon the *Oravell*, is a large and beautiful Town, that drives a great Trade in Stuffs, and is adorned with a spacious lofty Church.

New-Market borders upon *Cambridgeshire*, and is but 10 Miles from *Cambridge*. A noted Place for *Horse-Racing*, in a fair Plain near it.

Beccles on the *Waveney*, and *Buddefdale*, are noted for their publick Schools. *Hadleigh*, *Mildenhall*, and *Lavenham*, for their beautiful Churches.

Beccles.
Buddefdale.
Hadleigh.
Mildenhall.
Lavenham.

S U R R E Y.

AN Inland County, which the *Thames* parts from *Middlesex*, 112 Miles in Circuit, contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houses, and is in the Diocese of *Winchester*. 'Tis observed, that the Skirts of this County are the most fruitful, and the middle Parts barren in Comparison. However in Point of Health, the middle Parts have the Advantage; both for the Pleasure they yield by their *Downs* in Hunting, and Horse-Races. Besides the *Thames*, here is the *Wye*, which runs through *Guilford*, the *Mole* through *Darking*, and the *Wandle*, all three emptying themselves into the *Thames*, the first two near *Hampton-Court*, and the last near *Richmond*.

'Tis above 600 Years since this County gave the Title of an *Earldom* to *William of Warren*. Which Title passed from his House to several other Families, before that of the *Howards*, which was dignify'd with it by *Edward IV.* in the Person of *Thomas Howard*, Lord High-Treasurer, and afterwards created Duke of *Norfolk*. So that the Duke of *Norfolk* is *Earl* of three several Places, viz. *Arundel*, *Norwich*, and *Surrey*.

Market-Towns.

○ **GUILFORD**, the Shire-Town, Sat.

○ <i>Southwark</i> ,	○ <i>Haselmere</i> ,	<i>Farnham</i> , Thursd.
○ <i>Rygate</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Kingston</i> , Sat.	<i>Godalmin</i> ;
○ <i>Blechingly</i> ,	<i>Croydon</i> , Sat.	<i>Ewel</i> ,
○ <i>Gatton</i> ,	<i>Darking</i> , Thursd.	<i>Chertsey</i> .

Guilford. *Guilford*, upon the *Wye*, 25 Miles from *London*, is a good Town, consisting of Three Parishes. It gives the Title of a Baron to *Francis North*, Lord *Guilford*, Son of *Francis North*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who conferr'd that Title upon him.

Southwark. *Southwark*, against *London*, on the South-side of the *Thames*, is partly under the Government of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, but with many Privileges, particularly that of sending two Members to Parliament. 'Tis a Suburb, if it may be so call'd, of a large Extent; but the high Street only leading from *London-Bridge* to *St. George's Church*, deserves a particular Notice, as being the Center of Trade for this County. Beside *St. George's Church*, which is just now rebuilt in a very neat and beautiful Manner, here are two or three more Churches. And in this Borough you will find *St. Thomas's Hospital*, of which, in my Description of *London*; and two Prisons for Debt, one call'd the *King's-Bench Prison*, and the other the *Marshalsea*.

Kingston. *Kingston* upon *Thames*, 10 Miles from *London*, where the Assizes are commonly held. 'Tis but one Mile distant from *Hampton-Court*. It gives the Title of Duke to *Evelin Picrepoint*, who is also Marquis of *Dorchester*.

Ockham

Okham, famous for the Birth of *Duns Scotus*, the great School-Divine, and gives the Title of a Baron to *Peter Lord King*, Son of *Peter King*, late Lord High Chancellor of *Great-Britain*.

Croydon, upon the *Wandle*, noted for its Church-Steeple, for *Croydon*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s Palace, its Free-School, and Hospital founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*. Near this Town are the *Dowens*, call'd *Bansted Dowens*, much frequented by Hunters, and famous for Horse-Races.

Ryegate stands in a Valley, called *Holmes Dale*; where are *Ryegate*, still to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, with a long Vault, and a Room at the End of it; in which, 'tis said the Barons met secretly, who were up in Arms against King *John*. Near this Town is abundance of *Fuller's-Earth*.

I pass by other Market-Towns, to take Notice of *Epsom*, ¹⁴ *Epsom*. Miles from *London*; a delightful Place, noted for its Mineral Waters, and much resorted to by the Gentry, in the Summer, especially the *Londoners*.

Richmond, another Village in this County, seven Miles from *Richmond*, *London*, is a pretty large Town, very agreeable in the Summer-Season, and much frequented by the Gentry; his present Majesty has a pleasant Seat here, in which he takes great Delight. Here is still to be seen a Royal Palace, in which King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Elizabeth* ended their Days. Here is also a noble Park, encompass'd with a Brick-Wall, at least six Miles about, which is part of Her Majesty's Dowry. They have also Mineral Waters here.

In the Neighbourhood of *Cheam* there was another Royal *Nonfuch*. House, built by *Henry VIII.* so magnificent, that it was named *Nonfuch*: But now there are hardly any Remains of it to be seen.

Battersea, *Putney*, *Montlack*, *Wandsworth*, *Clapham*, *Dul-* ^{*Battersea*} *wich*, *Micham*, *Cheam*, and *Stretbam*, are also delightful Places &c. in the Summer-Season. The former is noted for giving the Title of Baron to Sir *Henry St. John*, created Baron of *Battersea*, by King *GEORGE I.*

Effingham gives the Title of a Baron to *Thomas Howard*, Son ^{*Effingham*} of *Francis* late Lord *Effingham*; who succeeded in this Title upon the Death of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and Baron of *Effingham*.

S U S S E X.

A Maritime County upon the Channel, betwixt *Kent* on the East, and *Hampshire* on the West, in *Chichester* Diocese, is 158 Miles in Compass, and contains about 1140000 Acres, and 21537 Houses. Its *Dowens*, near the Sea, are charming, and its Valleys (called the Wild of *Sussex*) very plentiful, of Oats especially. The Forests are barren, but the East Parts yield abundance of Iron, which has occasion'd a prodigious Consumption

tion of Wood. Here the Roads are so deep in Winter, that in some Places the Coaches must be drawn with Oxen. This County is well water'd, but with Rivers of no long Course. *Arun* is the principal. A *Suffex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet; an *Amerley* Trout, and a *Chichester* Lobster, are much admired. And so is the Wheat-Ear, a Bird as good as a *French* Ortolan. Its principal Manufactures are Iron-Guns, and Glafs.

This County has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before it fell to *Talbot Yelverton*, Viscount *Longueville*, Baron *Grey* of *Rutben* in the County of *Deubigh*, created Earl of *Suffex* by King *George I.* Anno 1717. and now in the Possession of *George Yelverton*.

Market-Towns.

○ **CHICHESTER**, the Capital, Wed. and Sat.

○ <i>Lewes</i> , Sat.	○ <i>Horsham</i> , Sat.	<i>Battel</i> , Thurs.
○ <i>East-Grinstead</i> , Th.	○ <i>Midhurst</i> , Th.	<i>Hayllham</i> , Sat.
○ <i>Hastings</i> , W. & Sat.	○ <i>Winchelsea</i> ,	<i>Helmston</i> , Th.
○ <i>Rye</i> , Wed. & Sat.	○ <i>Shoreham</i> ,	<i>Cuckfield</i> , Frid.
○ <i>Bramber</i> ,	○ <i>Steyning</i> , Wed.	<i>East-Bourn</i> ,
○ <i>Arundel</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Petworth</i> , Wed.	<i>Terring</i> .

Chichester. *Chichester*, on the *Levant*, 60 Miles from *London*, was formerly the Royal Seat of the South Saxons. It now consists of five or six Parishes, four large Streets, and a fair Market-Place. Its greatest Ornament is the Cathedral, which has been twice burnt down, and as often built up again. This Town gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Southampton*, a natural Son of King *Charles II.* by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Lewes. *Lewes*, Lat. *Lefva*, stands upon an Eminence, and has six Parishes. Here the Assizes are most commonly held, and sometimes at *East-Grinstead*.

Hastings. *Hastings*, one of the Cinque-Ports, is a very antient Town, and has two Parishes. The same was formerly fortify'd with a Castle, which is fallen to Ruin. Near this Town there was a bloody Battle fought, in 1263. between *Henry III.* and the Barons, to the Advantage of the last, so that the King was forc'd to comply.

Rye. *Rye* and *Winchelsea* are two Limbs of the Port of *Hastings*. The first, in Time of Peace, is the usual Landing-Place for such as come over from *Diepe* into *England*, these two Ports being opposite to, and 24 Leagues distant from each other. Here they have excellent Herrings.

Winchelsea. *Winchelsea*, at some distance from *Rye*, has been formerly a considerable Town; but the Sea being gone from it, has contributed very much to its Decay. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Daniel Finch*, who is also Earl of *Nottingham*. King *Charles I.* dignify'd this Family with that Title in 1628.

Battel,

Battel, at some Miles Distance from *Winchelsea*, took that *Battel*. Name from the famous Battle fought here, *October 14, 1066.* between *Harold King of England*, and *William Duke of Normandy*; in which *Harold* being slain, *William* took Possession of the Kingdom.

Besides the Towns aforesaid, I shall take notice of *Arundel*, ^{Arundel.} the Castle whereof gives the Title of an Earl to the Owner of it, without any Creation, which is a singular Privilege in *England*. * Thus the Castle and the Title have passed together from one Family to another. In 1604. *Henry Howard*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, took Possession of both, now in the Hands of the present Duke of *Norfolk*, his Off-spring.

Pevensey, in this County, is noted for being the Haven where *Pevensey.* *William the Conqueror* landed for the Conquest of *England*, with a Fleet of about 900 Sail.

The Manor of *Wilmington*, gives the Title of an Earl to *Spencer Compton*, Lord President of the Council.

WARWICKSHIRE.

AN Inland County in the Dioceses of *Worcester*, and *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, is 110 Miles in Circuit, contains about 670000 Acres, and 21793 Houses, and enjoys both good Air, and a plentiful Soil, especially on the South. Northward, 'tis a woody Country. Amongst its Rivers, *Avon* is the chief, which runs through the midst of it, and falls at last into the *Severn*. Cheese is its chief Commodity.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *WARWICK*, the Shire-Town, Sat.

⊙ <i>Coventry</i> , Frid.	<i>Colehill</i> , Wedn.	<i>Polesworth</i> ,
<i>Stratford</i> , Thursd.	<i>Henley</i> , Mond.	<i>Rugby</i> , Sat.
<i>Atherston</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Kyneton</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Southam</i> , Mond.
<i>Aulcester</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Nun-Eaton</i> , Sat.	<i>Sutton-Colefield</i> , Mon.
<i>Birmingham</i> , Thursd.		

Warwick, upon the *Avon*, 68 Miles from *London*, is a well-^{Warwick.} built Town, consisting of two Parishes, with a Free-School, and several Hospitals: But the Castle is its greatest Ornament. This Town has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before that of the present Earl, *Edward Rich*, who is also Earl of *Holland*, and who succeeded to this Honour, 1721. upon the Death of *Edward Henry Rich*, who died unmarried. Created Earl of *Warwick* by K. *James I.* 1618.

Coventry, upon the *Sherburn*, 74 Miles from *London*, took that *Coventry.* Name from a Convent founded here by *Canute*, a *Danish King* of *England*. 'Tis a most antient City, situate upon the Ascent of a

G

Hill,

Hill, having two Parishes, three Churches, and four Steeples. But the greatest Ornament of *Coventry* is the stately Cross in the middle of the City, whose Walls were pull'd down, upon the Restauration. The Roads leading to it are kept well pav'd for about a Mile out of Town. For the Education of Youth, here is a Free-School, and a fair Library; and for the Poor, an Hospital. This City, and *Litchfield* in *Staffordshire*, are both one Bishop's See, from thence call'd the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. At this Time, it gives the Title of an Earl to *William Coventry*, who succeeded his Brother, 1719. who died without Issue-Male. Two Miles from hence there are two Springs, one of fresh Water, and the other of brackish, at less distance than four Foot from each other.

Birming-
ham.

Birmingham is of note for its curious Work of Iron and Steel, and *Pollesworth* for its School.

Guy-Cliff.

Near *Warwick* there is a Rock call'd *Guy-Cliff*, from *Guy* of *Warwick*, the *Hercules* of *England*, who, after many great Exploits, betook himself (as Tradition has it) to this Place, where he led a kind of recluse Life, and built a Chapel, in which he was interr'd.

Edge-Hill.

Near *Kyneton*, seven or eight Miles from *Warwick*, is *Edge-Hill*, famous for the first Battle fought there, *October* 23, 1642. between King *Charles* I. his Army, and the Parliament-Forces, which prov'd to the King's Advantage.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland, in the North-West Parts of *England*, and East of *Cumberland*, partly in the Diocese of *Chester*, and partly in that of *Carlisle*, 110 Miles in Compass, contains about 510000 Acres, and 6501 Houses; and is a hilly and marshy Country, but not without fruitful Spots of Ground, especially Southward. The *Eden*, *Ken*, *Lon*, and *Eamon*, are its principal Rivers. *Ulles* Water, and *Menander-Mere*, in this County, are two Lakes, the first bordering upon *Cumberland*, and the last upon *Lancashire*.

This County has given the Title of an Earl for near Two Hundred Years, to the *Nevil's* Family, *Ralph Nevil*, Lord *Raby*, and Earl Marshal of *England*, being first honoured with this Title by *Richard* II. which died with *Charles Nevil*, in 1584. but *James* I. revived it in the Person of *Francis Fane*, eldest Son of *Mary*, descended from *Charles Nevil*. *Thomas Fane* is the present Earl of *Westmoreland*.

Near the River *Lowther*, there is a Well or Spring, which ebbs and flows many Times in a Day.

Market-

Market-Towns.

○ *APPLEBY*, the Shire-Town, Sat.

Kendal, Sat.

Ambleside, Wedn.

Orton, Wedn.

Lonsdale, Thursd.

Kirby-Steven, Frid.

Brough, Wedn.

Burton, Tuesd.

Appleby, upon the *Eden*, 200 Miles from *London*, is the *Abal-Appleby*. *labia* of the Antients, and has been formerly a considerable Place. At this time there is but one Street, and that but thinly peopled. However, the Assizes are kept here, and this is the only Town in *Westmoreland*, which is privileged to send Members to Parliament. Here's a publick School, and an Hospital.

Kendal, the *Cancangium* of the Antients, and the best Town *Kendal*. in this County, is seated upon the *Ken*, in a Dale or Valley, whence the Name of *Kendal*. 'Tis rich, and well inhabited, driving a good Trade of Woollen Cloths, Druggets, Serges, Cotton Stockings, and Hats. Over the River there are two Bridges of Stone, and another of Wood. At some small Distance from this last, there are to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, which was the Birth-place of *Catherine Parr*, the sixth Wife of *Henry VIII*. The Church of *Kendal* is both fair and spacious, and there are two Chapels of Ease besides. Near the Church-Yard stands a fair publick School, from whence a certain Number of Scholars are sent from time to time to *Queen's College* in *Oxford*. The Title of Earl of *Kendal* has gone through divers Families; The late Prince *George* of *Denmark* bore last that Title, being created by the late King *William*, Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *Cumberland*. This Title is now possessed by the most noble Princess *Erengard Melosine*, Dutches of *Kendal* and *Munster*, Marchioness and Countess of *Dungannon*, and Countess of *Fewersham*; also Baroness of *Schylemberg*, *Glastenbury* and *Dundalk*. She had these Titles bestowed upon her, between the Years 1716, and 1719. by his late most gracious Majesty King *George I*.

Lonsdale, or *Kirby Lonsdale*, upon the *Lon*, is a large and well-built Town, noted besides for its Manufacture of Cloth. Here is a fine Church, and a Stone-Bridge over the River. This Town gives the Title of a Viscount to *Henry Lowther*, devolved upon him from his Father *John Lowther*, who was dignify'd with it by the late King *William*.

WILTSHIRE.

AN Inland County in *Salisbury* Diocese, 128 Miles in Circuit, contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houses; and is a healthful County. Northward, 'tis somewhat hilly, and woody; but Southward, 'tis pretty level. In the middle Parts

of it, is *Salisbury Plain*, noted for its large Extent, and for feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep. Its principal Rivers are the *Ifis*, *Kennet*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadder*. This County drives a great Manufacture of Wool.

This County has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before that of the *Paulets*, now in Possession of it. The first of this Name that bore it was *William Paulet*, created Earl of *Wiltshire*, and afterwards Marquis of *Winchester*, by *Edward VI.* in whose Family the Title has continued ever since; *Charles Paulet*, the present Duke of *Bolton*, being now possessed thereof.

Market-Towns.

○ *SALISBURY*, the Chief, Tuefd. and Sat.

○ <i>Hindon</i> , Thursd.	○ <i>Downton</i> , Frid.	<i>Bradford</i> , Mond.
○ <i>Chippenham</i> , Sat.	○ <i>Westbury</i> , Frid.	<i>Amesbury</i> , Frid.
○ <i>Wilton</i> , Wed.	○ <i>Calne</i> , Tuefd.	<i>Auburn</i> , Tuefd.
○ <i>Marlborough</i> , Sat.	○ <i>Hegtesbury</i> ,	<i>Lavington</i> , Wed.
○ <i>Malmsbury</i> , Sat.	○ <i>Great Bedwin</i> ,	<i>Highworth</i> , Wed.
○ <i>Wotton-Basset</i> , Th.	○ <i>Luggershal</i> ,	<i>Mere</i> ,
○ <i>Devizes</i> , Thursd.	○ <i>Old Sarum</i> ,	<i>Swindon</i> , Mond.
○ <i>Crecklade</i> , Sat.	<i>Warminster</i> , Sat.	<i>Troubridge</i> , Sat.

Salisbury.

Salisbury, or *New-Sarum*, the *Sorviodunum* of the Antients, is a Bishop's See, 70 Miles from *London*. This is one of the finest Cities in *England*, watered chiefly by the *Avon*, besides several Streams that run through the Streets thereof. Here are large Streets, a fair Market-Place, and a Town-House. But the greatest Ornament of this City is the *Cathedral*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, a Church that has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Weeks, and Pillars as Days in the Year. Its Steeple is the highest of any in *England*. This City has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families, before it came to the *Cecils*, now possessed of it; *Robert Cecil*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, having been honoured with that Title by King *James I.* who created him Viscount *Cranborn*, and Earl of *Salisbury*, in 1605. From whom is descended *James Cecil*, the present Earl of *Salisbury*.

Hindon.
Chippen-
ham.
Calne.

Marlbo-
rough.

Malmbs-
ry.

Hindon and *Chippenham* are noted for their great Markets, but the first chiefly for the Title of Baron it gives to the Earl of *Clarendon*. *Calne*, for the Provincial Synod held here in 997, to determine the hot Disputes in those Times between the Monks and the Priests, in point of *Celibacy*. *Marlborough*, the *Cunctio* of the Antients, upon the *Kennet*, for the Title of a Duke it gave to *John Churchill*, a Prince of the Empire, and one of the Heroes of our Days; now possessed by *Charles Spencer* his Grandson, who is also Marquis of *Blandford*. *Malmsbury*, Lat. *Maldunense Cænobium*, upon the *Avon*, for being the Birth-place of one of the antientest Historians of *England*, call'd from hence *William*

William of Malsbury. It gives the Title of a Marquis to the Duke of *Wharton*.

Wilton has been formerly the chief Town of this County, whence the Name of *Wiltshire*. It was also the Bishop's See, before it came to be removed from thence to *Salisbury*; which has, in a great Measure, occasioned the Decay of *Wilton*.

I pass by the other Towns to take notice of *Clarendon*, a great Park two Miles North of *Salisbury*. It lies upon a Hill, with about 20 Groves, each a Mile in compass, and all inclosed. There was formerly a Royal House, but since fallen to Ruin. *Edward Hyde*, Lord High Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of King *Charles II.* was dignify'd by that Prince with the Title of Earl of *Clarendon*; which is now enjoy'd by *Henry Hyde*, who is also Earl of *Rocheſter*.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Worcester*, 130 Miles in Compass, contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houses, and yields plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattle, Fish, and Fruit. The Vale of *Evesham* is noted especially for its great Fertility. Here are also several Salt Springs. Its Rivers, the *Severn*, *Avon*, *Satwarp*, *Stoure*, &c.

Market-Towns.

- *WORCESTER*, the Capital, Wedn. Frid. and Sat.
- *Evesham*, Mond. *Kidderminster*, Thursd. *Tidbury*, Tuesd.
- *Bewdley*, Sat. *Dudley*, *Upton*, Thursd.
- *Droitwich*, Frid. *Bromsgrove*, Tuesd. *Shipton*, Frid.
- Sturbridge*, Frid. *Pershore*, Tuesd.

Worcester, Lat. *Vigornia*, upon the *Severn*, 86 Miles from *Worcester*. *London*, is a large, rich, and populous City, consisting of 10 Parishes. Over the River it has a fair Stone Bridge, with a Tower, said to be built by the *Romans*. In 1041. this City was reduc'd to Ashes by the *Danes*, and in the Reign of *Henry II.* it was burnt down again by Accident. In 679, it was made a Bishop's See, the Bishoprick being taken out of that of *Litchfield*. King *Jabu* lies buried in this Cathedral, in a Tomb of Marble; and Prince *Arthur*, eldest Son of *Henry VII.* in a Tomb of Jett. 'Twas under this City Walls the Battle was fought in 1651. which proved so fatal to the late King *Charles*, as to force him to quit the Kingdom, after he had absconded for the space of six Weeks. *Worcester* drives a great Trade in Cloth. It has given the Title of an Earl to several Families. In 1627. King *Charles I.* made it a Marquisate in the Person of *Henry Somerset*; which Title the present *Henry Somerset* his Grand-

Grandson, who is also Duke of *Beaufort*, is in Possession of.

Evesham. *Evesham*, on the *Avon*, is a good trading Place, which gave the Title of a Baron to the late Lord *Sommers*; now extinct.

Droitwich. *Droitwich*, on the *Salwarp*, is noted for its Salt-Pits. *Sturbridge*, for its School and Library. And *Kidderminster* for its Stuffs.

YORKSHIRE.

A Northern Maritime County, in *York* Diocese, is 360 Miles in Compass, and contains about 3770000 Acres, and 106151 Houses. 'Tis divided into three Parts, viz. the *North*, *East*, and *West-Riding*; the last the largest. 'Tis generally a most fruitful Country, yielding Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Wild-Fowl. Here are also abundance of fine Horses, Lime-Stone, Jett, and Allum. *Sureby* is noted for its Goats, *Sheffield* for Iron, *Richmondshire* for its Lead, Copper, and Pit-Coals. Its principal Rivers are the *Humber*, *Aire*, *Calder*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nyd*, *Ouse*, *Swall*, *Youre*, *Warf*, and *Tees*.

Market-Towns.

○ *Y O R K*, the Capital, *Thursd.* and *Sat.*

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| ○ <i>Kingston</i> unto <i>Hull</i> , <i>Barnesley</i> , <i>Wed.</i> | <i>Kilham</i> , <i>Sat.</i> |
| <i>Tuesd.</i> and <i>Sat.</i> <i>Bedal</i> , <i>Tuesd.</i> | <i>Kirby-More-side</i> , <i>W.</i> |
| ○ <i>Rotheram</i> , <i>Mond.</i> <i>Burlington</i> , <i>Sat.</i> | <i>Marsham</i> , <i>Tuesd.</i> |
| ○ <i>Boroughbrigg</i> , <i>Sat.</i> <i>Bautre</i> , <i>Sat.</i> | <i>Midlam</i> , |
| ○ <i>Aldborough</i> , <i>Carwood</i> , | <i>Patrington</i> , |
| ○ <i>Beverly</i> , <i>W. & Sat.</i> <i>Bradforth</i> , <i>Thursd.</i> | <i>Otley</i> , <i>Tuesd.</i> |
| ○ <i>Heydon</i> , <i>Sat.</i> <i>Easingwold</i> , | <i>Pickering</i> , <i>Mond.</i> |
| ○ <i>Knaresborough</i> , <i>W.</i> <i>Gisborough</i> , <i>Mond.</i> | <i>Pocklington</i> , <i>Sat.</i> |
| ○ <i>Rippon</i> , <i>Thursd.</i> <i>Gisborn</i> , | <i>Ripley</i> , <i>Frid.</i> |
| ○ <i>Scarborough</i> , <i>Th.</i> <i>Frodlingham</i> , | <i>Settle</i> , <i>Tuesd.</i> |
| ○ <i>Richmond</i> , <i>Sat.</i> <i>Stokesley</i> , | <i>Sherborn</i> , <i>Sat.</i> |
| ○ <i>Malton</i> , <i>Sat.</i> <i>Wakefield</i> , <i>Th. & Fr.</i> | <i>Skipton</i> , <i>Sat.</i> |
| ○ <i>Pontefract</i> , <i>Sat.</i> <i>Whitby</i> , <i>Sat.</i> | <i>Snathe</i> , <i>Frid.</i> |
| ○ <i>Northallerton</i> , <i>W.</i> <i>Selby</i> , <i>Mond.</i> | <i>Tadcaster</i> , <i>Thursd.</i> |
| ○ <i>Thirsk</i> , <i>Mond.</i> <i>Sheffield</i> , <i>Tuesd.</i> | <i>Thorn</i> , |
| <i>Leeds</i> , <i>Tuesd.</i> and <i>Sat.</i> <i>Helmsley</i> , <i>Sat.</i> | <i>Tickhill</i> , <i>Sat.</i> |
| <i>Hallifax</i> , <i>Thursd.</i> <i>Hornsey</i> , | <i>Weatherby</i> , <i>Thursd.</i> |
| <i>Aberforth</i> , <i>Wed.</i> <i>Howdon</i> , <i>Sat.</i> | <i>Yarum</i> , <i>Thursd.</i> |
| <i>Duncaster</i> , <i>Sat.</i> <i>Hunanby</i> , | <i>Wigton</i> , <i>Wed.</i> |
| <i>Askrig</i> , <i>Hutberfield</i> , | <i>Egton</i> . |

York.

York, Lat. *Eboracum*, stands upon the *Ouse*, 150 Miles from *London*. 'Tis the Episcopal See of the Archbishop of *York*, and the most considerable City in *England* next to *London*. A fair, large, rich, and populous Place; in which are reckon'd 28 Churches

Churches and Chapels of Ease. *York* was in such Esteem among the antient *Romans*, that *Severus* the Emperor had a Palace in it, in which he ended his Days. But it has suffer'd much by the frequent Revolutions of the State, in the Time of the *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. In the Reign of King *Charles I.* his Army being routed at *Marston-Moor*, *York* was forced to submit to the victorious Army. In 740. *Egbert*, Archbishop of *York*, erected here a large Library, out of which *Alcuinus*, Tutor to *Charles the Great*, and Founder of the *Sorbonne* at *Paris*, got most of his Learning. But the greatest Ornament of this City is its *Cathedral*, which deserves to be put in the first Rank of the *Cathedrals* in *Europe*. There are two Things more, which raise the Glory of this City: One is, that the Mayor of *York* bears the Title of *Lord*, as the Mayor of *London* does, there being but those two *Mayors* all over *England*, who have that Title given them. The other, that this City has given the Title of a Duke to many Princes of the Blood; particularly to the late King *James*, before he came to the Crown; and lately to his Royal Highness *Earneſt Auguſtus*, Bishop of *Oſnabrug*, now dead, created Duke of *York* by his late Majesty King *George I.*

Hull, or *Kingſton upon Hull*, is a good Port, and a well fortified Town. 'Tis a Place of great Trade, and of a large Extent, tho' there be but two Parishes. But it is not of great Antiquity, *Edward I.* being the Founder of it. The Inhabitants being grown Rich, wall'd the Town, and raised their chief Magistrate from a *Warden* to a *Bayliſſ*; till at laſt *Henry VI.* made it a *Mayor Town*, and a *County* of it ſelf.

Beverley, five or ſix Miles North of *Hull*, is noted for being *Beverley*, the Birth-place of the famous Prelate *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*, a Man of great Learning, and exemplary Piety; who in his old Age reſign'd his Arch-biſhoprick, and retired hither to ſpend the Reſidue of his Life in holy Meditations. He died in 721. *Ethelſtan*, one of the *Saxon Kings*, had ſuch a Veneration for the Memory of ſo great a Man, that for his Sake he granted great Privileges to this Place, and amongſt others, a *Sanctuary*, which made the Town grow rich in a ſhort Time.

Rippon, the *Rhidogunum* of the Antients, is a good Town upon *Rippon*, the *Yore*, where a great deal of Cloth, and the beſt Spurs in *England* are made. Here is a *Collegiate Church*, that has three very lofty Spires. In the *Romiſh Times*, *St. Wilfred's Needle* was then in great Repute: So was call'd a narrow Hole in a Vault under the Ground of this *Collegiate Church*, through which Women's Honesty was tried. Thoſe that were chaſte, ſays the Legend, could eaſily paſs thro' the Hole; but the polluted, it ſeems, ſtuck by the Way.

Scarborough is a good Harbour, fortified with a Caſtle, where-
in a Garriſon is kept. This Town is almoſt inacceſſible by
Land, ſurrounded as it were with the Sea, and very ſteep Rocks,

except on the West-Side, which has a narrow Passage into it, and that fenced with a strong Wall. The Town is not large, but very well inhabited, and a good trading Place. It has a commodious Key. Formerly there was a fine Tower, which served as a Land-Mark for Ships, before it was destroy'd by our Civil Wars. On the Top of the Hill is a fair Spot of Ground, of about 60 Acres, with a fresh Water Spring coming out of a Rock. This Place is also noted for its famous *Sparw*, which occasions many of the Nobility and Gentry to resort here to drink the Waters. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Richard Lumley*, the present Earl of *Scarborough*.

Richmond. *Richmond*, upon the *Swale*, in the *North Riding*, is the chief Place of a District, hence call'd *Richmondshire*, a specious Name for a barren and hilly Country, except some Places, where it yields good Pasture. *Alan Earl of Bretagne*, who built this Town, was created Earl of *Richmond*, by *William the Conqueror*: Which Title being extinct in his Family, was conferr'd upon others. *Lewis Lord Stuart*, and Duke of *Lenox* in Scotland, was made Earl, and afterwards Duke of *Richmond*, by *James I.* *Charles Lenox* was the last of that Family who enjoy'd that Title, who died without Issue in the Court of *Denmark*, Anno 1672. where he was Ambassador Extraordinary from the late King *Charles*, who, in less than 3 Years after, revived this Title in the Person of *Charles Lenox*, the present Duke of *Richmond's* Father, a Natural Son of that Prince by the Dutches of *Portsmouth*.

Pontefract. *Pontefract*, or *Pomfret*, is a neat Town, that had formerly a strong and stately Castle, which was destroy'd in the Civil Wars in the Reign of King *Charles I.* 'Twas in this Castle *Richard II.* was barbarously murder'd, after his Resignation of the Crown to *Henry IV.* his Cousin. This Town gives the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Farmer*, Lord *Lempster*.

North Allerton. *North Allerton* is noted of late for the Title of Viscount it gave to his Royal Highness *Frederick Prince of Wales*.

Leeds. *Leeds*, on the *Aire*, is one of the best Towns of this County, and was in the Heptarchy the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Northumberland*. Noted besides for its great Manufacture of Cloth, and for giving the Title of a Duke to *Thomas Osborne*, whose Grand-father *Thomas* was raised to that Dignity by the late King *William*.

Halifax. *Halifax*, formerly call'd *Horton*, is a good large Town, with Stone built Houses. It stands upon the steep Ascent of a Hill, in a barren Soil. The Woollen Manufacture is the principal here. In the Reign of the late King *Charles*, *George Savile* was first made a Viscount, afterwards an Earl, and at last Marquis of *Halifax*: Which last Title passed from him to *William* his eldest Son, who did not enjoy it long, and by whose Death the Title was extinct. But King *William* dignify'd *Charles Mountagu* with

with the Title of Baron of *Halifax*, and King *George I.* created him Earl of *Halifax*; which Title is now descended to *George Mountague*, his Nephew.

Duncaster, on the *Dun*, is a Town in which there was formerly a Castle, whence the Name of *Duncaster*. Here is a fair Church, with a stately Steeple. Its chief Manufactures are Stockings, Gloves, and knit Waistcoats. In the Reign of King *James I.* this Town gave the Title of Viscount to *James Hay* Earl of *Carlisle*, both which Titles expir'd with his Son. King *Charles II.* made the Duke of *Monmouth*, his natural Son, Earl of *Duncaster*, who was beheaded in King *James's* Reign; and so the Title is extinct.

Wakefield, upon the *Calder*, is noted for the Battle fought near it between *Henry VI.* and *Richard* Duke of *York*, his Rival for the Crown. *Richard* was slain in it, but his Son *Edward* succeeded better than his Father, and got the Crown at last. It gives the Title of an Earl to *Robert Ker*, Son to the Duke of *Roxburgh*.

Sheffield is noted for Smith's Trade; *Knaresborough* for its Lichfield, coriish, and Medicinal Waters; *Rotheram* for its three Schools, one for Writing, another for Languages, and the third for Music; *Ripley* for Licorish; *Sherborn* for its Free School; *Burlington* for its Bay, and the Title of an Earl it gives to *Richard Boyle*, the present Earl of *Burlington*, descended in a direct Line from *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, who was created Earl of *Burlington* by King *Charles II.* in 1664.

Besides the Places aforesaid, there are four Tracts of Land in this County, all which give Titles of Honour, viz. *Cleveland*, *Holderness*, *Derwentwater*, and *Craven*.

In that Part call'd *Cleveland*, there is an ancient Castle, with a Park, bearing the Name of *Danby*, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Leeds*.

There is moreover *Bolton* in this County, a Castle in a Park, upon the *Yore*, which gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Paulet*, which Title his Grand-father *Charles* was dignify'd with by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, April 8, 1689.

Mulgrave, another Castle near the Sea, has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, and last to the *Sheffields*; *Edmund*, Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick*, being made Earl of *Mulgrave* by King *Charles I.* in 1625. *Edmund*, his Grandson, succeeded him in the Title; and *John* to *Edmund* his Father; which *John* was by King *William* advanc'd to the Dignity of Marquis of *Normanby*; and by Queen *Anne*, to that of Duke of *Buckinghamshire* and *Normanby*, which Title is now extinct.

Six Miles from *Halifax*, in the *West Riding*, there was, of old, a famous Town, call'd *Cambodunum*, some Ruins whereof are still to be seen near *Almondbury*.

Lastly, there are in this County two Boroughs that send Members to Parliament, which are no Market-Towns; *Albrough* in the

the North Riding, and Barroughbrigg in the West Riding. Near this last are to be seen Four prodigious Pyramidal Stones, a remarkable Monument of Antiquity.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the COUNTIES of WALES.

I Subjoin *Wales* to *England*, as being incorporated with it in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* and living under the same Laws; tho' the Countries differ very much, and the *Welsh* have a very different Language from the *English*.

This Country is for the most part mountainous, yet it yields wherewith to subsist its Inhabitants; and some Parts of it are as fruitful as any part of *England*.

It is call'd in Latin *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, and *Britannia Secunda*, by the antient Romans; who divided *Britain* into three Parts, viz. *Britannia Prima*, containing the South of *England*; *Britannia Secunda*, containing *Wales*; and *Maxima Caesariensis*, the North Parts of *England*. Then *Wales* was inhabited by the *Silures*, *Dimetæ*, and *Ordovices*.

Hither most of the *Britons* fled from the invading and victorious *Saxons*; and their Posterity, the *Welsh*, have ever since inhabited that Country.

Some Authors are of Opinion, that the Name of *Wales* came from *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britons*.

Its Situation is Westward, towards *Ireland*, the Eastern Parts of it bordering upon *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Herefordshire*, and *Monmouthshire* in *England*; and the Western, water'd by the *Irish* Sea.

Its Extent is about a fifth Part of *England*, and does hardly exceed the Compass of the four Eastern and Maritime Counties of *England*, viz. *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex* and *Kent*. In which Compass it contains 751 Parishes, 58 Market Towns, and above 300000 People; who pay to the Land Tax 43752 *l.* which shews they are almost equal to half the Number in *Scotland*, and that they paid near as much Taxes as the whole; tho' more under-rated in Taxes, and easier in Excise, than *Scotland*, before the Union: All which may serve as an Argument against those who imagine, that *Wales* is not better'd by its Union with *England*.

Its Air is clear and sharp; the Cattle small, but all Provisions good and cheap. Here is, particularly, abundance of Goats, which naturally delight in hilly Places: And for Fewel, great plenty of Wood, Coals, and Turfs.

Chap. VIII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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As for Harbours, the World can hardly shew one safer and more capacious than *Milford Haven*, noted of late for giving the Title of an Earl to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*. This Haven consists of so many Creeks, Bays, and Roads for Ships, that some will have it to be call'd *Milford Haven*, because a Thousand Ships may safely ride in it, and out of sight of each other. Here landed King *Henry VII.* when he came from the Court of *Bretagne* in *France*, to dethrone (as he did) *Richard III.*

Here are also many Rivers ; as the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Conway*, *Clwyd*, *Tivy*, and many others of less note ; beside the *Severn*, that rises in this Country.

The Division of *WALE S* is Twofold,

N O R T H and *S O U T H*.

North Wales subdivided into these following Counties, viz.

Anglesey,
Caernarvonshire,

Denbighshire,
Flintshire,

Merionethshire,
Montgomeryshire.

South Wales, into

Brecknockshire,
Cardiganshire,

Caermarthenshire,
Glamorganshire,

Pembrokeshire,
Radnorshire.

Heretofore *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, was part of *Wales*, of which it still retains the Language. That part of *Shropshire* which lies on the West-side of the *Severn* was also counted part of *Wales*, till it became incorporated with *England*. In short, *South Wales* contain'd formerly *Monmouth* and *Hereford* Shires, now two *English* Counties, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*.

Of the aforelaid 12 Counties of *Wales*, all but *Montgomery*, *Radnor*, and *Brecknock* Shires, are water'd by the Sea. *Pembroke*, *Caermarthen*, and *Glamorgan* Shires, in *South Wales* ; *Anglesey*, *Denbighshire*, and *Montgomeryshire*, in *North Wales*, are the most plentiful. There are four Bishopricks in *Wales*, all belonging to the Province of *Canterbury*, viz. *St. Davids*, *St. Asaph*, *Bangor*, and *Landaff*.

The

The Counties of NORTH WALES.

Anglesey.

ANGLESEY, Lat. *Mona*.

AN Island in the North West Parts, about 18 Miles East of Dublin in Ireland, is call'd *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*, by the *Welch*. But since King *Edward* I. conquered it, it got with us the Name of *Anglesey*, that is, the *English* Island. 'Tis all surrounded by the *Irish* Sea, but South Eastward, where it is parted from *Caernarvonshire* by an Inlet call'd *Menay*. 'Tis about 60 Miles in Compass, and contains about 200000 Acres, 1840 Houses, and 74 Parishes. It looks barren, and yet it yields plenty of Corn and Cattle, which makes some call it the Mother of *Wales*. Here is also plenty of Fish and Fowl, and good Store of Mill-stones for the grinding of Corn. Black Timber Trees are likewise found here, as in *Rumney Marsh*, in *Kent*.

Beaumaris.
Newborough.
Aberlraw.

Holy Head.

Here are but two Towns, viz. *Beaumaris* and *Newborough*. *Wednesday* is the Market-day of the first, and *Tuesday* of the latter. Before the *Welch* were subdu'd by England, *Abersaw* (Lat. *Gadiva*) now but a Village, was the chief Place of the Island, and the Royal Seat of *North Wales*. *Holy Head*, the nearest Place to *Ireland*, is the Station for the Packet-Boats appointed for that Kingdom. Lastly, This County gives the Title of an Earl to *Arthur Annesly*, the present Earl of *Anglesey*, which is devolved unto him by the Death of his Father *Arthur Annesley*, who was raised to that Dignity by King *Charles* II. in 1661.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, Lat. *Arvon*ia.

IS in *Bangor* Diocese, about 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 Houses, lies East and South of *Anglesey*, and is parted from it by the *Menay*. There are in it 68 Parishes, and 6 Towns, all *Havens*; the chief *Caernarvon*, *Bangor*, and *Conway*. 'Tis plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. The Middle Parts so swelled with Mountains, that *Camden* calls them *Alpes Britannicas*, and says they were the best Shelter to the *Welch* in times of War. The Western Parts are pretty level, and yield abundance of Barley.

Market-Towns.

CAERNARVON, the Chief, Sat.

Bangor, Wed.

Pabely, Wed.

Newin, Sat.

Krekych, Wed.

Aberconway, Frid.

Caernarvon.

Caernarvon, the County Town, stands upon the *Menay*, which parts it from *Anglesey*. The Town is but small, and of a circular Form; defended by a *Castle*, in which was born *Edward* II. Son

of Edward I. hence call'd Edward of Caernarvon. King Charles I. created Robert Dormer, Baron of Wing, and Viscount Afcot, Earl of Caernarvon: Who being slain at the first Newbury Fight, was succeeded by his Son Charles Earl of Caernarvon. His late Majesty created James Brydges, first Earl and then Marquis of Caernarvon, and lastly Duke of Chandos.

Bangor, Lat. Bangoria, antiently Bonium, is an old Roman Bangor. Town, and one of the four Bishopricks of Wales. It stands also on the Menay, not far from Caernarvon. It was famous of old for its vast Monastery, which entertained about 2000 Monks, but came to Ruin before the Norman Conquest. The Bishoprick of Bangor is but poor, therefore of three Arch-Deaconries it contains (viz. Bangor, Anglesey, and Merioneth) one is annexed to it, for the better Maintenance of the Bishop.

Conway, or Aberconway, Lat. Canovium, stands at the Mouth Conway. of the River Conway, and borders upon Denbighshire. This Town has given the Title of Baron, Viscount, and Earl to a Family of that Name. It now gives the Title of a Baron to Francis Seymour Conway, Lord Conway.

D E N B I G H S H I R E.

FOR the most part in St. Asaph Diocese, 116 Miles in Compass, contains about 410000 Acres, and 6398 Houses, and lies between Flintshire on the East, and Caernarvonshire on the West, and has 57 Parishes. The middle Parts of it, watered by the Clwyd, are the most fruitful; and the West is improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. Here is plenty of Rye, Goats and Sheep, and some Lead near Moinglath. But the best part of it is that noble Valley called Dyffryn Clwyd, of great Length and Fertility, inhabited by several Gentlemen, some of them of great Estates.

Denbigh, the County Town, is but 15 Miles West of Chester, Denbigh. a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers, and having a very strong Castle. But being built upon a rocky rising Ground, full of Lime-stone, it has been observed, that few of its Inhabitants live to a great Age, which is attributed to the Drink brewed here, which partaking of the Nature of Lime-stone, makes it unwholesome, tho' clear and palatable. Wednesday is its Market-Day. King Charles I. made it an Earldom in the Person of William Fielding, 1622. who being slain in his Majesty's Service, was succeeded by his Son Basil, &c. The present Earl of Denbigh is William Fielding.

Wrexham, one of the chief Market-Towns of this County, 8 Wrexham. Miles from Cheshire, is a good Town, noted for its Market, neat Church and lofty Steeple.

FLINTSHIRE.

LIES between *Cheshire* on the East, and *Denbighshire* on the West; is 82 Miles in Compass; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3150 Houses; and has 28 Parishes. 'Tis full of Hills, but the Valleys thereof are very fruitful, and the Inhabitants long-liv'd. Its chief Commodities are *small Cattle*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Honey*, *Pit-coal*, *Lead*, and *Mill-stones*. With the Honey good store of *Methglin* is made. It has three Towns, viz. *Flint*, *St. Asaph*, and *Gairus*. The first, tho' the Shire Town, is so very small, that it has not a Market; yet there is an old *Castle* which shews the Ruins of its former Statelines. The Prince of *Wales* is by Birth Right Earl of *Flint*.

Flint.

St. Asaph.

St. Asaph, call'd by the *Welch*, *Land-Elwy*, from the River *Elwy* on which it is situate, is also a mean Town, and but a poor Bishoprick; made so by Bishop *Parfew*, who lived in the Reign of *Edward VI.* and alienated for ever from the Church four of his Episcopal Houses, with the Lands thereto belonging, and let the Residue of the Lands into long Leases. *St. Asaph's* Diocese has but one Arch-Deaconry, call'd *St. Asaph*; which is united to the Bishoprick, for the better Support thereof.

Gajervis.

Gajervis is the only Market-Town in the County, every Village being sufficiently provided.

St. Winifred's-Well.

I must not omit taking Notice of *St. Winifred's Well* in the Town of *Holy-Well* in this County, so famed for curing Aches and Lamenesses, and (as some say) for Propagation. Over the Head of this Spring is a fine Free-stone *Chapel*; where the superstitious lame People, who pretend, or imagined they were cured by washing in this Water, used to hang up, and leave their Crutches, as Tokens of their Cures: Something of this Practice is still in Use.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Harlech.

LIES South of *Caernarvon* and *Denbigh* Shires, in the Diocese of *Bangor*, is 108 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 500000 Acres, 2590 Houses, and 37 Parishes. 'Tis a very mountainous Country, however not without Sheep, Fish, and Fowl. Here are also Cottons wrought.

Harlech, the chief Town, is 168 Miles from *London*, and its Market is kept on Saturday. A Town of Note heretofore for its stately Castle.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

AN Inland County, the greatest Part in *St. Asaph's* Diocese, 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560000 Acres, and 5660 Houses, and lies West of *Shropshire*, and is a fruitful tho'

tho' mountainous Country. It has 47 Parishes, and six Market-Towns. Here the *Severn* has its Rise.

Montgomery, the Shire-Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. *Roger de Montgomery*, a noble Norman, and Earl of *Shrewsbury*, having got much Land thereabouts from the *Welch*, first built it, to secure his Conquest. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of the Earl of *Pembroke*, was created Earl of *Montgomery* by *James I.* in 1605. He succeeded also in the Earldom of *Pembroke*, after the Death of his Brother *William*, and was afterwards made Lord High Chamberlain. *Philip*, his Son, succeeded him in both the Earldoms, Anno 1649. To *Philip*, *William*, his Son, in 1669. And to *William*, *Thomas Herbert*, his half Brother, and lately to his Son *Henry Herbert*, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*. The Market of which last is kept on *Thursday*.

Matravel, now a poor Village, not far from *Montgomery*, was of old a large and fair Town, and the Seat of the Prince of *Powis* Land.

The Counties of SOUTH WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in *Landaff* Diocese, and West of *Herefordshire*, is 106 Miles in Compass, contains about 620000 Acres, and 5934 Houses, and is divided into Mountains and Valleys, the first barren, but the last fruitful. Corn, Cattle, Fish, and some Otter-Fur, are its chief Commodities. It has 61 Parishes, and four Market-Towns.

Brecknock, Lat. *Brechinia*, is the Shire-Town, seated at the Confluence of the *Hodney* and *Usk*, 124 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a well built Town, having a good Trade for Clothing, and being the Place where the Assizes are kept. It has two Markets a Week, kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. And it gave the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Ormond*.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

IN the Diocese of *St. David*, stretches it self along the *Irish* Sea, being 94 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 520000 Acres, and 3163 Houses. Here is plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl and Lead, and this County is grown of some Note lately for its Silver, Lead, and Copper-Mines. It has 77 Parishes, and four Market-Towns.

Cardigan, the Shire-Town (Lat. *Ceretica*) is pleasantly seated upon the *Tivy*, near its fall into the Sea, 148 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a good Town, walled about, and fortify'd with a Castle, having a fair Church. King *Charles II.* dignify'd *Thomas Brudenel* in 1661. with the Title of Earl of *Cardigan*, now enjoy'd by *George*, the present Earl.

C A E R-

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

ALSO in the Diocese of *St. David*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houses; and is none of the least mountainous, and most fruitful Counties of *Wales*. It yields plenty of Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-Coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 Parishes, and eight Market-Towns.

Caermarden. *Caermarden* or *Caermarthen*, the Shire-Town (Lat. *Maridunum*) stands upon the River *Towy*, about seven Miles from the Sea, pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows, 178 Miles from *London*. This Town was of old the Seat of the Princes of *South-Wales*, till forced at last to remove for their Safety to *Dyna-vour* Castle in this County, where they kept their Court. In the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, the *Normans* conquer'd *Caermarden*. The *Welch*, indeed, recover'd it, but lost it again. *Henry Tubervil* built here a Castle, and *Gilbert de Clare* got the Town walled about. It gives now the Title of *Marquis* to *Thomas Osborn* the Duke of *Leeds*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

IN *Landaff* Diocese, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 540000 Acres, and 9644 Houses. The North Part is mountainous, but the South so fruitful, that it is called the *Garden of Wales*. Here are 118 Parishes, and nine Market-Towns. Amongst which,

Cardiff. *Cardiff*, the Chief, stands near the Mouth of the River *Tawe*, where it has a commodious Haven. It has two Markets a Week, kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. One *Fitz Haimon*, a great Man in these Parts, fortify'd this Town with a Wall and a Castle; in which last, *Robert*, eldest Son of *William the Conqueror*, died, after a long Imprisonment.

Landaff. *Landaff*, one of the four Bishopricks of *Wales*, stands also upon the *Tawe*, a little above *Cardiff*: A City, but so small, that it has not a Market. The Profusenefs of Bishop *Kitchin* (alias *Dunstan*) reduced this See to that Poverty, that it's hardly able to maintain its Bishop.

Swanzey. *Swanzey*, in this County, is a well frequented Harbour. At *Newton* is a *Well*, that swells up when the Sea ebbs, and sinks as the Flood increaseth.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

IN the Diocese of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in Compass, contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houses; and is most part surrounded with the Sea. The whole Country is plentiful, but the East-side most pleasant: Part of this Country was peopled by *Flemings*, in the Reign of *Henry I*. It has 45 Parishes, and nine Market-

Market-Towns; and is particularly noted for its most capacious Harbour, call'd *Milford Haven*, for which see p. 100. 'Tis remarkable for its *Fewel*, call'd *Culm*, which is nothing but the Dust of Pit Coal, and has this singular Property in it, that it will never cake, or burn well, unless it be mixt with Mud, or slimy Dirt. One Third of this to Two of *Culm*, being made up into Balls, makes an excellent, sweet, and durable Fire, almost without Smoke, tho' wet.

As in *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, they speak both *English* and *Welch*; so they do in *Pembrokeshire*; and in that Part of it call'd *Little England*, beyond *Wales*, *English* is the common Speech.

Pembroke, the Shire-Town, 195 Miles from *London*, stands upon a long and narrow Point of *Milford Haven*, the Sea every Tide flowing up to the Town Walls. It consists of two Parishes, is fortify'd with a Castle, in which King *Henry VII.* was born; and its Market is kept on *Saturday*. This Town was formerly a *County Palatine*, and continued so till the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* since which, the Earls of *Pembroke* have been merely Titular. Which Title, having passed through several Families, was conferr'd, at last, by King *Edward VI.* upon *William Herbert*, Lord Steward of his Household, in 1551. and is now enjoy'd by *Henry Herbert* a Descendant of his Family.

St. David's, Lat. *Menevia*, stands near the Sea, in the most Western Part of *South-Wales*. It was once a City of good Account, but now so ruined, that there is not so much as a Market kept. However, 'tis a Bishop's See, whose Cathedral was eminent for its wonderful high Roof, and once the Metropolitan of *Wales*. *Arthur*, King of the *Britons*, removed the Arch-bishop's See from *Caerleon* hither, for its greater Security from the *Saxons* Fury: And then it had seven Suffragan Bishops, who receiv'd their Consecration from no other Hand than the Arch-bishop of *St. David's*. Those were the Bishops of *Landaff*, *Bangor*, *St. Asaph*, *Lan-Badern*, *Morgan*, *Worcester*, and *Hereford*. *Lan-Badern* was in *Cardiganshire*, and *Morgan* in *Glamorganshire*, both extinct long since; and as for *Hereford* and *Worcester*, they have been a long Time reckoned as *English* Bishopricks. But in the Reign of *Henry I. Bernard*, the 47th Arch-bishop of *St. David's*, was forced to become Suffragan of the See of *Canterbury*.

In this Shire also, is the Town and County of *Haverford*-*West*.

RADNORSHIRE.

IN the Diocese of *Hereford*, lies West from it, and may be counted one of the barren Shires of *Wales*. It is 90 Miles in Compass, contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houses; and has 52 Parishes, and 4 Market-Towns.

H

Radnor,

Radnor:

Radnor, the Shire-Town, is 120 Miles from *London*. Its Market is kept on *Saturday*. King *Charles II.* made it an Earldom in the Person of *John Lord Roberts of Truroe in Cornwall*, whom he created Viscount *Bodmin*, and Earl of *Radnor*, in 1679. Which Title is since devolved upon *Henry Roberts*, his great Grandson, the present Earl of *Radnor*.

Presteign.

Among the other Market-Towns, I shall only take notice of *Presteign*, a large and well built Town, where the Assizes are held.

Original of
the Welch.

Having thus run over the Twelve Counties of *Wales*, I proceed now to give a short Account of the Inhabitants. As to their Original, I have already hinted, that the *Welch* are an Off-spring of the antient *Britons*, who fled to *Wales*, upon the *Saxon* Conquest.

Language.

Their Language is the antient *British*, having, perhaps, the least Mixture of foreign Words of any Tongue in *Europe*.

Temper.

As to their Temper, they are counted a stout and hardy People, and there goes an old Proverb of them, viz. that they are a People of great Probity, Ebriety, and Volubility. The *Britons* that inhabited this Country before them, were so uneasy under the *Roman* Yoke, that of three Legions the *Romans* kept on foot in *Britain*, they were fain to keep two upon the Borders of *Wales*, one at *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*, and the other at *Chester*. The *Welch Britons* were no less troublesome to the *Saxons* after their Conquest in *England*, till they were subdued by the *Saxon* King *Ethelstan*, in the 10th Age. In the 12th, they revolted against King *Henry II.* and in the 13th, against King *Edward I.* who, at last, reduced them entirely. In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* they made a new Attempt, under their famous Ringleader *Owen Glendowr*, to recover their Liberty; and had compassed it, but that they had to do with too martial a Prince. In short, they never were quiet, till they got a Prince of the *British* Blood, King *Henry VII.* upon the Throne of *England*, who was born in *Pembroke Castle*.

To this very Day, the *Welch* are represented as a cholerick People, soon provoked, but quickly appeased.

Famous
Men.

In Point of Learning, they have had Men of good Note; particularly, *Gildas*, surnamed the *Wise*; *Geofry* of *Monmouth*; and *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Historians; to say nothing of their *Merlin*. Of latter Times, *William Morgan*, who translated the Bible into *Welch*, Sir *John Price* the Antiquarian, *John Owen* the Epigrammatist, &c.

Religion.

The *Welch* generally profess the same Religion with the Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd: But there are amongst them, as in *England*, great Numbers of *Dissenters*.

These *Britons*, when all the rest of the Island had relaps'd into Heathenism, still retain'd the Christian Faith planted amongst them in the Time of King *Lucius*: And when *Austin*, who converted the Heathen *Saxons* to the Christian Faith, attempted to draw

draw the seven *British* Bishops to own the Pope as the Head of the Catholick Church, they rejected that Doctrine, and owned Christ only to be the Head of the Church. So that they refused to submit to *Austin*, as Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*; and to the Pope, then *Gregory the Great*, from whom he came, as the chief Pastor of the Church. Thus the *Britons* of *Wales* kept themselves from Innovations, or new Doctrines, in Matters of Religion, and stood to their own Principles, till the greatest Part of *Christendom* had, in the Times of Ignorance, stooped to the See of *Rome*: And upon the Reformation of the Church of *England*, they shook off with her the Errors and Tyranny of that See.

As to their Kings, I find, that *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, went to *Rome*, there to receive the Habit of a Religious Order from the Hands of Pope *Sergius*, which happen'd in the 7th Age. His Son, *Idwallo*, set up for a King of *Wales*, and was succeeded in his Kingdom by *Roderick*, *Conan*, *Merwin*, and this by *Roderick* his Son, surnamed *the Great*. *History of Wales.*

This *Roderick* had three Sons, amongst whom he improvidently divided his Kingdom. To *Amarawd*, the eldest, he left the greatest Part of *North Wales*; to *Cadel*, his second Son, most of *South Wales*; and to *Merwin*, the youngest, *Powis Land*, containing *Montgomery* and *Radnor* Shires, with part of *Denbigh* and *Flint* Shires, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*. But he did it with this Proviso, That the two younger Sons, and their Successors, should hold their Estates in Fee of the Kings of *North Wales*, as being the eldest Branch, and do them Homage for the same. His Successors, following his Example, subdivided their small Estates into many Parcels; in-somuch, that of eight Tributary Princes that rowed King *Edgar* on the *Dce*, five of them were of *Wales*.

Thus *North Wales* was enjoy'd by several Generations of the eldest Branch, till the Year 1282. when *Llewellen* II. lost it with his Life to King *Edward* I. being deluded (as 'tis said) by a Witch, who told him, he should be carried in Triumph to *London*. Upon which, he appear'd in a hostile Manner upon the Borders of *England*, which drew upon him the whole Power of *Edward*. *Llewellen* finding himself too weak to fight *Edward*; and *Edward*, on the other Side, as unwilling to fight with Mountains, it was agreed, at last, by Commissioners appointed on both Sides, That *Llewellen* should enjoy part of the Country, with the Title of Prince, during his Life; the rest at present, and the whole after his Decease, to be surrender'd over to the King of *England*. By this Treaty, *David Llewellen's* Brother, finding himself excluded from the Succession, stirr'd up his Brother, and the *Welch*, to a Revolt; the Issue whereof prov'd fatal to the two Princes; for *David* was taken, and executed by the Hand of Justice, and *Llewellen* slain, as he was lurking (after the Defeat of his Forces) in the Mountains of *Radnorshire*; whose Head being stuck upon a Stake, and set out with a Paper Crown,

was carried by a Trooper *Triumphantly* through the Streets of *London*. Thus was the Witch's Prophecy unluckily fulfill'd; and in *Llewellen* ended the Line of the *British* Princes, after they had for several Ages struggled with the *English* Power.

As to the Princes of *South Wales*, they lost most Part of the Country to private Adventurers of *England*. *Bernard de Newmark*, a noble *Norman*, got *Brecknockshire* for his Share: *Robert Fitz-Haimon*, with other Adventurers, seiz'd upon *Glamorganshire*: A great Part of *Montgomeryshire* fell into the Hands of *Arnulph* of *Montgomery*; and so did part of *Cardigan* and *Monmouth* Shires, to the Earl of *Warren*, and Lord *Mortimer*: So that the poor Prince of *South Wales* had nothing left entire but *Carmarthenshire*, too little to support his Title. 'Tis true, *Gryffith*, the last of these Princes, recover'd a great Part of his Estate; but neither he, nor his, enjoy'd it long; he dying soon after, and his two Sons, *Cymmerick* and *Meredith*, being taken Prisoners by King *Henry II.* Yet did the *Welch* attempt to recover their Liberty, till they were at last subdu'd by King *Edward*.

Powis-Land was allotted to *Mervin*, the youngest Son, as a brisk and valiant Prince, in whose Line it continued a long time together, but much dismember'd by the Earls of *Chester*, and *Shrewsbury*, who took from them a good Part of *Shropshire*, *Flint*, and *Denbigh* Shires. Nor was it free, on the other Side, from the Attempts of the eldest Branch, the Princes of *North Wales*, who cast many a greedy Eye upon it. *Meredith ap Bletben* was the last that held it entire; who following the ill Example of *Roderick the Great*, divided it among his two Sons, *Madock* and *Gryffith*. *Madock* died at *Winchester*, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* and *Gryffith* was made, by the King, Lord *Powis*, the Style of Prince being laid aside. Which Title of Lord continued in this Family for some Generations; but being extinct, at last, by *Edward's* Death, the last Lord *Powis* of the Race of *Mervin* by the Female Side, King *Charles I.* revived it again in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Castle*, descended from an Earl of *Pembroke*.

In short, at the End of the 13th Age, King *Edward I.* entirely subdued *Wales*; which he reduced into Counties, after the manner of *England*, placing over each of them an *English* Lieutenant: But when he expressed his Desire to have one over all, the King perceiving their Dislike, sent for his Queen to *Caernarvon*, where (being great with Child) she was deliver'd of a Prince: Upon which, the King sent for the *British* Lords, and offered to name them a Governor born in *Wales*, who could not speak a Word of *English*, and whose Life no Man could tax. They expressing their Readiness to submit to such an one, the King named *Edward*, his new-born Son; since which time, the King of *England's* eldest Son has always born the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and the Country that of a Principality.

But

But the *Welch* repining at their Loss of Liberty, could not keep themselves within the Bounds of true Allegiance. In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* they all rose up in Arms, under their Leader, *Owen Glendowr*, and were not easily tamed. But when they saw *Henry VII.* upon the Throne of *England*, they were pleased with it, and freely submitted to him; as being of *British* Blood, and the Prince in whom was fulfill'd *Cadwallader's* Prophecy, the last King of *Britain*, That the *British* Blood should reign again in *Britain*.

In the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* the *Welch* were, by Act of Parliament, made one Nation with the *English*, subject to the same Laws, capable of the same Preferments, and privileged with the same Immunities. So that, the Name and Language only excepted, there is now no Difference between the *English* and the *Welch*. Their Noblemen sit in the House of Peers, and they send 24 Representatives to the House of Commons, one for each County, and one for each County Town: Except *Merionethshire*, that sends only a Knight of the Shire. But then *Pembrokeshire* makes it up by its two Burgesses, one for *Pembroke*, the other for *Haverford-West*.

The said King *Henry VIII.* for the Ease of his *Welch* Subjects, set up a Court at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, for the Administration of Justice, after the Way of the Courts of *Westminster*. And, till of late, there has been a Governor General of *Wales*, with the Title of *Lord President*. The last who bore that Title was *Charles* Earl of *Macclesfield*. After whose Death, in the late King *William's* Reign, his Majesty thought fit to divide that Government among two Peers of the Realm, with the Title of *Lord Lieutenant*, one of *North Wales*, the other of *South Wales*. And so it is to this Day. The present Earl of *Macclesfield*, is the Right Honourable *George Parker*, Son of the late Lord High Chancellor of *Great-Britain*.

CHAP. IX.

A New and Exact Description of London.

LONDON is the Metropolis of *Great-Britain*, the Seat of her Monarchs, the greatest, richest, and most flourishing City in *Europe*, if not in the *Universe*. And, as it is a Magazine of all sorts of Commodities, either for Use or Pleasure, so 'tis the great Rendezvous for Men and Women of all Professions and Degrees.

By *London*, I understand not only the City properly so call'd, but also *Westminster*, another City adjoining to it, both which commonly go under the Name of *London*. However, I shall part them, as Occasion offers.

This great and populous City lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes of its Situation North Latitude, in the County of *Middlesex*, and on the North Side.

Side of the *Thames*, which is counted more healthy than the South Side. Except the City of *Westminster*, properly so call'd (which lies low) *London* stands on a rising Bank, and in a wholesome Soil, mix'd with Gravel and Sand, where the River is cast into a Crescent, or Half-Moon. The Tide flows here four Hours, and ebbs eight; reaching as far as *Kingslon*, 10 Miles by Land, and 20 by Water above *London*; and brings Ships of great Burden almost as far as the *Bridge*.

London is about 60 Miles distant from the Sea, which makes it less in Danger of being surprized by the Fleets of foreign Enemies, and less annoy'd by the moist Vapours of the Sea. On the North Side 'tis shelter'd in a great Measure from the cold North Wind, by *Hampsted*, *Highgate*, and the Rising Grounds of *Islington*; but lies open to the West, as the kindest Quarter.

Extent.

Its Length, from East to West, reaches about 8 Miles; but its Breadth from North to South, is not above 2 Miles and a half, even where it is broadest, as from the End of *St. Leonard Shore-ditch*, to the farther End of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark*.

Number of Parishes.

Within that compass it contains 135 *Parishes*, viz. 97 within the Walls of *London*, 16 without, 15 Out Parishes in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and 7 in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*: For whose publick Devotion, according to the Church of *England*, there are (besides *St. Paul's Cathedral*, the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, and several Chapels) 101 *Parish Churches*. The Reason why the Number of Churches falls short of the Parishes, is, that Churches being rather too thick before the Fire, there is now in several Places but one Church for two Parishes, and one Minister between them. As for the Dissenters, 'tis reckon'd they have at least 100 Meetings.

Streets and Lanes, &c.

Here are also reckon'd 6000 Streets, Lanes, Courts, Yards, and Allies, and about 124000 Dwelling Houses; whereas *Paris* has not half the Number. And, allowing 8 Souls to each House, one with another (which is a moderate Computation) the Number of the Inhabitants will amount at that Rate to 990000. But we may partly guess at the Number by the Burials of *London*, where in the Year 1681. (which was not counted a sickly Year) 23971 died, according to the general Bill of Mortality.

Number of People.

The East Parts of *London*, almost as far as the Bridge, are chiefly inhabited by Sea-faring Men, and Tradesmen relating to the Sea Business; the main Part of the City, by Merchants and Tradesmen; the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, by the Nobility, Gentry, and retailing Traders.

Neatness and Conveniencies of London Houses.

The Houses are generally of Brick, except such Timber Houses as escaped the Fire of *London*, and a few built since. And such has been the Improvement in Building since the said Fire, both in point of Neatness and Convenience, that no Nation comes near the *English*. 'Tis matter of Amazement, to see upon small Spots of Ground, handsome Lodgings, light Stair-Cases, raised Ceilings, Closets in most Rooms, Sash Windows, and painted

Wainscot,

Wainfcot, with convenient Yards backward, and many with fine Gardens, whereas of old most Houfes had but a blind Stair-Cafe, low Ceilings, Rooms built at random, some with Steps from one to another, and little Windows, with near as much Lead as Glafs; fo that one would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air.

The ufe of Wainfcot is certainly moft proper for fo damp a Country as *England* is, to keep off the ill Impreffion of damp Walls; and the plaifter'd Cielings, univerfally ufed in *England*, make, by their Whitenefs, the Room fo much the lighter, and are excellent againft a raging Fire. They flop, befides, the paffage of Duft, and leffen the Noife over Head.

The new Buildings being much neater, more uniform and regular than the old, have occafion'd the Fall of many great and fpacious Noblemens Houfes, which are now built into Streets and Tenements. The *Strand* alone can fhew 8 of 'em, viz. *Northumberland, York, Salisbury, Bedford, Beauford, Exeter, Norfolk*, and *Effex* Houfes; of all which none is left ftanding, but the firft. In *Holbourn*, were *Warwick* and *Hatton* Houfes; and in the City, *Elgin* Houfe, and *Barbican*. They all took up a great deal of Ground, and (except *Elgin* Houfe) in trading Places, which Ground is much better beftow'd upon Houfes for Trade.

The Nobility, and Chief among the Gentry, are, at this time, much better accommodated, in fine Squares, or Streets; where they breathe a good Air, and have Houfes built after the modern Way. Such are, amongft others, *Montague Houfe* in *Great Rufel-ftreet*; *Buckingham Houfe* and *Marlborough Houfe* in *St. James's Park*; *Devonfhire* and *Burlington Houfes* in *Piccadilly*; *Schonberg Houfe* in *Pall-Mall*; *Southampton Houfe* in *Bloomsbury*; *Powis* and *Lindfey Houfes* in *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*; *Leicefter Houfe* in *Leicefter Fields*; all the great Houfes in *St. James's Square*, and many more in *Albemarle Buildings* about the *Park*, and other Places near the Court. To which we may add feveral fine Streets, newly built; fuch as *Ormond-ftreet*, behind *Red Lyon Square*; *Southampton Buildings* in *Covent-Garden*; *Marlborough-ftreet*, and others adjacent, near *Old Sobo*, as *New Bond-ftreet*, *Grosvenor-ftreet*, and *Conduit-ftreet*.

In fhort, *London* is remarkable for its Multitude of fine Squares; *Fine Squares and Streets*. fuch as *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*; *Serle's, Grays-Inn, Red Lion*, and *Bloomsbury Squares*; *King's Square*, in *Sobo*; *Golden, St. James's*, and *Hanover Square*, *Leicefter Fields*, *Devonfhire Square*, *Queen's Square* near *Lamb's Conduit Fields*, *Grosvenor Square*, *Cavendish Square*, and many fine Buildings lately erected in the Out-parts of the Town, &c. whereby the neighbouring Streets have a much freer Air. Among which, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields* is the moft fpacious, and *King's Square* the moft beautiful, being lately adorn'd with a noble Garden in the Middle. And, did not moft of the publick Buildings, as *Churches, Colleges, and Halls*, ftand

(as they do) in Bye-places, no City, perhaps, in the World could make a greater Shew.

London has also many fair and spacious Streets, as *Cornhill*, *Cheapside*, *Fleet-street*, *Great Hatton-street*, *Pall-Mall*, &c. and for Length, *Thames-street*, the *Strand*, and *Holbourn*, this last a Mile in length. The new built Streets are best for Foot Passengers, being paved a good convenient Breadth on each Side with broad smooth hewn Stones, and barr'd with great Posts at some distance from each other, to keep off Carts and Coaches.

I come now to the Conveniencies of *London*, as to necessary Provisions, and other Things, for Pleasure or Delight.

Fresh Water. First, for *fresh Water*, no Place in the World is better supply'd than this is by the *Thames* and *New River*, besides several other Springs: For the Water comes in at set Times, and easy Rates, into most Dwelling Houses, by leaden Pipes, into leaden Cisterns, or some other great Vessels. The poorer sort are generally supply'd with Pump Water, or common Cocks, at home or near at hand.

The *New River* Water is owing to the great Care, Skill, and Cost of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, a worthy Knight of *Wales*, who for that Piece of Service deserves a Statue in Brass. This River was begun in 1608. and finish'd in 5 Years. It rises from 2 Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, from whence, in a winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City, and has 800 Bridges over it. The Channel is narrow, but very deep in some Places; in others, 'tis carry'd over Vallies more than 20 Foot high above Ground, in open Troughs. There were 600 Men employ'd in this great Work, which was indeed fitter for a Prince than a Subject.

Fewel. For *Fewel*, this City is abundantly served by Water both with Sea-Coals and Wood; of the first, 'tis computed there are 600000 Chaldrons brought yearly into the *Thames*, a Chaldron containing 36 Bushels. Which comes 300 Miles by Sea, when it might be had near at hand, from *Blackheath* in *Kent*, within three Miles of *London-Bridge*. But the Government does not think fit to have these Mines broke up, because of the great Advantage the Nation finds, by employing so many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Sea-men in the Coal-Trade.

Markets. For *Butchers Meat*, there are 12 great Markets, wonderfully stocked with all sorts of fine Meat; besides abundance of private Butchers up and down, for the Conveniency of Families that are at too great a Distance from any Market. In those Markets are also to be found wild and tame Fowl, Hares, and Rabbits almost at all Times of the Year.

Leadenhall-Market, amongst others, is so prodigious a Market for Meat, that three such would supply the whole City of *Paris*. Besides which, there is *Spittle-Fields*; *Honey-Lane*, and *Newgate* Markets in *London*; *Brooks Market* near *Holbourn*; seven in *Westminster*, viz. *Clare*, *Hungerford*, *Newport*, *St. James's*, *Carnaby*, and

and one lately built near *Oxford* and *Hanover Squares*, and *King-street Markets*; and two more in *Southwark* and *Rotherbith*. Besides which, there are several Places, call'd Butcher-Rows, where several Butchers live together, as in a Market: Besides a vast Number of single Butchers, who sell Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, in many of the Streets. But, above all, the great Market for whole Carcasses of Sheep, Lambs and Calves, is in *Aldgate High-street*, commonly call'd *White-Chappel Market*; where most of the retailing or cutting-up Butchers come to buy Sheep, Lambs, &c. ready kill'd and dress'd, to sell in their private Shops in the Streets, or at their Stalls in the aforesaid Markets.

For *Fish*, there is but one great Market, which is at *Billingsf-Fish-gate*, on the East Side of the Bridge; where the Fishmongers of the Town buy it up by the Great, and afterwards sell it by Retail.

For all edible *Roots* and *Herbs*, *Fruits*, *Flowers*, and *Physical Herbs*, there are two noted Markets; one called *Stocks-Market* near the *Royal-Exchange*, which is now about removing to *Fleet-Ditch*, which has lately been arch'd and fill'd up, and the greatest Part of the Market-House and Stalls are already built for that Purpose; and the other in *Covent-Garden*, *Westminster*; from whence all Parts of the Town are supply'd by Retailers.

For all sorts of *Grain*, *Queen-Hythe* and *Bear-Key* are two great Markets. For *Meal*, there is one near *Fleet-Ditch*, and another in *Bloomsbury*. For *Hay* and *Straw*, there is one in *West-Smithfield*, another in *White-Chappel*, and another call'd the *Hay-Market* near *Charing-Cross*. *Smithfield* is also a great Market for *Live-Cattle* and *Horses*, as is *Leaden-Hall* for *Hides* and *Leather*, and *Blackwell-Hall* for *Woollen Cloth*. Lastly, all along the *Thames*, *Timber*, *Stone*, *Coals* and *Wood*, are to be sold.

This City stretching it self along the *Thames*, for the Conve-The Town
niency of the Water, which makes it much longer than broad, well air'd.
has by it the Advantage of being sweetned on one Side by the fresh Air of the River, and on the other by that of the Fields.

Those that delight in taking the *Air*, and the *walking Exercise*, for the Improvement of Health, have a fair Opportunity for it in *Moorfields*, *Islington*, and *Red-Lyon-Fields*, *Marybone*, and *Tuttle-fields*; as also by going to *Chelsea*, *Kensington*, &c. For Persons of a genteel Appearance, there are the noble *Gardens* of the *Inns of Court*, some of the *Companies Halls*, and the *Charter-house Garden*.

The Court-side has the Advantage chiefly of two *Parks*, one call'd *St. James's Park*, and the other *Hide Park*. The first only for Walking, and the last most properly for taking the Air on Horse-Back, or in Coaches.

St. James's Park is about three Miles in Circumference, set Parks.
out with Variety of fine, large, and spacious *Walks*, well shaded and gravell'd, with a curious *Mall* 1000 Paces long, a fair *Canal* about the same Length, and supply'd with Water by the Tide running in and out under Ground. Here is also a Multitude of *Fallow Deer* feeding upon this Ground. But the greatest Orna-

Ornament of this *Park* is its *Royal Palace* of *St. James's*, in which his present Majesty keeps his Court, when in Town; *Buckingham House*, and *Marlborough House*, lately built in one of the Gardens belonging to the Palace.

Hide Park is parted from it only by the Highway, but has the Advantage of a higher Situation, and of being much larger. The same is walled round, at a great Expence, and has a fine gravell'd Way for Coaches and Horses, as far as *Kensington Palace*; accommodated with a large Number of Lamps to give Light in the Night-time. Here, in a fair Summer-day, towards the Evening, 'tis common to see 2 or 300 Coaches, and sometimes a great many more, going gently about a Ring, for Gentlemen and Ladies to have a View of each other, and at the same Time breathe the fresh Air. This also is the Place where the King's Guards are muster'd and review'd.

Penny Posts. For the Conveyance of Letters, and small Parcels under one Pound Weight, and 10*l.* in Value, to any Part of *London* and *Westminster*, and some Miles out of Town, here is such a Convenience, as is not to be found in any other great City: I mean the *Penny Post*. If a *Parcel* happens to miscarry, the Value thereof is to be made good by the Office, provided the Things were securely inclosed, and fast sealed up, under the Impression of some remarkable Seal.

To manage the *Penny Post* there is a *General Office* in *Thread-needle-street*, under the immediate Directions of a *Comptroller*, whose yearly Salary is 200*l.* On which Office there are five *Out Offices* depending, call'd the *Sorting Houses*, viz. at *Westminster* near *Charing-Cross*; the *Temple Office* near *Lincolns-Inn*; *St. Paul's Office* in *Pater-Noster-Row*; another near *St. Mary Over* in *Southwark*; and the fifth, call'd *Tower-Hill* (or *Hermitage*) *Office*.

To all which Offices there belong about 100 *Sorters* and *Messengers*, the chief *Sorter* being allow'd 12*s.* per Week, and the *Sub-Sorter* 10*s.* The *Town-Messengers*, that collect and deliver Letters, 8*s.* each, Weekly; and the *Country-Messengers* from 10 to 12 and 15*s.* according to their Walks.

To receive Letters and Parcels to be sent away, there are near 500 *Shops* and *Coffee-Houses* in the City and neighbouring Country, where the *Messengers* having their respective Walks, collect them, and carry them to the proper Office to be stamp'd. In most Places of *London* and *Westminster*, they do it every Hour of the Day; and in the remotest Parts, every two Hours. In the Towns near *London* twice a Day; and in remoter Parts but once.

East Traffick. But the greatest Advantage of *London* is its vast *Traffick*, carried on first by *Merchants*, who trade in Wholesale; and next by *Tradesmen*, that is, Shop-Keepers and Retailers.

For the Improvement of Trade, the City-Traders are divided into 62 *Companies*, being so many Bodies Politick, that enjoy great Privileges, granted them by former Kings. Of which *Companies* these Twelve following are the principal, viz.

The

The	{	Mercers,	{	Goldsmiths,	{	Salters,	Companies of	
		Grocers,		Skinners,		Ironmongers,		Tradesmen.
		Drapers,		Merch. Taylors,		Vintners,		
		Fishmongers,		Haberdashers,		Cloth-workers.		

Each *Company* has a *Master* yearly chosen from among themselves; and other subordinate Governors, called *Wardens* and *Assistants*: And such is the Credit and Reputation of these *Companies*, that several Kings have honoured some of them with taking their Freedom thereof. The late King *William*, amongst others, was pleased to accept of the Freedom of the *Grocers Company*.

Amongst other *Privileges* of the *Citizens* of *London*, which *Privileges of the Citizens* make their Trade flourish, one is, that they are *Toll-free* throughout *England*: And the *Lord-Mayor*, at the Request of any *Citizen* trading in remote Parts, does usually grant him his Certificate to that Effect. They are also privileged to keep out all *Artificers* and *Handicraftsmen* not free of the City; and any *Freeman* of *London*, employing such to work within the City or Liberties, is liable to pay 5 *l.* a Day. This makes the City swarm with *Apprentices*, brought up to all manner of Trades, whose Number is computed to be Forty Thousand.

Another great *Privilege* is the City's sending four Members to Parliament, which is twice the Number of any other City. And at the first Sitting of a Parliament these Members do usually appear in their Scarlet Robes, when all others (but the Speaker) appear in their usual Habit. The manner of chusing these Members is as follows. Four Aldermen, and four Commoners, are put up for Candidates; and out of those eight Candidates, the four that have the Plurality of Voices are declared by the Sheriffs to be duly chosen. This is done at the Court of *Hustings* in *Guild-Hall*. And if there be any Contest about the Election, 'tis usually decided by a Poll.

But the greatest *Privilege* of this City is, that the *Citizens* chuse their own Magistrates, keep Courts within themselves, and make what By-Laws they think fit for the better Government of it, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. By this means Trade is encourag'd, and the City grows populous and rich. Which plainly appears, by the great *Wealth* of many *Citizens*, by its infinite Number of Shops for the Retailing Trade, the Abundance of *Apprentices*, and the *Customs* paid here, which amount most commonly to above 400,000 *l.* a Year.

Of the publick Ornaments and Buildings of London,
and first, of its WALLS and GATES.

Shall have little to say on this last Head, *London-Wall* being its Walls and now for the most part decay'd, and little of it remaining; Gates.
and its Gates not so beautiful as solid. When

When this *Wall* was first built, the *City of London* was but three Miles in Compas. And now the *Suburbs* are almost six Times bigger.

However, most of the *Gates* of the old *Wall* still remain. Amongst which *Ludgate* and *Newgate* were burnt down by the Fire of *London*, but are now rebuilt more Magnificent, and stronger than before. And those which escaped the Fire, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, and *Aldgate*, &c. are kept in pretty good Repair. Most of these *Gates* are adorned with *Statues*, in Niches, of some of our Kings and Queens, particularly the *Gate* called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple*.

C H U R C H E S.

Churches.

THE principal Churches of this City, are *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*: The first dedicated to *St. Paul*, and the last to *St. Peter*; that standing on the highest Ground of the *City of London*, and this on the lowest Ground of *Westminster*. *St. Paul's*, where stood of old, in the Time of Heathenism, a Temple dedicated to *Diana*; and *St. Peter's*, where stood another Temple dedicated to *Apollo*.

St. Paul's, the Mother Church of *London* Diocese, being burnt down by the dismal Fire of *London*, Care was taken, few Years after, for the rebuilding of it, and a Tax of 1 s. 6 d. laid upon every Chaldron of Sea-Coal towards it, besides many liberal Contributions, and 30000 *l.* granted a few Years since by Act of Parliament, for the speedy finishing it. This great and stately Fabrick is now brought to Perfection, together with its *Dome* (or *Cupola*;) as are also the two *Steeples*, one for a Chime of Bells with a Clock, and the other for a Ring of Bells. On the West End there are two preaching Chapels, and over one of them is to be a Library. Next to *St. Peter's Church at Rome*, none can pretend to outvie *St. Paul's at London*, either in its Dimensions or noble Architecture. Its Length from East to West, the Steps included, is 570 Foot; the Breadth from North to South, including both Portico's, 311 Foot; and the *Dome*, from the Surface of the Ground level with the Street, 338 Foot. Its noble and beautiful Choir, adorn'd with fine carved Work, is all pav'd with Marble, and all the Doors of Iron, cast into Figures. This Choir being finished at the Conclusion of the Peace of *Reswick*, was opened for Divine Service upon the Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26, 1697.

The Stone-work is of *Portland Stone*, next to Marble in Durableness,, with several Parts of it beautify'd with fine Marble, and carved Work: All under the Direction of that famous Architect, Sir *Christopher Wren*.

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This Church lies low, as the whole City of *Westminster* does; and yet is seen at a great Distance, by reason of its great Height. King *Edward* the Confessor was the Founder of it, in the 11th Age, by whom the same was richly endowed. K. *Henry* III. rebuilt it from the Ground in the 13th Age; and K. *Henry* VII. added a Chapel to the East End of it, which is a Master-piece of Art. In this Church, dedicated to St. *Peter*, the Coronation of our Kings has been usually performed, ever since the *Norman* Conquest. At which Solemnity the Dean of *Westminster*, who is always Bishop of *Rochester*, is entrusted with the *Regalia*, and honoured with a Place of necessary Service.

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ROYAL PALACES, and STATUES.

Royal Palaces.

OF all the *Palaces* belonging to the Crown, that stood within the Precincts of *Westminster*, there are but two left entire, viz. *St. James's* and *Somerset-house*.

The Situation of the first is in the *Park*, to which it gives its Name, which makes it very delightful. 'Tis neat and convenient, much enlarg'd and beautify'd since Her late Majesty Queen *Anne* made it her Royal Seat in Town.

Somerset-House.

Somerset-house, in the *Strand*, is so call'd from its Founder, *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward* VI. This was the usual Residence of *Katherine*, the Queen Dowager, Widow of the late King *Charles*, before Her Majesty return'd into *Portugal*; her native Country, where she died.

Westminster-Palace.

Near *Westminster-Abbey* is another *Palace*, part of which was burnt down in the Reign of K. *Henry* VIII. That Part which escaped the Fire, has been employ'd since for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and the chief Courts of Judicature. The great *Hall* in which these Courts meet is call'd *Westminster-Hall*, of which in another Place.

Whitehall.

Whitehall was unhappily burn'd down in the Reign of the late King *William*, Jan. 4, 1698. and there was scarce any Part of it left standing besides the *Banqueting-House*, a stately Pile, now converted into a Chapel. This Palace was happy in its Situation, facing, on one Side, the *Thames*, and on the other, the *Park* of *St. James's*; and till it was burnt down was the usual Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England*, ever since *Henry* VIII. who took Possession of it on the Death of Cardinal *Wolfey*, whose Palace it was.

Savoy.

In the *Strand*, near *Somerset-House*, is the *Savoy*, once a Palace, so call'd from *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Henry* III. who purchas'd it afterwards for her Son *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*. The same is fallen to Decay so many Years since, that there is scarce any thing left of a *Palace*, a good Part of it being now built into *Tenements*. Its antient *Chapel* however is still on foot, and now used as the Parish Church of *St. Mary Savoy*.

Kensington-Palace.

Kensington Palace, *Hampton Court*, and *Windfor Castle*, three Royal Houses not far from *London*: The first is a neat and convenient House, a little way out of Town. For it stands in *Hyde-Park*, and is call'd *Kensington*, from its neighbouring Town, which is but three Miles from *St. James's*. The late K. *William*, whose Lungs did not agree with the Air of the Town, purchas'd the House from the Earl of *Nottingham*, improv'd it to its present Greatness and Beauty, and made it his usual Residence in Winter-time. For a convenient Communication with *Whitehall*, before its Conflagration, he caused a gravelled *Coach-Way* to be made between both, through *Hyde Park* and *St. James's Park*,

Park, with *Lamps* fix'd upon *Posts* on each *Side* of the *Way*, to light all the *Way* in the dark *Times* of the *Night*. 'Twas in this *Palace* that *Great King* resign'd both his *Life* and *Crown*.

Hampton Court stands upon the *Thames* in *Middlesex*, 11 Miles *Hampton* from *London*. 'Twas built by *Cardinal Wolsey*, in the *Reign* of *Henry VIII*. The late *King William* took such *Delight* in this *Place*, that he bestowed great *Cost* upon it while he liv'd, to bring it to a new *Model*, and make it more beautiful. He compass'd two new *Fronts* to it, which (together with their *Apartments* and *Gardens*) look very magnificent. And if ever it comes to be brought to that *Perfection*, as to be all of a *Piece*, *England* may boast of having one of the finest *Palaces* in *Europe*. The *Avenue* to it is stately, and it has the *Conveniency* of two *Parks*.

Windfor Castle is also upon the *Thames*, but in the *County* of *Windsor* *Berks*, 20 Miles from *London*. It stands upon a high *Hill*, enjoys a pure *Air*, and is both a *Palace* and a *Fortress*. To which belongs a *Forest* in its *Neighbourhood*, and a great and little *Park*. The late *K. Charles* adorn'd it within with excellent *Painting* and *Carving*, and one *Side* of it with a noble and spacious *Terrass*, yielding a charming *Prospect* of a fine, *champion*, and inclosed *Country* for many Miles together. This *Castle* is noted particularly for being the *College* of the *Knights* of the *Garter*, who are install'd here in a stately *Chapel*, and their *Installation Feast* kept in a noble *Hall*, built here for that purpose. Here *K. Charles II.* kept his *Court* yearly in the *Summer Season*, and so did the late *Queen Anne*. *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.* lie bury'd in the *Chapel*.

As to the *Royal Statues*, that of *King Charles I.* at *Charing-Statues*, *Cross* is the best. This is a *Statue* in *Brass* on *Horseback*, raised on a high *Pedestal* of *Marble*, adorn'd with *Trophies* of *War*, and compass'd about with *Iron Rails*. This *Statue*, done by *La Scur*, an excellent *Artist*, was pull'd down by his *Majesty's* prevailing *Enemies*, and sold by the *Pound Weight*, at the *Rate* of old *Brass*, to a certain *Brasier* in *Holbourn*, who kept it entire till the *Restauration*.

Of *King Charles II.* there are two *Statues*, besides those in the *Royal-Exchange*, of which I shall speak when I come to that *Head*, viz. one in *Stocks Market*, at the *West End* of *Lombard-street*, and the other in *King's Square*, *Soho*.

The first is done in white *Marble*, and represents the *King* on *Horseback*, trampling upon an *Enemy*. It stands upon a fine *Marble Conduit*, and was set up at the sole *Cost* and *Charge* of *Sir Robert Vtner*, *Alderman* of *London*.

The other in *King's Square*, stands upon a *Pedestal* in the midst of a design'd *Fountain*, having at his *Feet* the *Representation* of the four principal *Rivers* of *Ergland*, viz. the *Thames*, *Severn*, *Trent* and *Humber*, pouring their *Waters* into the *Cistern*, with *Subscriptions* under each.

Among

Among the Ruins of *Whitehall* stands King *James's* Statue of Brass, upon a Pedestal surrounded with Iron Rails.

Besides these, there are several others of lesser Note, as of King *George I.* in *Grosvenor Square*, King *William* in the *New Bank*, &c.

TOWER of London, CUSTOM HOUSE, and BRIDGE.

THE Tower is remarkable on several Accounts. 1. As it is a *Fortress*. 2. For its grand *Magazine of Arms*, and Office of *Ordnance*. 3. For its *Mint*, wherein all our Coin is milled. 4. For its *Jewel-House*. 5. For being the *Repository* of the ancient *Records* of the Nation. 6. And the usual Place of Confinement for Persons of Quality, charged with Misdemeanour, or any capital Crime.

This *Fortress*, called the *Tower*, from its great white square Tower in the Middle, built by *William the Conqueror*, stands near the *Thames*, below *Bridge*, on the East-side of the City. 'Tis about a Mile in Compass, surrounded with an old Wall, and this with a very broad and deep Ditch. It commands both the City and River; and for its Security, has a constant *Garrison* in it, commonly of eight Companies of Foot. But, in case of Danger, there are 21 *Hamlets* belonging to the *Tower*, and lying out in several Parishes of large Extent, whose Trained Bands consisting of two *Regiments* of Foot, form a Body of between 3 and 4000 Men; who (by Command of the *Constable* of the *Tower*, Lord-Lieutenant of the *Hamlets*) are bound to come in, and strengthen the *Garrison*. The *Artillery-Garden*, and the Little *Minories*, are also within the *Tower* Liberties. Here are *Batteries* planted with Cannon, and *Gunners* to look after them; which *Guns* go off on all Days of Rejoicing. All Ships that come before this *Fortress*, salute it with their *Guns*. If with three *Guns*, the *Tower* returns one, and so in Proportion.

Mint in the Tower.

As to the *Mint*, there belong several *Officers*, whose *Salaries* altogether amount to above 2000 *l.* yearly.

Jewel-House.

In the *Jewel-House* are to be seen all the *Regalia*, besides *Plate*, and other rich Things. 1. The *Imperial Crown*, which all the Kings of *England* have been crowned with, ever since *K. Edward the Confessor's* Time. 2. The *Diadem*, or *Circlet*, which *Queen Caroline* wore in the Proceeding to her Coronation. 3. The *Orb*, or *Globe*, held in the King's Left Hand at his Coronation, on the Top of which there is a Jewel near an Inch and half in Height. 4. The *Royal Sceptre*, with the *Cross*, which has another Jewel of a great Value under it. 5. The *Scepter* with a *Dove*, being the Emblem of Peace. 6. *St. Edward's Staff*, all beaten Gold, which is carry'd before the King at his Coronation. 7. *Cartana*, or the Sword of Mercy, born between the two Swords of Justice, the *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, at the Coronation.

ronation. 8. The *Golden Spurs*, and the *Armilla's*, that are wore at the Coronation. 9. The *Ampulla*, or *Eagle of Gold*, which holds the holy Oil the Kings and Queens are anointed with, and the *Golden Spoon* the Bishop pours the Oil into. 10. The rich *Crown of State* His Majesty wears on the Throne in Parliament, in which is a large Emerald, seven Inches round, the finest Pearl in the World, and a Ruby of inestimable Value. 11. The *Coronation Crown*, made for the late Queen *Mary*. 12. A *Globe and Scepter*, made for the same Queen. 13. A rich *Salt of State*, the Figure of the *Tower*, used on the King's Table at his Coronation. 14. A noble *Silver Font*, double gilt, for the Use of the Royal Family. 15. A large *Silver Fountain*, presented to King *Charles II.* by the Town of *Plymouth*.

The *Records* of the *Tower* are a perpetual Evidence of the Rights of the Crown, and of the Subjects of *England*. *Records of the Tower.*

Amongst other Things, here are to be found the *Original* of all the *Laws* that have been enacted and recorded. All the *Achievements* of this Nation in *France*, and other Parts. *Leagues* and *Treaties* with foreign Princes. The establishing of *Ireland* in *Laws* and *Dominion*. The *Dominion* of the *British Seas*. The *English Title* to the Kingdom of *France*. The *Foundation* of *Abbeys*, and other Religious Houses. The *Tenure* of all the *Lands* in *England*. *Extents* or *Surveys* of *Manors* and *Land*, and *Inquisitions post mortem*, of great Advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent. *Grants* from the Crown to the Subject both at Home and Abroad. *Writs*, *Pleadings*, and *Proceedings* in *Chancery*, the Courts of Common Law, and *Exchequer*. *Deeds* or *Contracts* between Party and Party. The just *Establishments* of all the *Offices* in the Nation. The *Bounds* of all the *Forests* in *England*, with several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common or Pasture, &c.

The *Records* are from time to time transmitted into the *Tower*, by virtue of a *Writ* to that purpose, from the *Chapel* of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-lane*, and the *Petty-Bag-Office*, as these fill with *Records* out of other *Offices*.

Except *Sundays*, *Holy-Days*, publick *Fasting* and *Thanksgiving Days*, the *Office* of the *Records* is kept open, and constantly attended for all *Resorters*, from seven a Clock in the Morning to eleven, and from one to five in the Afternoon. Only in *December*, *January*, and *February*, the same is open but from eight in the Morning till eleven, and from one till four in the Afternoon.

For publick Devotion here is a Parochial Church, called *Church*. *St. Petri ad Vincula*, which is in the King's Gift, and exempt from all Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

For the Government of this important Place, there is a *Constable* and a *Lieutenant*, and under them a *Gentleman Porter*. *Officers of the Tower.* The *Constable's* Salary is 1000 *l. per Annum*, and the *Lieutenant's* 200 *l.* besides *Fees* and *Perquisites*, arising chiefly from such as

are sent *Prisoners* to the *Tower*, and from his Privilege of disposing of the *Warders* Places. A *Duke* being sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, pays 200 *l.* as his Fee; every *Peer* under the Degree of a *Duke* 100 *l.* and every *Commoner* 50 *l.* Both the *Constable* and *Lieutenant* are, by virtue of their Office, in Commission for the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, and *Kent*.

The *Gentleman-Porter* has the Charge of the Gates, the Keys whereof he is every Night to deliver to the *Constable*, and in his Absence to the *Lieutenant*, and to receive them of him in the Morning. He commands the *Warders* that are upon the Day's Wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner has his *Upper Garment* for his Fee, or else 30 *l.* from a *Peer*, and 5 *l.* from a *Commoner*. In the *Court of Record* kept here every *Monday* for Debts, *Trespases*, &c. he has the Power of a *Sheriff*.

The *Warders*, forty in Number, are to wait at the Gates, and admit no Stranger to come in with a Sword. When a Prisoner comes into the *Tower*, he is confined in one of the *Warder's* Houses, and attended by him as a Guard. Their *Habit* is like that of the *Yeomen* of the *Guard* at the King's Court, and they are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, being sworn by the Lord High Chamberlain, or by the Clerk of the Cheque.

For Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, the *Tower* and Liberties thereof have a *Royal Jurisdiction*; from which there is no Appeal, but to the King in his Court of *Chancery*.

Custom-
house

The *Custom-house*, being the Place where the *Custom* is received for all Merchandize imported to, and exported from this City, lies between the *Tower* and the *Bridge*. 'Tis a stately, uniform, and commodious Building, which cost King *Charles II.* 10000 *l.* the former House having been destroy'd in the great Conflagration 1666. That built by King *Charles*, was also burnt down in the Year 1715, in the great Fire that happen'd at that Time in *Thames-street*, in which abundance of People lost their Lives, and a great many were maimed: It was rebuilt as soon as possible, and is now a most noble, convenient, and magnificent Building. Here a World of Officers, superior and subordinate, are employ'd, of which you will find a *List*, in its proper Place.

Bridge.

The *Bridge*, over the River, consists of 19 Stone Arches, 20 Foot between each Arch. 'Tis 800 Feet long, 30 broad, and 60 high, and has a *Draw-Bridge* almost in the Middle. Here is on each Side a fine Row of *Tradesmens Houses*, with *Shops* well stock'd, and driving a great Trade in divers Commodities.

As it stands over a broad and deep River, with the Tide constantly flowing or ebbing, 'tis almost unimaginable, how the Building of it could be brought to Perfection. Certainly it must be with a vast Expence, considering how chargeable it is to keep it in Repair. For which there is a large House, a great Revenue in Lands and Houses, and several Officers, the principal of which are called the *Bridge-Masters*.

The

The MONUMENT.

THIS Master-Piece of Building was erected in perpetual Monument. Memory of the Fire of London, which happened about 71 Years since. It broke out Sept. 2. 1666. in a Baker's House, near the Place where this Column stands, and continued burning three Days together. During which it consumed 13200 Houses, St. Paul's Cathedral, 87 Parish Churches, six Chapels; the Custom-House, the Royal-Exchange, Guild Hall, and many other stately Halls; several Colleges, Schools, and other publick Edifices; and yet, 'tis said, there were but eight Persons lost their Lives by it.

Several Reasons are given for the Prevalency of this dreadful Fire, which made it almost invincible. 1. The *dead Time of the Night* when it began; that is, between One and Two of the Clock in the Morning, upon a Sunday. 2. The *Closeness of the Buildings* in the Place where it began, and their *combustible Matter*, being generally wooden, and of old Timber; very much dried by the long Drought of the preceding Summer. 3. An *Easterly Wind* (the driest of all others) which blew then very strong. 4. *Want of Water* to extinguish the Fire, the *Thames-Water-Tower*, not far off, being presently burn'd down; and most *Water-Pipes* become dry. 5. The *combustible Wares*, such as Oils, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Wax, Brimstone, Brandy, Sugar, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, and Butter, of which the greatest Store-Houses were in those Parts. 6. The general *Consternation* and *Despondency* of People, when the Fire had spread it self far and near, which made them chuse rather to save their Goods than their Houses. 7. *Not blowing up of Houses*, which has been found ever since the most effectual Way to stop a raging Fire.

Incredible is the *Loss* the Citizens sustained by this Fire. The most moderate compute it at *Nine Millions Sterling*.

The Monument is a round Pillar, and is, perhaps, one of the boldest Pieces of Architecture that ever was attempted, all built of solid Portland Stone, 202 Foot high from the Ground; the Diameter 15. It stands on a Pedestal 40 Foot high, and 21 Foot square, the Front of it being adorn'd with ingenious Emblems. Within-side is a fair winding Stair-Case, with Iron Rails up to the Top, and this graced with a fair Iron Balcony round the Pillar, yielding a pleasant Prospect all over the City.

The North and South Sides of the Pedestal have each a Latin Inscription, one describing the Desolation of this City laid in Ashes, and the other its glorious Restauration. That on the North Side runs thus :

Anno Christi C1666. Die II. Nonis Septembris, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII. Intervallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de media Nocte Incendium, quod Vento spirante hausit

hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili; XXCIX. Tempia Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domus CCI○○○○○○○○○○, Vicos CD absumpsit: De XXVI Regionibus, XV funditus delet, alias VIII. laceras & semi-ustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI. Jugera, hinc ab Arce per Thamefis Ripam ad Templariorum Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portus secundum Muros ad Fossæ Fletanæ Caput, perrexit; adversus Opes Civium, & Fortunas infestum, erga Viros inocuum, ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem. Velox Clades fuit; exiguum Tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam, & nullam. Tertio die, cum jam evicerat humana Consilia, & Subsidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par est credere, jussus stetit fatalis Ignis, & quaquaversum elanguit, i. e.

In the Year of Christ 1666. the Second Day of September, Eastward from hence, at the Distance of two hundred and two Foot (the Height of this Column) a terrible Fire broke out about Midnight; which, driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but also very remote Places, with incredible Noise and Fury. It consumed eighty nine Churches, the City Gates, *Guild-Hall*, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately Edifices, thirteen Thousand two Hundred Dwelling Houses, four Hundred Streets. Of the Six and twenty Wards, it utterly destroy'd Fifteen, and left eight others shatter'd and half burn'd. The Ruins of the City were four Hundred thirty six Acres, from the *Tower*, by the *Thames* Side, to the *Temple Church*, and from the North East Gate along the City-Wall, to *Holbourn Bridge*. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all Things resemble the last Conflagration of the World. The Destruction was sudden, for in a small Space of Time, the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all human Counsels and Endeavours, in the Opinion of all, it stop'd, as it were, by a Command from Heaven, and was on every Side extinguished.

The South Side Inscription thus :

Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Franc. & Hib. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementissimus, miseratus lucuosam Rerum faciem, plurima, fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum providit, Tributum remisit. Preces Ordinis & Populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit, ut publica Opera pecuniâ publicâ, ex Veſtigali Carbonis fossilis oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur; utique

utique Ædes Sacræ & D. Pauli Templum à Fundamentis omni Magnificentia extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novifient; emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Cliivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora, & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam, uti singulæ Domus Muris intergerinis concluderentur, universæ in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque Parietes Saxo quadrato aut cocto Latere solidarentur; utique nemini liceret ultra Septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc, Lites de Terminis orienturas Lege lata præscidit; adjecit quoque Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam Posterorum Memoriam H. C. P. C. Festinatur undique, Resurgit Londinum, majore celeritate an splendore incertum, unum Triennium absolvit quod Seculi opus credebatur, i. e.

Charles II. Son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a most gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable State of Things, whilst the Ruins were yet imoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Ornament of his City; remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals; that Churches, and the Cathedral of St. Paul's, should be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; That Bridges, Gates and Prisons should be new made, the Sewers cleansed, the Streets made strait and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider, Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places. They also enacted, That every House should be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front raised of equal Height, and those Walls all of square Stone, or Brick; and that no Man should delay Building beyond the Space of seven Years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds. Also, anniversary Prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be erected. The Work was carried on with Diligence, and London is restored; but whether with greater Speed or Beauty, may be made a Question. In three Years time the World saw that finished, which was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

The East Side of the Pedestal has also an Inscription, expressing the Times in which this Pillar was begun, continued, and brought to Perfection. The Words are these:

*Incepta
Richardo Ford, Eq.
Prætore Lond.
A. D. CXCCLXXI.*

I 3

Perducta

Perducta altius

Geo. Waterman, Eq. Præ.
 Roberto Hanson, Eq. Præ.
 Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Præ.
 Roberto Viner, Eq. Præ.
 Josepho Sheldon, Eq. Præ.

Perfecta

Thomâ Davis, Eq. Præ.
 Urb.
 Anno Dom.
 MDCLXXVII.

i. e.

This Pillar was begun,
 Sir Richard Ford, Knight, being Lord Mayor of
 London, in the Year 1671.

Carried on,
 In the Mayoralties of

Sir George Waterman, Kt.	}	Lord Mayors.
Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.		
Sir William Hooker, Kt.		
Sir Robert Viner, Kt.		
Sir Joseph Sheldon, Kt.		

And finished,

Sir Thomas Davis being Lord Mayor, in the
 Year 1677.

And whereas upon Evidence, it was made out, that this dreadful Fire was contrived and carried on by the *Popish* Faction, the same is expressed in *English* round the Pedestal, under the said Inscriptions, in these following Words:

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this ancient City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the Beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Which

Which Inscription being stopp'd up by Order of King James II. was opened again since the Revolution.

'Tis observable, this *Conflagration* happen'd with two other grand Calamities, *viz.* a most devouring *Pestilence*, and a burdensome *War*; so that 'tis Matter of Wonder, how this City came to be rebuilt in a few Years after, much more beautiful and commodious than before. But what is most amazing, not only the City was (like a *Phoenix*) raised from its Ashes, but there has been since, and daily continues to be, a vast Increase of Buildings, especially on the Court-Side; which is an invincible Argument of the great *Wealth* and *Populousness* of this Place.

E X C H A N G E S.

NOT far from the Monument stands the *Royal Exchange*, in ^{Royal Ex-}
Cornhill, the noblest Building of this Kind in the Universe: ^{change.}
Founded by Sir *Tho. Gresham*, a rich Merchant in *Q. Elizabeth's*
Reign, *Anno* 1566. just 100 Years before it was burnt down.
'Tis now rebuilt much more stately than it was before the Fire, of
Portland Stone within and without, with curious Architecture;
'This is the general Place of Meeting for all Merchants, and
others, concerned in Trade and Commerce.

Above Stairs are *Walks*, with near 200 *Shops*, which some
Years ago used to be full of choice Commodities, especially for
Mens and Womens Apparel; but those Traders are mostly re-
mov'd, and now choose *Shops* in the open Street: Below, along
the Portico. 'tis also full of *Shops*; and under Ground, are great
vaulted *Cellars*.

The whole *Fabrick*, though standing upon less than an Acre of
Ground, cost 50000 *l.* building, and formerly yielded near
4000 *l.* yearly; which made it perhaps the richest Spot of Ground
in the World, for the Bigness of it.

The *New Exchange* in the *Strand* has been a great Income to ^{New Ex-}
the Earls of *Salisbury*, in the flourishing Time of its Trade, ^{change.}
which of late Years is very much fallen off. *Robert Cecil*, Earl
of *Salisbury*, and Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of King
James I. was the Founder of it. It consists of two long *Walks*
even with the Street, and two more above Stairs, each of them
paved with Free-Stone, and having two Rows of *Shops*, in which
all Sorts of Goods were sold.

Not far from this stands *Exeter Exchange*, of a late Erection, ^{Exeter}
but not like to thrive in the Neighbourhood of so great a Rival. ^{Change.}

H A L L S.

AS no foreign City can boast of so many *Squares*, so none can ^{Halls.}
shew so many fine *Halls*, amongst which *Westminster-Hall* ^{Westmin-}
has got the Pre-eminency, a Building not to be equalled by any ^{ster Hall.}
Hall in Christendom. 'Tis 270 Feet in Length, 47 in Breadth,
I 4 and

and the Height proportionable, all paved with Free-Stone, and (which is wonderful) the Roof supported without any Pillar. This Hall is the common Thoroughfare to the *Parliament* when sitting. In *Term Time*, the *Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas* sit here. 'Tis in this *Hall* the *Coronation Feast* is kept, and where a *Court* is erected for the solemn Trial of any Peer charged with a capital Crime. This Place is adorned with a vast Number of *French Colours and Standards*, taken at the ever famous Battle of *Blenheim*.

Cottonian Library.

Near this *Hall* stood the famous *Cottonian Library of Manuscripts*, consisting of at least one Thousand Volumes, most of 'em relating to the History of *England*; which inestimable Treasure is now removed to *Spring Garden*, near *Charing Cross*, the great House going into *St. James's Park*, which was lately burnt down, and great Damage done to the Books.

Guild Hall.

Guild Hall, the Town House, where the City Courts are held, is also a stately Piece of Building, finely adorn'd with the Pictures of several of the late Kings and Queens of *England*, and Judges; and also, with the Colours and Standards taken at the Battle of *Ramillies*.

Blackwell Hall.

Blackwell Hall, the greatest Store-House for all Sorts of *Woollen Cloth*, which are brought hither to be sold from all Parts of the Kingdom, adjoins to *Guild Hall*.

Halls of Companies of Tradesmen.

The *Traders of London* being divided into 62 *Companies*, of so many several Trades, most of which have *Halls*, that is, a stately House, so called from the largest Room of it, where they regulate Matters belonging to their Trade. These *Halls* look like Palaces, being adorn'd with fine Frontispieces, spacious Courts, and beautiful Rooms, set off with carved Work in Stone or Wood, fine Pictures and Wainscot; some of them Cedar Wainscot: The *Hall*, properly so called, being large enough to entertain at once two or three Hundred People, and fit to receive a crown'd Head. *Drapers Hall*, among the rest, has a fine Garden, well kept, and open for all People of a genteel Appearance to walk in. *Mercers Hall* has a fine Chapel; and *Merchant Taylors* is noted for the yearly Festivals of many great Societies kept here; and particularly, that of the *Artillery Company*.

Bank of England in Grocers Hall.

At *Grocers Hall*, in the *Poultry*, was kept, for many Years, *The Bank of England*, erected to supply, by Loans, the Exigencies of the State, paying 6 per Cent Interest. But the capital Stock was not to exceed Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds: Till the Credit of the *Bank* sinking in 1696. upon the Calling of the hammered Coin to the *Mint*, the *Bank* recovered it self, by ingrafting 800000 Pounds on its capital Stock, and continuing the *Bank* (by Act of *Parliament*) till the Year 1710. The Stock being thus enlarged by admitting new Subscriptions, these were to be made good by Tallies and Bank Notes, whereupon the Credit of the *Bank* recovered a-pace, so that in a short Time their Notes, which bore no Interest, were equal with Money, and

and their Bills, that bore Interest, were look'd upon as better than Money. Which quickly changed the Face of Affairs for the better, when Credit began to revive, and Money to circulate upon moderate Terms. In the Year 1709. the *Bank* doubled their Stock by new Subscriptions, and lent the Government about Three Millions more, at 6 *per Cent*. Upon which Consideration they were continued for 21 Years longer, by Act of Parliament. This Time has again been prolong'd. This *Bank* is under the Direction of a *Governor*, *Deputy Governor*, and Twenty four *Directors* of the Company, being altogether a Body Corporate; who for the more convenient Dispatch of Business have erected a most noble Edifice in *Threadneedle Street*, behind the *Royal Exchange*.

I N N S of C O U R T.

FOR the Common Law and Chancery, there are two Socie-^{Serjeants}ties, call'd *Serjeants Inns*, one in *Fleet Street*, and the other ^{Inns.} in *Chancery Lane*; besides four others, viz. the *Inner* and the ^{Inns of Court.} *Middle Temple* in *Fleet Street*, *Gray's Inn* in *Holborn*, and *Lincoln's Inn* in *Chancery Lane*. In all which *Inns* the Lawyers live in a Collegiate Manner in Term Time, having their Chambers, in which they follow their Business free from Noise and Disturbance. There are reckon'd in *England* Forty Thousand Men that live by the Profession of the Law, many of them getting Hundreds of Pounds, and some, Thousands yearly. They are certainly the most wealthy Part of the Nation; and some of them have been advanced to be *Peers* of the *Realm*, as the late Lord Keepers and Chancellors, *Coventry*, *Finch*, *North*, *Jefferies*, *Sommers*, *Cowper*, *Harcourt*, *Parker*, *King*, *Talbot*, and the present Lord Chancellor *Hardwicke*.

Such as are arrived to the highest Degree in the Study of the ^{Serjeants at Law.} *Common Law*, are admitted by the *Sovereign* as *Serjeants at Law*, which is a Degree answerable to that of *Doctor* in the Civil Law. These are the Gentlemen who wear a *Black Silk Coif* on their Head, and plead with *Party coloured Gowns*. At the *Court of Common Pleas* they stand without the Bar, but in all other Courts within. But whereas *Doctors of Law* are allowed to be covered, the *Serjeants* are uncovered, they being *Servientes ad Legem*, and *Servitutis Appellatio est Ministerii*, *Doctoris vero Magisterii*. However all the Judges of the *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas* and *Exchequer*, are chosen by the King out of their Number.

The *Inns of Court* are the largest, and most beautiful, accommodated with a vast Number of fair and convenient Chambers. Each *Inn* having a *Hall* to dine in during the Terms; a *Church* or *Chapel* for publick Devotion, a *Garden* and other convenient Places to walk in. Amongst which the two *Temples* have the Convenience of the River *Thames*, which the others have not.

The

The Two
Temples.

The two *Temples* were heretofore the House of the *English Knights Templars*, who being dissolved above 300 Years ago, their House was purchased by some Professors of the *Common Law*. One of these *Temples* is call'd the *Inner*, and the other the *Middle Temple*, in relation to *Effex House*, which was Part of the House of the *Knight Templars*, and call'd the *Outer Temple*, as being seated without *Temple Bar*.

The *Inner Temple* has a noble Garden facing the *Thames*, besides the *King's Bench Walks*, which are kept well gravell'd. The *Middle Temple* has also a fine Garden facing the River, but of a lesser Compass, besides several flat stone *Walks*. Here is also a fair *Fountain*, railed in, and shaded with tall Trees. For Study, two publick *Libraries*. But the Glory of the *Middle Temple* lies chiefly in its Hall, a spacious and beautiful Fabrick.

To these two *Temples* belong a fine *Church*, in which are to be seen the *Monuments* (or *Effigies* in Stone) of some of the old *Knight Templars*: The Minister of this Church is call'd *Master of the Temple*.

Lincoln's
Inn.

Lincoln's Inn and *Gray's Inn* stand upon a higher Ground, and in a gravelly Soil, which makes 'em the healthfuller. These two were formerly *Noblemen's Houses*; the first belonging to the Earls of *Lincoln*, and the other to the noble Family of the *Grays*.

The first has two *Gardens*, with a fine *Terras Walk* facing the whole Breadth of *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, the greatest *Square* in Town. It has been of late Years enlarged and beautified with a noble Court, call'd *Serle's Court*; in the midst whereof stands a beautiful Column, with a *Clock* at the Top of it, shewing the Hours of the Day three several Ways, and a *Fountain*, encompassed with Iron-Rails. In the outer Garden there is also a *Fountain*. This *Inn* has a fine *Chapel*, remarkable for its Windows of stained Glass, whereon are depicted the 12 *Patriarchs*, and the 12 *Apostles*, with their respective Symbols. It stands over a fine *Piazza*.

Gray's Inn.

Gray's Inn in *Holborn* is particularly remarkable for its fine *Square*, commonly call'd *Coney-Court*; and for its stately Garden, with a large *Terras Walk* on the North-side, yielding a charming Prospect into the Fields.

Inns of
Chancery.

There are, besides, Eight *Inns* of *Chancery* belonging to the aforesaid *Inns*, viz. *Clifford's Inn* in *Fleet Street*, *Clement's Inn*, *New Inn*, and *Lion's Inn*, without the Liberties, belonging to the two *Temples*; *Thavies* and *Furnival's Inn* in *Holborn*, to *Lincoln's Inn*; *Bernard's* and *Staple's Inn* in *Holborn*, to *Gray's Inn*.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, consists of *Benchers*, *Outer Barristers* and *Inner Barristers*.

The *Benchers*, or *Seniors*, are commonly of the longest standing in the House, to whom the Government thereof is committed. Out of which Number a *Treasurer* is chosen yearly, who receives, disburfes, and accounts for all Monies belonging to the

House,

House, and is chiefly intrusted with the Government. He is chosen by a *Parliament*, that is, an Assembly of *Benchers*, and *Outer Barristers*, who meet quarterly in a Room called the *Parliament Chamber*, for the good ordering of the House. In this *Parliament* they also nominate the *Readers* for *Lent* and *Summer Vacation*, and the *Auditors* to take the Accounts of the old Treasurer. Here Offences committed by any of the Society are punished.

Outer Barristers are those who being of a long standing in the House, and well skill'd in the Law, are call'd by the *Benchers* to plead in the *Hall*, and argue upon doubtful Cases and Questions; for which publick *Exercises* (commonly called *Mootings*) they have two *Vacations*, one call'd *Lent Vacation*, and the other *Summer Vacation*; each continuing three Weeks and three Days; the first begins on the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and the other the *Monday* after *Lammas Day*.

Out of these *Outer Barristers* (or *Moot Men*) are chosen *Readers* for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, of which they are Members. In which *Inns of Chancery* they argue Cases in the Presence of *Attornies* and *Clerks*, both in *Term Time* and long *Vacations*.

Lastly, All the rest are accounted *Inner Barristers*, who for want of Time or Learning are not to argue in those *Moots*.

Near St. Paul's Cathedral is a *Society of Civilians*, call'd College of *Doctors Commons*, and founded by Dr. Harvey, formerly Dean of *Civilians*. the *Arches*: There did commonly reside the *Judges* of the *Arches*, *Admiralty*, and the *Prerogative Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*; from whose former Living and Commoning together in a Collegiate Manner, this Place got the Name of *Doctors Commons*. Here the *Proctors* (wearing *Black Robes* and *Hoods*, lin'd with *Furs*) make themselves Parties for their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes, and attend the *Advocates* with their Proceedings.

In the *Common Hall* of *Doctors Commons* are held several Courts under the Jurisdiction of the *Civil Law*; particularly the *High Court of Admiralty*, the *Court of Delegates*, the *Arches Court of Canterbury*, and the *Prerogative Court of Canterbury*; whose Terms for sitting differ not much from those at *Westminster*, every one of them holding several *Court Days*, most of them fix'd, and known by preceding *Holy Days*, and the rest appointed by the Judge's Pleasure.

In *Warwick Lane*, near *Newgate*, is the *College of Physicians*, College of a fine Building, with a spacious Court, an Amphitheatre over the *Physicians*. Gate for Anatomical Lectures, and a good *Library of Books*.

The Number of *Physicians* belonging to this College, ought not to exceed 80. The chief of 'em are call'd *Fellows*, and the next *Candidates*, who fill up the Places of *Fellows*, as they become vacant by Death or otherwise. Next to these are the *Honorary Fellows*; and, Lastly, the *Licentiates*, that is, such as being

being found capable, upon Examination, to practise Physick, at least, in some sort of Diseases, are by the College allow'd to practise.

This College has many great Privileges, granted by Charters, and Acts of Parliament: By virtue whereof, no Man (though a Graduate in Physick of Oxford or Cambridge) may without License under the College Seal, practise Physick in London, or within seven Miles of it. Nor ought any Man, that is not a Graduate, to practise it in any part of England. All Offenders herein, as in divers other Particulars, they may fine and imprison. And there is a Law still in force, which forbids any one to practise Physick or Surgery, that is not qualify'd for it, or expressly allow'd to practise; and makes it Felony, if the Patient die under his Hand. They have Authority to search all the Apothecaries Shops in and about London, and to see if their Drugs and Compositions be wholesome and well made. And, that they may be able at all Times to attend their Patients, they are freed from all Parish Offices.

However, London, like other populous Cities, swarms with Empyricks, Mountebanks, and others that practise Physick without Authority.

But the prudent Method taken of late by the College of Physicians, will probably conduce very much to the lessening of their Number: For, in 1696. 42 Fellows of the College made a Subscription, to contribute themselves to the necessary Charge of Relieving, at easy Rates, the Sick, Poor, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants (after many fruitless Attempts upon the Apothecaries Company to do it) according to the lowest Prices of Medicines to be noted on the Bill. In order to which they have erected, besides the Dispensary at their College, two other Dispensaries, one in St. Peter's in Cornhill, and the other in St. Martin's-Lane, Westminster. In which Dispensaries the Patients are advis'd every Day but Sunday, and Medicines sold at intrinsic Value. Thus the City and Nation are inform'd of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and what Doses must be taken in all Diseases.

This College is governed by a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society. The President is yearly chosen out of them at Michaelmas: But the Honorary Fellows and Licentiates have no Share in the Government, tho' they enjoy the Privileges of the College.

A Charter was granted to this Society by King James II. by which those who have taken their Degree in foreign Universities are qualified to become Fellows here.

Gresham
College.

Gresham College, in Bishopsgate Street, comes next under our Consideration. It was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange, and gave in Trust one Moiety of the Revenue thereof to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, and their Successors for ever; and the other Moiety to the Company

ny of *Mercers*. The first to find four able Persons to read with-
in this College, *Divinity*, *Astronomy*, *Musick* and *Geometry*;
and the last three able Men to read *Rhetorick*, *Civil Law*, and
Physick; which *Lectures* are to be read in Term Time every
Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) in *Latin* in the Forenoon,
and the same in *English* in the Afternoon; except the *Musick*
Lecture, to be read only in *English*. For this Service, each
Lecturer has 50 l. per Annum, besides a fair *Lodging* in the College.

This College was noted for being the Meeting Place of the Royal So-
Royal Society (now remov'd to Crane-Court in Fleet-street) esta- ciety.
blish'd by a Charter of King Charles II. in April 1663. for pro-
moting *Natural Knowledge*, and useful Arts, by Experiments:
In which Charter, His Majesty declared himself to be Founder
and Patron, Sovereign and Companion of the Society.

Accordingly, several Discoveries in Nature have been made
by this Society; some for Use or Profit; and others for the Satis-
faction of the Curious, which may prove in Time, of great Use
and Benefit. They have very much cultivated the Mathematicks
in all its Branches, from whence the *Naval*, *Civil* and *Military*
Architecture, as also the Arts of *Navigation*, *Husbandry* and
Mechanicks have received vast Improvements. Which has put
the whole Commonwealth of Learning in Europe upon the same
practical Studies, new Inventions and Discoveries; which have
been always recommended by the Authors thereof, to be exa-
mined and approved by this Society.

In this College is a Library, consisting of the choicest Books of
Philosophy, and especially such as are most proper for the Design
of this Society. Here is a *Repository* of many Curiosities of Na-
ture, as *Beasts*, *Birds*, *Fishes*, *Serpents*, *Flies*, *Shells*, *Feathers*,
Mummies, *Gums*, *Minerals*; some Things petrify'd, and others
effly'd, &c.

The Royal Society consists of near 200 Fellows, most *English*,
and the rest of several Nations; some of them Persons of the
highest Rank, and many eminent Gentlemen and Doctors.
All generally Men of Parts, and Lovers of Philosophical Learn-
ing.

Their Meeting Time is upon *Wednesday*, at Three of the Clock
in the Afternoon; and their *Business* is to discourse upon the
Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art, and to consider
how the same may be improved for the Good of Mankind.
Here are also read *Letters*, and other Philosophical *Papers*,
which the Society daily receive from the Curious, both at home
and abroad. And they discourse upon them, without affecting
set Speeches, they express themselves in few Words, and in the
plainest manner; and laying aside all Distinction they amicably
apply themselves to promote experimental Knowledge.

This Society is govern'd by a Council consisting of 21 Members,
10 of them going out yearly, and others being put in to fill up
their Places; whose Election is made Nov. 30. in the Morning,
being

being St. Andrew's Day; after which, they dine together at a Venifon Feast.

The chief of the *Council* bears the Title of *President*, whose proper Office is to call and dissolve the *Meetings*, to propose the *Matter* to be debated, put *Questions*, call for *Experiments*, and admit such *Members* as shall be elected, &c.

To be admitted into this *Society*, the *Candidate* is proposed at an Assembly by some of the *Members*; in the next Assembly he must carry it at least by 21 Votes, which is done by Ballotting, and then, or at the next Assembly, he is introduced as a Member by the *President*: Whereupon he is to subscribe, That *he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, by the Improvement of Natural Knowledge*. At his Admittance he pays 40 s. and afterwards 13 s. a Quarter, as long as he continues a *Member* of the *Society*.

Here is also a *Treasurer*, to receive and disburse all Monies. Two *Secretaries* to read all Letters and Informations, and return Answers; to register all Experiments, and certain Informations, and to publish what Transactions the *Society* thinks fit.

Lastly, This *Society* has *Curators* or *Experimentors*, who receive the Directions of the *Society*, and at another Meeting bring all to the Test; upon which the *Society* give their Judgment.

Sion College. *Sion College*, near *Cripplegate*, was formerly a Religious House, next a Spittal or Hospital, and now 'tis both a *College* and an Hospital, since the Year 1631. both founded by Dr. *White* of *Bristol*, Vicar of St. *Dunstan* in the *West*. The *College*, for the Use of all the *London* Ministers of the Church of *England*; and the *Hospital*, for 10 poor Men, and 10 poor Women; the first within the Gates of the House, and the last without. The Founder purchased the House at the Rate of 3000 l. settled 40 l. a Year for necessary Repairs, and other common Charges, and 120 l. per Annum to maintain the *Hospital*.

Here is a *Hall*, lately built by the Contributions of the Fellows of this *College*, and other well-disposed Persons; and a fair *Library* of Divinity Books, principally for the Use of the *City Clergy*.

*College of
Heralds.*

The *College* of *Heralds*, commonly called the *Heralds Office*, stands upon St. *Bennet's* Hill, near *Dockers-Commons*, and is subordinate to the *Earl Marshal* of *England*.

Heralds are Messengers of War and Peace, skilful in *Descents*, *Pedigrees*, and *Coats of Arms*, and are employed in marshalling and ordering Coronations, solemn Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, *Caravals*, &c.

They are all the King's Servants in ordinary, and there are three Degrees of them in *England*: The first called *Kings of Arms*, the second *Heralds*, and the third *Pursuivants*.

There are three *Kings of Arms*, the first called *Garter*, the second *Clarencieux*, and the third *Norroy*.

Garter,

*Gar*ter, principal King of Arms, was instituted by *Henry V.* to attend the *Knights* of the *Gar*ter at their Solemnities, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, and cause their *Arms* to be put up over their Seats in the Chapel. He also carries the *Gar*ter to foreign Kings and Princes that are chosen to be Knights of this Order, being joined in Commission with some Peer of the Realm. He likewise marshals the solemn *Funerals* of the higher Nobility of *England*.

At the Time of his *Creation*, there is, in the first Place, a *Sword* and *Book* provided, on which he takes a solemn *Oath*; next a *Crown* of *Gold*, a *Collar* of *SSSS*, and a *Bowl* of *Wine*; then a *Velvet Coat* of *Arms* richly embroidered, and a *Badge* of *Gold*, enamelled in a *Gold Chain*. While he kneels down before the *Earl Marshal*, and lays his *Hand* on the *Book* and *Sword*, another King of Arms reads the *Oath*: Which being taken, the *Patent* of his Office is read, and while 'tis reading the *Earl Marshal* pours the *Wine* on his *Head*, gives him the Name of *Gar*ter, puts on him the *Coat* of *Arms*, and *Collar* of *SSSS*, and the *Crown* on his *Head*.

His *Oath* binds him to obey the *Sovereign* of the most Noble Order of the *Gar*ter, and the Noble *Knights* of the Order in all Things belonging to his Office, to make an Enquiry of all the Noble *Acts* of the Order, and certify thereof to the *Register*, that he may record the same; and to give Notice to the *King*, and the *Knights* of the Order, of the Death of any of the Society. He is also to have an exact Knowledge of all the *Nobility*, to instruct *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* in all Doubts concerning the Office of Arms, and be more ready to excuse than to blame any Nobleman, unless call'd by Authority to witness against him. Lastly, he is bound to shun all Persons of ill Reputation.

Clarencieux and *Norroy*, the other two *Kings* of *Arms*, are called *Provincial Heralds*, the Jurisdiction of the one being on the South Side, and that of the other on the North Side of *Trent*. Both created by *Letters Patents*, a *Book* and a *Sword*, &c. as *Gar*ter, and with almost the same *Ceremonies*.

Clarencieux is so call'd, from *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *King Edward IV.* to whom he properly belong'd. Which Dukedom falling to the *King* by his Brother's Death, he made this Herald a King of Arms, named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Province is to marshal the *Funerals* of all the lower Nobility, viz. *Baronets*, *Knights*, *Esquires*, and *Gentlemen*, on the South Side of *Trent*. And *Norroy* is to do the like on all the North Side of that River.

They are both empower'd by Charter to visit *Noblemens Families*, and distinguish their *Arms*; to appoint others what *Arms* they think fit, and with *Gar*ter to direct the *Heralds*.

The *Heralds* are six in Number, besides one extraordinary, and are distinguish'd by the Names of *Richmond*, *Lancaster*, *Chester*, *Windsor*,

Windſor, Somerſet and York. They were formerly call'd *Dukes at Arms*, when their Office was to attend *Dukes* in Martial Executions. Their Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim Peace and War, &c.

The *Purſuivants* are four, call'd *Blue Mantle, Rouge Croſs, Rouge Dragon*, and *Port Cullice*, probably from the *Badges* they wore heretofore. But there are two beſides call'd *Purſuivants extraordinary*.

Whatever concerns Honour is the chief Caſe and Study of this College, being *tanquam ſacrorum Cuſtodes, & Templi Honoris Aeditui*. They are Aſſiſtants to the *Earl Marſhal* in his Court of *Chivalry*, uſually held in the Common Hall of the College of *Heralds*, where they ſit in their rich *Coats of His Maſteſty's Arms*.

They muſt be all *Gentlemen born*, and the *ſix Heralds* are, at their Creation, made *Eſquires* by the King.

They all have a *Salary* out of the King's *Exchequer*, but *Gar-ter*, King at Arms, has a *double Salary*, *Fees* at the Inſtalments of Knights, and yearly *Wages* given him by all the Knights of the Garter. He has alſo a *Compoſition* for the uppermoſt Garment of each Knight at his Inſtalment.

S C H O O L S.

FOR the Education of Youth, there are in *London* and *Weſtminſter* ſeveral famous publick *Schools*, beſides an infinite Number of private Ones. I call thoſe *Publick* (or *Free*) *Schools*, that ſubſiſt upon a Foundation, and whoſe Scholars are taught *gratis*, or at a ſmall Charge.

Such is, 1. The *Royal School at Weſtminſter*, founded by *Queen Elizabeth* for 40 Scholars, taught and maintained here at the Charge of the *School*, and brought up for the Universities; out of which a certain Number is yearly elected, four Weeks after *Eaſter*, ſome to *Chriſt-Church College* in *Oxford*, and others to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, where they have good Allowances.

2. *St. Paul's School*, which ſtands near the Eaſt End of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and is a very fair Building. This *School* was founded in 1512. by *Dr. Collet*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, for 153 Children to be taught *gratis*: To which End he appointed a *Maſter*, an *Uſher*, and a *Chaplain*, with large Stipends for ever.

3. *Merckant Taylors School*, near *Cannon-Street*, founded by *Sir Thomas White*, Alderman, and *Merchant-Taylor* of *London*, the noble Founder of *St. John's College* in *Oxford*. In this *School* alone 300 Scholars are taught, *viz.* 100 *gratis*, 100 for 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter each, and 100 more for 5 s. a Quarter. In order to which, there is a *School Maſter*, who has a large Houſe here, and three *Uſhers* under him, with an Apartment to each.

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One Side of this *School* stands upon great *Pillars of Stone*, in a large *Court*, paved with *Free-stone*. Here is also a fair *Library*; and to this *School* belong 46 *Fellowships* in *St. John's College* afore-said, to which *Scholars* are yearly elected from hence, as *Places* become vacant.

4. Another excellent *School* at *Mercers Chapel* in *Cheapside*, founded by the Company of *Mercers*.

5. A *School*, with a publick *Library*, near the upper Gate of the *Mews*, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, founded by *Dr. Tenison*, the late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

6. And another at *Ratcliff*, founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, *Grocer*, of *London*; who also built there an *Alms-House* for 14 poor aged People.

In and about *London* and *Westminster*, and within 10 Miles of the same, there are upwards of 70 *Charity Schools*; of which, all but two have been lately set up by charitable Persons, within the Compass of 30 Years, for the Education of poor Boys and Girls; whose Number, when they met in 1706. at *Gresham College*, and went orderly to *St. Sepulchres Church* to hear a Sermon, amounted to 573 Boys, and 915 Girls; besides several of both Sexes, that had been put out Apprentices. Of these last there were then reckoned 685 Boys, and 280 Girls; put out from the Beginning of this charitable Undertaking.

But among the *Publick Schools* of *England*, must never be forgotten those two illustrious Seminaries, *Eton*, and *Winchester*, the former founded by *K. Henry VI.* and the latter by *William of Wickham*.

HOSPITALS.

BESIDES a great many *Alms-Houses*, or small *Hospitals*, founded by private Men, for the Relief of poor People, here are eight great *Hospitals*, including *Greenwich* and *Chelsea*, a little way out of Town.

1. *Christ's Hospital* by *Newgate-Street*, formerly a *Convent* of *Christ's Hospital*, *Gray-Friars*, being dissolved by *King Henry VIII.* was converted in 1553. by his Son *Edward VI.* into an *Hospital* for poor Children, which some call the *Blue Coat Hospital*, from the Blue Coats worn by its Boys and Girls, whose Number has formerly amounted to above One Thousand, the greatest part maintained in the House; and others out at Nurse, at the Charge of this Foundation. Of which six or seven Score Boys are yearly put out to Trades, and the Maidens to some honest Services.

Here the Boys have a *Grammar School*, from which the aptest Scholars are sent to the University; and among those that have been put to Trades, some have been preferr'd to the highest Dignities in the City, and one of 'em has been a *Lord-Mayor*. Here is also a stately *Writing School*, built at the Charge of *Sir John Moor*, Alderman, which is said to have cost him upwards of

K

4000*l.*

4000*l.* There is also a *Mathematical School*, founded by King *Charles II.* for 40 of the most forward and proficient Boys, to be taught all Parts of the *Mathematicks*, but chiefly *Navigation*. Of these, 10 or 12 at a Time are yearly sent to Sea, being put Apprentices to Masters of Merchantmen and Commanders of his Majesty's Ships, to learn the practical Part, by which means several of them have arrived to be excellent Sailors and Commanders.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

2. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, at a small Distance from the former, and facing *West Smithfield* on one Side, formerly belong'd to the *Gray-Fryars*, and is now a great *Hospital* for sick, maimed, or wounded Poor, who resort hither for Cure, and are well accommodated, and provided with the most able *Physicians* and *Surgeons*, careful *Nurses* to look after them, and all other Necessaries suitable for their several Cases.

This *Hospital* was founded first by one *Raybere*, in 1102. in the Reign of *K. Henry I.* and after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it was re-founded by *K. Henry VIII.* in 1546. The same was lately beautify'd with a stately *Gate*, on that Side next to *Smithfield*: And in the *Cloysters* there's a kind of *Exchange*, with Shops on both Sides, for the Sale of small Wares. At the End of which there has also been added a very large and pompous additional Building, and more are still designed to be added.

There are two other *Hospitals* at the Charge of this, one at *Kingsland*, which has also very lately been rebuilt, and the other called the *Lock* in *Southwark*. These two last mentioned are chiefly designed for those who are under Cure for the *French Pox*, or *foul Disease*. And 'tis computed, these three *Hospitals* have entertain'd yearly upwards of 300 *Patients* for many Years last past. For the better Government of this *Hospital*, here is a *President*, *Treasurer*, and several *Governors*, out of which *Committees* are yearly elected to order the Affairs of the House. The *Treasurer*, and divers *Governors*, meet twice a Week in the *Hospital*, and order the *Almoners* to buy what's fitting for the *Patients*.

Bedlam.

For the Cure and Maintenance of poor *Lunaticks*, or distracted Persons, there is in *Moor-fields* a stately *Hospital*, commonly called *Bedlam*; which for Greatness, Beauty, and Conveniencies, is not to be match'd in *Europe*. 'Twas built about ten Years after the Fire of *London*, and the Building alone (besides the Ground) cost 17000*l.* to which many rich Citizens and others were Benefactors. It stands in a good Air, and has proper Accommodations. In the Compass of one Year, 40, 50, and sometimes 60 *Lunaticks* have been cured here. This has also very lately had an Addition of two Wings, at each End one, built to enlarge it.

St. Thomas's Hospital.

St. Thomas's Hospital in *Southwark*, on the South Side of the River, was a few Years since an old and ill-contriv'd Building: But it has been pulled down, and most Part of it rebuilt so convenient,

nient, so uniform and stately, that it deserves (as well as *Bedlam*) the Curiosity of Strangers. Sir *John Fleet*, when Lord Mayor, laid the first Stone, and has largely contributed to it; and 'tis now carry'd on by other generous and eminent Persons, who design to make it a most compleat Building. The Use of this *Hospital* is for the Sick, Maimed, or Wounded, as *St. Bartholomew's*; and does not fall short of it in the Number of those that are here yearly cured and relieved. And near to this has also been built and endowed, at the Expence of near 400000 Pounds, another *Hospital* for the Sick, Lane, &c. whose narrow Fortunes cannot supply themselves with Necessaries in those calamitous Cases, by Mr. *Thomas Guy*, Citizen of *London*, from whom 'tis call'd *Guy's-Hospital*. The original Design whereof was to entertain such miserable Persons as were deem'd incurable; but, by Act of Parliament, so much of the Donor's Will is alter'd.

But the noblest Foundation of any private Gentleman, and which redounds much to the Honour of *England*, is *Sutton's-Hospital*, commonly call'd the *Charter-house*, as having been a Convent of *Carthusian Fryars*, in the Times of *Popery*: Of which sort of Monasteries there were eight in *England*, besides this, viz. at *Sheen* in *Surrey*, *Hindon* in *Wiltshire*, *Fair Valley* in *Nottinghamshire*, *St. Anne* near *Coventry*, *Kingston* and *Mountgrace* in *Yorkshire*, *Epworth* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Witham* in *Somersetshire*. Sutton's-Hospital, or the Charter-House.

When all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* this *Charter-House* was given to Sir *Thomas Audley*, then Speaker of the House of Commons; from whom it devolved to *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, who marry'd *Mary*, the sole Daughter of Sir *Thomas*. In the Reign of King *James I.* this House was come by Descent to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, and Mr. *Sutton* purchased it from him, Anno 1611. at the Rate of 13000 *l.* To fit it up for this Use, it cost him about 7000 *l.* more, in all 20000 *l.* This done, he endowed it with 4000 *l.* per Annum, now improved to near 6000. The House is old, but large and convenient, kept in good Repair, and having the Conveniency of a *Green*, besides a noble Garden, called the *Wilderness*, for the walking Exercise, is render'd both exceeding pleasant and healthful. Here is also a fine square Court, with a large Hall at one Side of it, where the *Pensioners* eat together at several Tables; besides a fair Chapel, with an Organ, for public Devotion. This House stands near *Aldersgate-street*, has a large Square before it, graced with three Rows of new built Houses.

This noble Foundation was settled by Mr. *Sutton* for 80 poor Gentlemen, commonly called *Pensioners*, there to be maintain'd with a liberal Allowance, and in a Christian Preparation for their latter End, by a regular Life, and daily frequenting the Chapel. Also for 40 Boys, to be taught *Latin* and *Greek*, with

a Provision for some to be put out to *Trades*, and others qualify'd for Learning to be sent to *Cambridge University*, where they are allow'd each 20*l.* a Year for eight Years together. And whereas there are nine *Church Livings* belonging to this *Hospital*, such Students at the University as are best qualify'd have an immediate Right to them.

By the Rules and Statutes of this Foundation, whoever is admitted *Pensioner*, ought to be a decay'd Gentleman, military Man, or Merchant, and not under 50 Years of Age. Before Admittance, he must take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and another Oath, that he has not promised, or given any Bribe, directly or indirectly, to procure the Warrant for his Admission. And by a *Statute* made since by the Governors, not by the Founder's Settlement, he must be unmarried, and so ought to be all the Officers and Servants belonging to the House. But I take their frequent *Dispensing* with it as an Act of Prudence, and a great Piece of Charity.

The *Governors* of this famous *Hospital* are 16 in Number, and most of them Persons of the greatest Quality. The *Master* of the *Hospital*, who resides in the House, is one of them. As Vacancies fall out, they take their Turns in the Choice both of *Pensioners* and *Scholars*; and the Election is to be signify'd by a Warrant from the Governor, directed to the *Master* and *Register* of the *Charter-House*. The *King* has a Right of Election; and His Majesty alone chuses two *Pensioners* and two *Boys*, when His Turn comes. There are several *Officers* and *Servants* belonging to this House, for which see the List.

Mr. *Sutton*, the noble Founder of this *Hospital*, after a numerous Train of charitable and religious Actions, died at *Hackney*, December 11, 1611. being 70 Years of Age. From thence his Corps was removed to Dr. *Law's* House (one of his Executors) in *Paternoster-Row*, and thence convey'd in great Pomp to *Christ-Church*; 6000 People attending his Funeral, which made the Procession last five or six Hours. There his Body lay three Years, till his Foundation at the *Charter-House* was finish'd, when it was decently remov'd thither December 12, 1614. and buried on the North Side of the Chapel. Thus being brought to his Place of Rest, a noble *Monument* was erected, with an Inscription in golden Letters upon a fair Marble Stone.

On the same Day his *Commemoration* has been kept yearly ever since, and a Sermon preached: After which the Auditors repair to the publick *Hall*, where the Founder's Beneficence is set forth in a *Latin* Speech by a Youth of the Foundation, as the greatest Example, and a most glorious Monument of Protestant Charity from a private Gentleman, not to be parallell'd by the *Roman* Church any where.

I cannot but mention here with Honour, Mr. *Edward Cresset*, Master of the *Charter-House* in the Time of the Usurpation, and

a standing Model of Justice and Honour to his Successors; who increased the Revenue to 5000 *l.* and took so provident a Care of his Family (as he used to call the *Pensioners* and *Scholars*) that they never wanted any Part of their Due. As he performed the Duties of his Place to the Satisfaction of all, and to the Advantage and Benefit of the House, so he took effectual Care to prevent all Abuses from the Officers. And when the Government went about to dissolve this *Foundation*, and seize upon its *Revenues*, this worthy Gentleman laid the Storm by his Interest; for which he received the Thanks of the Lords-Governors upon the Restoration.

A small Distance from hence, and next to the City *Pest-house*, is the *French Hospital*, the Governors whereof were form'd a Corporation by Royal Patent in 1718, by the Name of *Governor and Directors of the Hospital for the Poor French Protestants and their Offspring residing in Great Britain*. This House is attended by a Chaplain, Physician, Surgeon, and other proper Officers. It now contains above two hundred Pensioners, who are plentifully provided with all the Necessaries of Life. In it is also a large Infirmary for Lunatics.

At *Hoxton* is another *Hospital* lately erected, which looks more like a Palace than an Hospital. This was founded by Alderman *Ask*, of the Company of *Haberdashers*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor old Men of that Company, and 20 poor Boys, to be there educated: For the building and endowing of which he left a large Estate, and by his last Will made the aforesaid Company his Trustees. Here each old Man has an *Apartment* to himself, consisting of several Rooms, fitted up in a very decent Manner. For publick Devotion there is both a *Chapel* and a *Chaplain*, who is also *School-Master* to the Boys; but, by some Mismanagement, there has been no Boys entertained or taught there for many Years; but 'tis hoped, the careful Inspection and prudent Management of the present Directors will reinstate it, and perform the charitable Design of the Donor according to his Will: And there is a *Matron* to look after the Sick.

Chelsea-College, a Royal Hospital for the Entertainment of disabled, or superannuated Officers and Soldiers, stands about two Miles out of Town, Westward. It was founded by King *Charles II.* carry'd on by his Brother *K. James II.* and perfected by *K. William III.* being a neat and stately Edifice, on the River's Side, with a convenient Landing Place. The *Front Side*, opposite to it, contains a very fine *Hall* on one Side, and *Chapel* on the other, with a noble *Pavilion* between them. Here is also a fine *Stone Walk* or *Gallery*, facing the River, and supported with Stone Pillars. The two other *Sides*, being four Stories high, have two *Galleries* or *Wards* in each Story, and each *Gallery* 26 neat *Bed-Rooms* for so many Soldiers. Each Corner of this main Building is set out with a fair *Pavilion*, one containing the Governor's Lodgings, and the Council Chamber; and

and the other, three fair Lodgings for several Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the Middle of the Square stands a brazen *Statue* of the Founder King *Charles II.* upon a Marble Pedestal.

Besides this main Building, there are four large and uniform *Wings*, or *Out-Buildings*. One call'd the *Infirmary* for the Sick, another for the Use of maim'd Officers, the third for several Officers of the House, and the fourth for the Servants.

The Number of Pensioners or private Soldiers maintain'd by this Hospital, is about 400, who all wear red Coats lin'd with blue, and are provided with all other Clothes, both Linnen and Woollen; besides their Lodging, Diet, Washing and Firing, and one Day's Pay weekly for spending Money. As to the Officers, their annual Money Allowance is

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To an Adjutant,	20	00	00
To a Captain of Foot, a Lieutenant and Ensign,	09	02	06
To a Serjeant,	05	04	03
To a Corporal and a Drummer,	02	03	04
To a Captain and a Lieutenant of the Light Horse,	09	02	06
To a Gentleman of the Light Horse,	05	04	03

To defray the Charges of the Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one Day's Pay of each Officer and common Soldier once a Year.

To order all Things relating to the Maintenance and well Government of this College, there are five Commissioners, and several proper Officers, for which I refer you to the List.

Greenwich-Hospital.

If *Chelsea-Hospital* may be called Stately, that of *Greenwich* deserves the Title of Magnificent. This Hospital was founded by King *William III.* of Glorious Memory, for the Encouragement of Seamen, by making Provision for them, when by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, they are disabled from farther Service by Sea, and not in a Condition to maintain themselves. As also, for the Widows or Children of such disabled Seamen, and others, that happen to be slain or drowned in the King's Service.

In order to which, His Majesty granted a Parcel of Ground in this Place, containing near nine Acres, with the *Royal Palace* erected thereon by King *Charles II.* which alone cost that King 36000 *l.* And tho' King *William* was then engaged in an expensive War with *France*, yet his Majesty was pleased to grant 2000 *l.* a Year, payable out of the *Exchequer*, towards the edifying, perfecting, and endowing this Hospital, relying for the rest upon the voluntary Assistance and Contribution of his well-disposed Subjects: For the receiving of which, as well as for the constituting and establishing the Foundation of this Hospital, and the framing of Rules and Statutes for the Government thereof,

thereof, His Majesty did also appoint Commissioners. This Commission was renewed and enlarged by Queen *Anne*, and lately by his present Majesty King *George*, and the Income also increased by an Act of Parliament, which appropriates the Net Proceed of the late Earl of *Derwentwater's* Estate towards defraying the Expence, which is very much increas'd by the Addition of a large Number of Pensioners, as well as a great Quantity of Buildings.

The present Number of Pensioners in this Hospital is about 400. Each Hundred is allow'd six Nurses, being Seamen's Widows, at 60 *l. per Annum*, and 2 *s. per Week* more to them that attend in the Infirmary.

Their Commons is the same as in *Chelsea-Hospital*; and their Spending Money 1 *s. per Week*, paid them every *Monday Morning* by the Steward.

The common Warrant Officers entertain'd amongst them, wear a gold Edging round their Hats, have the best Cabbins in the Wards, and sit at the upper End of the Tables. Their weekly Allowance for Spending Money is 1 *s. 6 d.*

As to the Men and Women Servants, their Provision is the same with the Pensioners.

WORK-HOUSES, or Houses of Correction.

THERE are in *London* two *Work-Houses* of Note, one call'd *Bridewell*, which stands near *St. Bride's Church*, on the Back-side of *Fleet-street*, a stately House, built by King *Henry VIII.* for the Reception of *Charles V. Emperor* and King of *Spain*, and afterwards converted to this Use by King *Edward VI.* Here are, at this Time, 140 poor Boys provided for, and brought up to Mechanick Trades, under 22 Masters, who have each of them a convenient House gratis, for themselves and the Boys, besides the Benefit of the Boys Work; for each of them is bound to his respective Master for the Term of seven Years; which being expir'd, he is made a Freeman of the City. The House finds the Boys Clothes and Bedding, and the Masters Victuals.

This House is also a *House of Correction* for sawcy and unruly Servants, Pick-pockets, Night-walkers, Strumpets, and the like, who are sent thither to work, and receive daily such Number of Stripes as the President thinks fit. These have only Bread and Water allowed them, unless by their Industry and good Behaviour they procure themselves better Fare.

This House is govern'd in chief by a President, who from time to time keeps a Court, for the Punishment of Offenders; and in his Absence the Treasurer keeps the Court.

The other *Work-House* is in *Bishopsgate-street*, erected not long since by the Citizens for employing the Poor, Old and Young, and all grown Vagrants, sturdy Beggars, and other idle and

disorderly Persons ; by which means the City has, in a great measure, been clear'd of such Vagrants.

Here the Boys and Girls are provided with *Lodging, Clothes, and Diet*. They are also taught to sow, spin, and knit Stockings, to read and write, and the Catechism, or Principles of Religion as taught in the Church of *England*. The grown Vagrants are employ'd in beating Hemp, rasping of Log-wood, and such sort of hard Labour, having no Provision allow'd them, but what they earn by it. Therefore many of them, to get out of the *Work-house*, have voluntarily enter'd themselves in the King's Service by Sea and Land, and others got themselves transported to the Western Plantations. In this *Work-house* are kept upwards of 200 Boys, and 150 Girls, besides about 50 Beggars and Vagabonds.

PRISONS and SESSIONS-HOUSE.

Prisons.

AS for *Prisons*, *Newgate*, the County Jayl, is both for Debtors and Malefactors : Besides which, there are the two *Compters* for Debtors, and *Ludgate* particularly for such Debtors as are Freemen of *London*. Also *Bridewell* and *New-Prison* in *Clarkewell*, the *Gate-house* for *Westminster*, and *Bridewell* in *Tuttle-Fields*, and the *Marshalsea* and *Chink Prisons* in *Southwark*.

There are moreover two great *Prisons* for Debt ; one call'd the *King's-Bench* in *Southwark*, from the Court of *King's-Bench*, to which it properly belongs ; and the other the *Fleet*, near *Fleet-Bridge*, belonging to the Courts of *Chancery*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer* : Into either of which a Prisoner for Debt in *England* may remove himself by a Writ of *Habeas-Corpus*, except in case of a former Escape from thence. These two *Prisons*, and that of *Ludgate*, are the least noisom.

To avoid this miserable Confinement of Debtors, without any Provision for such as are destitute, there were formerly many Places pretending to be privileg'd from Arrests, particularly the *Savoy* in the *Strand*, *White-Fryars*, *Ram-Alley*, and *Mitre-Court* by *Fleet-street*, and the *Mint* in *Southwark* ; where all Debtors whatsoever, especially fraudulent Debtors, were protected by Force against Law. Which Abuse grew so intolerable, that to put a Stop to it, an Act of Parliament was made in the late Reign, against all those Places, which put an End to their pretended Privileges : Only the *Mint* stood it out till the Reign of his late Majesty King *George I.* at which Time it was likewise suppress'd. Nor do *Inns of Court* and *Hospitals*, tho' not nam'd in the Act, suffer the Disturbance of Arrests. Moreover, no Person can be arrested within the Verge of his Majesty's Court, without Leave from the Board of *Green Cloth*.

Sessions-house.

The *Sessions-house*, or Place appointed for the Trial of *Malefactors*, stands in the *Old-Bailey*, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate* ; from which last, the Prisoners are brought openly in Fetters.

Here

Here the Lord Mayor sits as Chief Magistrate of the City, and the Trials are manag'd by Three of the Twelve Judges, taking their Turns each Session, and directing the Jury in Points of Law.

Of the Government of London and Westminster.

And First of London.

HERE I must part these two contiguous Cities, by reason of their distinct Government; the Lord Mayor of London having nothing to do with Westminster, nor the High Steward of Westminster with London, except a Street and some Courts call'd St. Martins-le-Grand, near Cheapside, which is under the Jurisdiction of Westminster.

I begin with the Civil Government, of which the Lord Mayor The Civil Government of London, by the Lord Mayor, &c. is chief: A Magistrate, yearly chosen by the Citizens out of their own Body, upon Michaelmas Day, Sept. 29. and who enters upon his Office with great Solemnity, upon the 29th of October following.

The City Government is every way answerable to the National: For, as England is govern'd by King, Lords, and Commons; so is the City by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

So great is the Mayor of London's Magistracy, that of all the Mayors in England, none but he, and of latter Times the Mayor of York, bear the Title of Lord during the Time of their Mayoralty. Grandeur of the Lord Mayor.

His Authority reaches, not only over the City, and Part of the Suburbs (except some particular Places) but also on the Thames, as far as the Mouth of it; and Westward, as far as Stanes-bridge. He is the chief Judge of London, and has a Power to Summon and Imprison.

His House is a Court, and his Table open to all Comers of Quality. He has under him both great and small Officers, and among the first a Sword-Bearer, who has 100*l.* allowed him yearly for his Table. For his Diversion, is kept a Kennel of Hounds always, and the Privilege to hunt not only in Middlesex, but also in Surry and Suffex. On the King's Coronation Day, he claims to be the chief Butler. And 'tis observable, that when King James I. was invited to take Possession of the Crown of England, Robert Lee, then Lord Mayor of London, subscribed in the first Place, before all the Nobility.

When he appears abroad on Horse-back, 'tis with rich Caparisons, and always in long Robes, sometimes Purple, sometimes Scarlet, with a great Chain of Gold, and a rich Jewel to it, hanging from his Neck downwards; he is also attended by several Officers, walking before, and on both Sides of him. But the Custom of riding on Horseback is almost out of use, for now he generally appears, on all publick Occasions, in a large Coach of State, which is usually very magnificent: But the Greatness of

of this Magistrate, upon his Installation Day, is beyond any Thing of this Nature elsewhere.

His Election. Before I give an Account of this, 'tis not improper to speak of his Election, which is made at *Guild Hall* on the Day afore-said, in the Court of *Hustings*. First, The Livery-men, being chosen Members of the several Companies of Tradesmen within the City, do usually put up four Candidates, Aldermen of the City; out of which Number they chuse two by the Plurality of Voices: Then the Aldermen elect whom they think fit out of these two, but most Times (tho' free in their Choice) they have regard to the Senior Alderman, that has not been Lord Mayor. The Election being fix'd, the Lord Mayor Elect is proclaim'd, and sworn to maintain the City Privileges. 'Tis observable, that the Lord Mayor Elect must be free of one of the Twelve Companies of Tradesmen, and if he be of any other Company, he presently is translated to one of these.

The Solemnity of the Day when he enters upon his Office. On the 29th of *October*, the Day he enters upon his Office, he goes by Water from *Black-Fryars Stairs* to *Westminster*, in his Barge of State, accompanied by the Aldermen, in all their Formalities. The Twelve chief Companies, and some others, attend him also in their furred Gowns, in their several Barges, set out with their Arms, Colours and Streamers on both Sides. In his Way, he is saluted both from the Shore and the Water, with the Noise of great Guns. The Landing-place is *Westminster-Bridge*, where the said Companies land first, and march in order to the Hall. After them comes the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, with the Sword and Mace before them, the Sword-Bearer with his Cap of Maintenance on his Head. At their Entrance into the Hall, a set of Hautboys march before them, and play all the Way. They walk round the Hall, paying their Respects to each Court of Judicature then sitting; and so proceed to the Court of *Exchequer*, where the Lord Mayor is sworn by the Barons. This done, they walk again in Procession round the Hall, to invite the Judges of each Court to Dinner at *Guild-Hall*. Then the whole Procession returns in the same Manner by Water to *Black-Fryars*. From whence the Livery-men march first to *Guild-Hall* in good Order. Next, the Artillery men in their best Drefs, with Grenadiers, handsomly accouter'd. And after them, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, all mounted upon Horses richly caparison'd. There were formerly divers Pageans in motion, one of which represented the Trade of the new Lord Mayor, to divert the Spectators: But this is now laid aside. The Procession ending at *Guild-Hall*, and the Cavalcade being over, the Solemnity concludes with a splendid Dinner: To which not only the Judges are invited, but also many Persons of the greatest Quality, Privy-Counsellors, Foreign Ambassadors, and even the King or Queen themselves.

Aldermen of London. For the better Government of the City, it is divided into 26 Wards, and there is an Alderman assigned to every Ward. These

These 26 Aldermen are next to the Lord Mayor in Power and Dignity, and each has under him a certain Number of Common-Council-Men, one of whom is his Deputy, besides Under-Officers. By the City-Charter, the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the three eldest next to them, are Justices of the Peace of the City. Upon an Alderman's Decease, the Lord Mayor issues out his Precept to the Ward of which he was Alderman, to chuse two substantial Men of the City, and return their Names to the Court of Aldermen; which being done, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen elect one of the two, such as they think fittest for that Station.

There is also a Recorder, who is an Assistant to the Lord Mayor, as to the Laws and Customs of the City, in which he ought to be well versed. His Place in Councils, and in Court, is before any Alderman that has not been Mayor. 'Tis the Recorder that delivers the Sentences of the Court.

The two Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* are also considerable Magistrates, especially in their Power to impanel Juries. They are yearly chosen at *Guild-Hall* on *Midsummer-Day*, by the Livery-men; but not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, when they enter upon their Office. And if either of them refuse to hold, he is liable to the Penalty of 420 *l.* unless he takes his Oath, that he is not worth 10000 *l.* Each Sheriff has under him an Under-Sheriff, six Clerks, a certain Number of Serjeants, and every Serjeant a Yeoman. The Under-Sheriffs have also Clerks under them.

Lastly, There is a Chamberlain, an Officer of great Trust, being intrusted with the City Cash, and the Orphans Money. Therefore when he takes his Office upon him, he must give good Security to the Court of Aldermen, and is accountable to Auditors appointed to examine his Accounts. Part of his Office does also relate to Apprentices, over whom he has a great Authority. None can be bound without his License, nor can any Man set up Shop, or follow his Trade, without being sworn before him. If an Apprentice proves disorderly, or has committed any great Offence, Mr. Chamberlain, upon Complaint made thereof, and the Fact proved, may send him to *Bridewel*, or punish him otherwise, according to the Nature of the Offence. And if a Master misuse his Apprentice, he may relieve him, or leave him to take his Remedy against his Master in the Lord-Mayor's Court. Mr. Chamberlain may also make an Apprentice Free, if his Master refuse to do it, when his Indenture is expired; but if a Master combines with his Apprentice to make him Free before he has serv'd him the full Term of seven Years, upon Proof thereof, they may be both fined at the Pleasure of Mr. Recorder, and Mr. Chamberlain will in such a Case order the Master's Shop to be shut up. To turn over an Apprentice to another Master of the same Trade, it must be done first before the Company where he was bound, and then before the

the Chamberlain. Thus the first Master is discharg'd, and the second oblig'd to keep the Apprentice; who on his part is bound to serve him, till his Time be up that he was to have served the first Master.

Places in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen.

The Recorder,
Sword-Bearer,
Four City-Council,
A City-Remembrancer,
The Common-Hunt,
Water-Bailiff,
A City-Solicitor,
Comptroller of the Chamber,
Four Attorneys of the Lord-Mayor's Court,
Yeoman of the Channel,
Under Water-Bailiff,
Clerk of the City's Works,
Two Clerks of the Papers,
Eight Attornies in the Sheriff's Courts,
Eight Clerk-Sitters,
Two Prothonotaries,
Clerk of the Bridge-House,
Clerk of the Court of Requests,
Beadle of the Court of Requests,
Thirty-six Serjeants at Mace,

Two Secondaries,
Clerk of the Chamber,
Hall-Keeper,
Three Serjeant-Carvers,
Three Serjeants of the Chamber,
Serjeant of the Channel,
Yeoman of the Chamber,
Four Yeomen of the Water-side,
Thirty-six Yeomen,
A Gauger,
Sealers and Searchers of Leather,
A Measurer,
Meal-Weighers,
Keeper of *Newgate*,
Keeper of *Ludgate*,
Keepers of the *Compters*,
Keeper of the *Green-Yard*,
Steward of *Southwark*,
Bailiff of the Hundred of *Of-sulsion*.

Places in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

The City Carpenter, and other Artificers,	Ten Corn-Meters,
Fifteen Coal-Meters,	Four Salt-Meters,
	Two Fruit-Meters.

The Place in Mr. Chamberlain's Gift, is,

The Rent-Gatherer.

Courts of
London.
Common-
Council.

As to the *City Courts*, most of them held in *Guild-Hall*, I shall begin with the *Common-Council*, which is the City-Parliament, consisting of two Orders, *viz.* the *Lord-Mayor* and *Aldermen*, representing the House of Lords; and the *Common-Council-Men*, which represent the House of Commons. These last are in all 231, belonging to their respective *Wards*, of which some have more, some less. In this *Court* all *By-Laws* are made, which bind all the Citizens. A Stranger may be made free of London by

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by this Court, and not otherwise. For the Dispatch of City-Affairs, this Court appoints Committees, who make their Report as Occasion requires. By this Court the Commissioners for the Sewers and Pavements, a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Assistants, for the Management of the City Lands in Ulster in Ireland, the Garbler, Coroner, Bailiff of Southwark, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, and Common Crier, are annually elected.

The Court of the Lord Mayor is a Court of Record, held in the Chamber of Guild Hall, where all Actions may be enter'd, and try'd by a Jury, as in other Courts, for Debt, Trespafs, &c. arising within the Liberties of London, and to any value. The Recorder is the proper Judge of this Court, to which belong four Attornies, and six Serjeants at Mace; one of these constantly attending at the Lord Mayor's House, and the rest at the Attorney's Offices. Tuesday is the Day for Trials. The Charge of entering an Action is but 4d. besides the King's Duty. It may be brought to a Trial for 30 s. Charge, and in 14 Days Time. An Action enter'd here remains in force for ever, though no Proceedings be had thereupon: Whereas it dies in the Compters, and may be crossed after 16 Weeks.

The Court of Aldermen is also a Court of Record, held in the Inner Chamber every Tuesday and Thursday, except Holy Days, and in the Time of Sessions of Gaol Delivery. This Court does constantly appoint the Assize of Bread, and determines all Matters touching Lights, Water-Courses, and Party-Walls. Here must be sealed all Bonds and Leases, that pass under the City Seal: And by this Court the Rulers of the Company of Watermen, are annually elected and appointed.

The Hustings is a most antient Court of Record, always held in Guild Hall, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Recorder sitting as Judge with them. Here Deeds may be enrolled, Recoveries passed, Wills proved, and Outlawries sued out, Replevins, and Writs of Error, &c. determined. In this Court also is made the Election of the four Citizens of London, to be the Representatives of the City in Parliament.

The Court of Goal Delivery, usually held eight Times a Year, at the Old Bailey, for the Trial of Malefactors in the County of Middlesex. The Lord Mayor is the chief Judge of this Court, assisted by some of the Judges, the Recorder, and the two Sheriffs.

The Two Sheriffs Courts, held in Guild Hall, the one by one Sheriff, every Wednesday and Friday, for Actions enter'd at Woodstreet Compter; the other, by the other Sheriff, every Thursday and Saturday, for Actions enter'd at the Poultry Compter. In these Courts may be try'd Actions of Debt, Case, Trespafs, Account, and Covenants broken, Attachments, and Sequestrations. And if either Party shall have a Witness that cannot stay in London till the Day of Trial, his Testimony taken in Writing will be allowed as good Evidence. To these Courts belong

belong eight *Attornies*, whose Office is only to assist their Clients. Two *Secondaries*, who allow and return all Writs brought to remove all Causes out of these Courts. Two *Clerks of the Papers*, who draw the *Subpœnas*, for Witnesses to appear, file and copy all Declarations upon Actions in these Courts. Two *Prothonotaries*, who draw and engross all such Declarations. Eight *Clerk Sitters*, who enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bails and Verdicts.

Chamber-
lains Court.

The *Chamberlain's Court*, or Office, kept in the Chamber of *Guild Hall*, where he attends commonly every Forenoon, to enrol and turn over *Apprentices*, and to make such Free as have duly served the full Term of seven Years, and have not married, nor taken Wages in that Time. Also to hear and determine Complaints made by the Master or Apprentice against each other.

Court of
Conscience.

The *Court of Conscience*, or *Request*, erected by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *James I.* both for the Relief of poor Debtors that cannot make present Payments of their Debts under 40 s. and of poor Persons having small Debts owing to them, but not able to sue for them. This Court sits in *Guild Hall* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in the Forenoon, and consists of two *Aldermen* and four *Commoners*, monthly appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; but any three of them make a Court.

Orphans
Court.

The *Orphans Court*, held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen of *London*; that are, or shall be under the Age of 21 Years, at the Time of their Father's Decease. This Court meets but once a Year, viz. at *Guild Hall*, on the *Monday Morning* after *Mid-Lent Sunday*, which is termed *Call Day*. The *Chamber of London* was always counted the best Security, till in the Reign of King *Charles II.* the *Orphans Money* (among others) being lent to the King, was shut up in the *Exchequer*, neither Principal nor Interest being paid in that, nor the following Reigns. Whereas, before this Money was lent, when Orphans came to Age, or were married with the Consent and Approbation of the Court of Aldermen, they might at an Hour's Notice receive their Portions, if paid into the Chamber, Mr. *Chamberlain*, and his Clerks, attending daily for that Purpose. The Use-Money likewise was duly paid.

At last, for Relief of the *Orphans*, and the other *Creditors* of the City of *London*, an Act was made in the late King and *Queen's* Reign, which settled a *Perpetual Fund* to pay to the said Orphans, and the other Creditors, the yearly Interest of *Four per Cent.* principal Money; towards which the City is charged with the annual Sum of 8000 l. for ever, to be raised and paid out of the City's Revenues.

Court for the
Conservation
of the
Thames.

The *Court for the Conservation of the Thames*, held before the Lord Mayor at such Times as he appoints, within the adjacent Counties

Counties to London and Westminster. The *Water Bailiff*, being the Lord Mayor's Deputy in this Case, ought, by his Office, to give his Lordship Notice of all Offences committed by any Persons, contrary to the Orders made for the Preservation of the Brood and Fry of Fish in the said River. The Punishment whereof is in the Power of the Lord Mayor, and has been so Time out of Mind.

The *Pie-Powder Court*, held every Hour during the first three Days of *Bartholomew Fair*, by *Stewards* appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Here are tried all Suits for petty Matters, and Offences there committed, contrary to the Proclamation made on *Bartholomew Eve* in the Afternoon, for the better regulating this Fair. In this Court Justice ought to be summarily administer'd within three Floods and Ebbs of the Tide in the River *Thames*.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every *Alderman* keeps a Court in *Wardmote*, his *Ward*, called a *Wardmote*, for Things relating to his *Ward*; particularly for the Election of Common-Council-Men, and other Officers; for which the Lord Mayor issues out yearly his Precept to every *Alderman* to hold his *Wardmote*.

The Traders Companies have also their Courts, called *Hall-motes*, from their respective *Halls*; where they meet once a Month, to regulate what belongs to their several Trades.

From the Civil Government of London I proceed to the Military. This City being by Charter a County Corporate, and a Lieutenantancy of it self, the Power of a Lord Lieutenant is in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with other principal Members of the City, commissioned from the King to act as his Lieutenants in London, and order the City Militia with the same Power that other Lord Lieutenants have in their respective Counties.

Which Militia consists of six Regiments of Foot, making about 9000 Men, besides two Regiments of the Hamlets of the Tower, and the Regiment of Southwark. But in case of Necessity, the Auxiliaries are raised, consisting of Apprentices, which make six Regiments more; every Freeman that has two Apprentices being obliged to find one for that Purpose.

For a Nursery of Commanders there is a Company of 600 choice Men, commanded in chief by a Leader, appointed by the Sovereign. This Company, called the Artillery Company, is exercised every Tuesday Fortnight in the Artillery Ground, a spacious Place, near Moor Fields, walled about for that purpose. They have a Court Martial, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Colonel, and 24 Members of the Company. On the second Tuesday in February every Year, they chuse their Officers, viz. 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 2 Serjeants, a Provost Martial, 3 Gentlemen of Arms, &c.

Lastly, In Church Matters, this City is governed in chief by the Lord Bishop of London; to whom is committed the Care of the whole Clergy of this Place: For whose Maintenance there

is in most Parishes a *Parsonage*, or a *Vicarage House*, with a competent Allowance; besides the Profits of Christenings, Marriages and Burials. As to those Parishes, whose Churches were destroyed by the dismal Fire in 1666. no Parson thereof is to have less than 100*l.* and none above 200*l.* but most have between 100 and 150*l.* which, in lieu of Tithes, is raised by rating the Houses and Shops therein proportionably to their respective Rents. But where-ever there is, either in City or Suburbs, a *Lecturer* and a *Reader*, besides the *Incumbent*, they have their Maintenance by a voluntary Contribution from the Parishioners.

II. Of Westminster.

Parishes in Westminster | Come now to the Government of *Westminster*, I mean the City and *Liberties* thereof, reaching towards *London* as far as *Temple Bar*. The City it self has but one Parish, called *St. Margaret's*, which is of a large Extent; but the *Liberties* consist of six Parishes, viz. *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, *St. Clement's*, *St. Mary Le Savoy*, *St. Paul's Covent Garden*, *St. James's*, and *St. Anne's*. And since the Building of *St. George, Hannover Square*, one in *Totbil Fields*, &c. they are increas'd upon account of the vast Addition of Houses lately built. As for *St. Giles's* Parish, which is of a vast Extent, it belongs neither to *London* nor *Westminster*.

Its Government in Civil Matters. The *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Westminster* are vested with all manner of Jurisdiction, Civil and Ecclesiastical: But the Management of the Civil Part, since the Reformation, is left in the Hands of *Laymen*, chosen for that purpose, or confirmed by the *Dean* and *Chapter*.

By the High Steward. The principal of which is the *High Steward*, who is usually a Nobleman of the first Degree, chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and holds his Office during Life.

Under Steward. To officiate for him in that Station, he chuses an *Under Steward*, a Man versed in the Law, who is confirmed by the *Dean* and *Chapter*. He, with the other Magistrates, keeps the *Court Leet*, or *Town Court*, is commonly Chairman at the Quarter Sessions, and holds his Office *durante Vita*.

Head Bailiff. Next to whom is the *Head Bailiff*, chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, he is instead of a *Sheriff*, for he summons the Juries, has all the *Bailiffs* of *Westminster* subordinate to him, and manages the Election of *Members of Parliament* for the City of *Westminster*. In the *Court Leet* he sits next to the *Under Steward*: All Fines and Forfeitures belong to him, which makes his Place very beneficial.

High Constable. There is also a *High Constable*, chosen by the *Court Leet*, and having all other Constables under his Command. He usually continues many Years in his Office.

Fourteen Burgesses. Lastly, Here are 14 *Burgesses*, viz. seven for the City, and seven more for the *Liberties*, each having an *Assistant*. Their Office

Office is much like that of the *Aldermen* of the City of *London*, having each a proper *Ward* under his Jurisdiction. Among which, two are elected by the Title of *Head Burgesſes*, one for the City, and the other for the *Liberties*. Theſe take Place in the *Court Leet* next to the *Head Bailiff*.

CHAP. X.

Of the Engliſh BRITONS. And firſt of their Original, Language, Complexion, Conſtitution, Temper, and Genius, and their moſt famous Men in former Ages.

AS Great Britain is divided into *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, ſo its Inhabitants (eſpecially ſince the late Union) may be divided into *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and *Welch Britons*.

The *Engliſh Britons* are an aggregate Body of ſeveral Nations: But chiefly of *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*; not without ſome Mixture of *Roman* and *Britiſh* Blood.

Their Speech is likewise a Compound of ſeveral Languages, Their Language but chiefly the *Saxon*, *Latin*, and *French*; the firſt being proper to the Stock in which the other are ingrafted.

When the *Romans* were poſſeſſed of *England*, they cauſed the *Latin Tongue* to be generally uſed in this Country: And till within this two or three Years 'twas made uſe of in *Court-Rolls*, *Records*, *Charters*, *Patents*, *Commiſſions*, *Writs*, *Bonds*; and ſome *Statutes* are ſtill kept in *Latin*; and Proceedings at Law, were uſually in that Tongue.

The *Saxons* next introduced their Language (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) where-ever they ſettled: Such are to this Day, moſt *Engliſh* Monosyllables, Beſides the Names of *Shires*, *Cities*, *Towns*, *Villages*, and *Men*.

The *Normans* afterwards getting Poſſeſſion of *England*, cauſed the *Norman* or *French Tongue* to be learn'd at School by the *Saxons*: And till the 36th Year of *Edward III's* Reign, the *Statutes of England*, *Pleadings*, *Sermons*, and *Writings*, were in the *Norman Tongue*. The ſame has been hitherto the Language of our *Common-Law*, all *Moots* and *Law-Exerciſes*, *Pleadings* and *Reports*, being made in *Norman*; which puts our young Students of the Law upon the Neceſſity of learning it. The very *Aſſent* and *Diſſent* to Bills in Parliament, is expreſſed in the *Norman Tongue*. As for our Terms in *Heraldry*, *Singing*, *Dancing*, *Dicing*, *Cookery*, *Hunting*, *Hawking*, and the Art of War, they are for the moſt part *French*. The Learned, on the other hand, have introduced a great many Words from the *Latin*, *Greek*, and the *Eastern Languages*, by which the *Engliſh Tongue*

is very much improved, and refined at present, being wonderful copious, expressive, and significant. It even exceeds the *Latin* in a peculiar Grace of making *Compounds* and *Derivatives*, one of the greatest Beauties of a Language. In point of Sweetness, 'tis true, the *French* and *Italian* run smoother; but they want Sinews, the last especially; whereas the *English* is both sweet and manly; but most agreeable to the Ear, when spoken by the Fair Sex.

Complexion.

From the *English* Language I proceed to their Complexion, which answers to their Climate: For they are neither Sun-burnt, as in hot Countries, nor Weather-beaten, as in cold Regions: And I dare presume to say, that no Country in *Europe* can outvy *England*, for Charmingness of Youth, comely Stature, and graceful Countenance in Men, or Beautifulness in Women, which is to be attributed not only to the Clemency of the Air, but chiefly to their easy Lives, under the best of Governments. A Woman therefore is one of the six Things in which *England* excels, according to the Verse,

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Fæmina, Lana.

England excels in Hills, Bridges, Springs, Churches, Women, and Wool.

Constitution.

The *English* are generally of a strong Constitution, but it is commonly spoiled by Education: For when they want their usual Food, good Bread and Meat especially, they are presently to seek, and cannot make such Shift as other Nations. Therefore 'tis commonly said, that a *Scotsman* will soon starve an *Englishman*. And 'tis observed, the *English* lose more Soldiers in their first Campaign, if they be put to hard Shifts, than any other Nation in *Europe*.

Temper.

Their Temper is naturally suitable to their Climate; not so fiery as the *French*, nor so cold as the *Northern* People.

They are for the most Part reserved, and less Communicative than the *French*: And as their Friendship is not easily gained, so when once got not easily lost.

Their Flegm is of great Use to allay that Fire, which makes Men volatile, and prompts them to Rashness. It makes 'em apt to meditate, fit for improving Inventions, and the Learned amongst them to fathom the Depth of all Arts and Sciences. 'Tis observed, that an ingenious *Frenchman*, who has suck'd in, for some Years, the Air of *England*, and imbibed its flegmatick Quality, is an excellent Compound.

So great is the Respect and Tendernefs of *Englishmen* for the fair Sex in general, that every where they give them the Precedency, and put them the least of any Nation to Hardship and Drudgery. Women are not mew'd up here as in *Italy* and *Spain*; but have more Liberty allowed them than any where else.

else. In short, such is their Complaisance for the Sex in general, that it is not to be paralleled, and has given Birth to the Proverb, that *England is the Paradise of Women*.

Valour is a peculiar Character of the *English*, who never draw their Sword in vain; and their Conduct answers to their Courage; witness their Conquest of *Wales* and *Ireland*, but especially that of *France*, in the Reigns of those renowned Kings, *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* The Monarchy of *Spain* has also experienc'd the *English* Valour, to her Cost, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; nor did the late Queen *Anne* fall short of that great Princess, who (in Conjunction with her Allies) gave so great a Check to an aspiring Monarch, in his full Career towards an universal Monarchy.

I conclude with the *English* Genius, wherein they yield to no Nation in *Europe*. None has been more industrious to improve the *Mechanick Arts*; and the World to this Day is obliged to 'em for many of their useful Inventions and Discoveries. Here are made the best *Clocks*, *Watches*, *Barometers*, *Thermometers*, *Air-Pumps*, and all sorts of *Mathematical Instruments*. *Clocks*, with all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies, and various *Musical Automata*, in which a very agreeable Consort is perform'd by Clock-Work. *Watches* of 50 or 60 *l.* a Watch. *Locks* of Iron and Brass of 50 *l.* Price. They have found out the Way to polish the Insides of great Iron Guns, and to weigh up Ships that are sunk to the Bottom of the Sea. They have invented the Use of Cane Chairs, and several useful Engines for printing Stuffs and Linen, &c. Glass, Earthen and Horn Ware, they have improved to Admiration. They make the best woollen Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and even out-do *France* it self in making all Sorts of rich Silks. They excel all Nations in polishing Iron, and making many useful and bright Utensils thereof. For Merchandizing and Navigation, the *Hollanders* alone can match 'em; and their great Wealth arising from Trade, is a plain Proof and Demonstration of it. For building neat and convenient Houses, upon a little Spot of Ground, they have a singular Talent; and in the Art of Scaffolding they surpass all Nations.

As to Liberal Arts, where shall one find a People so generally knowing? Here Experimental Philosophy is improved to a Wonder, and no foreign Church is better stock'd with Divines than *England* is, which makes their learned Works so much in request beyond Sea. 'Tis well known how they baffled and silenced the Popish Clergy, in the late King *James's* Reign.

To have great Men in all Professions, *England* has the greatest Help, viz. two famous Universities, not to be match'd in *Europe*; an infinite Number of learned Men, and a World both of publick and private Libraries. And the *English* generally are such Lovers of Learning, that among People of any Substance, a Closet of choice Books is a Thing commonly seen. In short; there are few Persons but what can read, if not write, and cast Accompts.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Religion of the English.

Religion of
the English.

TIS the Opinion of the learned Dr. *Stillingfleet*, late Bishop of *Worcester*, that *St. Paul* was the first Founder of a Church in this Island. But by reason of Persecutions, or for want of a Supply of Preachers, Christianity did not flourish here till the Reign of *Lucius*, the first *British* Christian King, towards the End of the second Age: By whose Example, and the Diligence of the first Preachers, Christianity soon spread over his Dominions, and some Time after over all the Island. 'Tis observable, that the *Britons* had Bishops of their own, without any Juridical Dependency on the See of *Rome*, the *British Church* continuing a distinct and independent Church from all others: But, when the Heathen *Saxons* came to be possessed of this Island, and the Natives forced to take Shelter amongst the Mountains of *Wales*, the *Christian Faith* fled with them, and this Country (says the Bishop) was again darken'd with Heathenism; 'till about the Year 596, *Austin* the Monk being sent by Pope *Gregory the Great*, to preach the Gospel here, the Work prospered so well by his Diligence and Zeal, that all the *Saxons* were by degrees converted to the Christian Faith, and *Austin* made the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but with a Subjection to the Church of *Rome*. Thus the Church of *England* continued subject to the *Roman Church*, and suck'd in her Errors and Superstition, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who, being justly disgusted at the Pope, re-assumed the Power of the Christian *British* Kings, his ancient Predecessors, and by that means laid the Ground for a *Reformation*; in which a great Progress was made in his Son's Reign, *Edward VI.* who succeeded him. But his Daughter, the Popish Queen *Mary*, succeeding next to her Brother *Edward*, as much as in her lay, overthrew the Reformation, and restored Popery. Her Reign was very bloody, tho' but of short Continuance, and her Sister, the famous Queen *Elizabeth*, coming next to the Throne of *England*, restored the Reformed Religion, by the Authority of the Three Estates in Parliament.

By the Doctrinal Points, consisting of 39 Articles, being the Confession of Faith of the *Church of England*, and a Summary of her Doctrine, not only the *Episcopal Government* is retained, but also such *Rites and Ceremonies* as are appointed by the *Church*, both for *Decency's* sake, and to invite the *Papists* to come over, are allowed. Such as the Use of the *Surplice*, the *Bowing* and *Kneeling* before the Altar, the *Sign of the Cross* at Baptism, and a few others. A great Number of *Papists* nevertheless kept to their Religion, and those *Extrinsicals* proved such a stumbling Block to others of the *Reformed Party*, as made at last a Schism

in

in the Church: For many, in those Days called *Puritans*, rather than comply to those *Ceremonies*, separated themselves from the Church, keeping her *Fundamentals*, but renouncing both her *Discipline* and *Rites*. Therefore called *Dissenters*, or *Nonconformists*, or *Separatists*; some of them *Presbyterians*, some *Independents*, and others *Anabaptists*; all which taken together make a very considerable Party.

The most noted are the *Presbyterians*, so called from their Ecclesiastical Government by *Presbyters* or *Elders*. These come nearest, in point of Doctrine, to the Church of England.

The *Independants*, or *Congregationalists*, are so called, because each Congregation amongst them governs it self independently from all others.

The *Baptists*, or *Anabaptists*, from their Re-baptizing as many as come into their Communion, who were baptized in their Infancy. For they are against *Pedo-Baptism*, or baptizing of Children. And tho' there are many Particularities among these, especially the last, yet they are generally called by these three common Names.

These *Sects* however agree in most Fundamentals with all the Protestant Churches, but come nearest to the *Calvinists*. 'Tis true, they use no *Liturgy*, as the *Calvinists* do, but only *extemporary Prayers*; the very Lord's Prayer being disused amongst most of them, which is not so amongst the *Calvinists*.

Amongst these *Sects*, but chiefly the *Independents*, some are *Millenarians*, or *Fifth Monarchy Men*. So we call those who expect Christ's Temporal Kingdom upon Earth for a Thousand Years, grounding this their Opinion upon the literal Expression of some Places of Scripture, which the most learned of the others take to be understood in a spiritual Sense.

Besides these before-mention'd, there is another particular *Sect* *Quakers*, of those we call *Quakers*, from their original Way of *shaking*, *quaking*, and *groaning* at their religious Assemblies or Meetings, when they pretended to wait for the Spirit. They are a sort of *Enthusiasts*, that say they are inspired. 'Tis true, some of them own the *Trinity*, and that the *Writers* both of the Old and New Testament were divinely inspired; but they all reject *Ministerial Ordinances*, use no *Sacraments*, neither *Baptism* nor the Lord's Supper, and pretend to a *Light* within that leads them to the Way of Truth.

In Civil Matters they would have all Men equal, and think *Oaths* unlawful. Therefore they only use *Yea* or *Nay* to affirm or deny a Thing. They ridicule the Civility of the Hat, and their Way is *Thou* to all Men without Distinction, the *Prince* as well as the *Cobler*. And whereas most Names of Days and Months are of a *Pagan Origine*, they never name 'em but thus, the third Day, or Day called *Tuesday*, the eleventh Month, or Month called *January*, &c. They affect *Plainness* in their Garb, but in the way of Trade they are as subtle as any Persons can be.

The Preciseness and Strictness of Discipline used by *Dissenters*, is that which keeps up their Party in a great measure. And 'tis observable, how great is the Influence of *Education* upon People, which makes the *Church of England-Men* and the *Dissenters* differ so much as they do, not only in their Behaviour, but even in their Countenances, so that one would take them to be of different Climates. The *first* have generally a free and genteel Way with them: The *Dissenters*, on the contrary, are much upon the Reserve. One Side is generally open-handed, and the other close-fisted; the first most inclined to Profuseness and Gallantry, and the other to Penuriousness. I could wish the *first* less guilty of publick Immoralities, while the last keeps a fair and decent Out-side, however it is within. In short, of all Protestants, the *Dissenters* are the strictest Observers of the *Lord's Day*, and fall little short of the *Jews* in their Sabbath. In their Devotions, both publick and private, they have a Way of expressing their *Contrition* and *Fervency* of Zeal, which is very taking with their own Party, and as disagreeable to the Establish'd Church. But of all Sects, the *Quakers* are most singular; for I have seen some of them foam again, when they preach'd or held forth.

To prevent the Growth of *Dissenters*, and bring them into the Pale of the Church, severe Laws were made against them, that have sometimes been strictly put into Execution. This created a Feud among the *Churchmen* and *Dissenters*, that lasted till the late happy Revolution; when the *Dissenters* joining with the Church, against the illegal Proceedings of the late King James, obtained by her Means an *Indulgence*, which stands on the Foundation of an Act of Parliament.

Papists.

I come now to the *Roman Catholicks*, commonly call'd *Papists*, and by the Law, *Papish Recusants*, who grew so formidable in the Reign of the late King James. And tho' there are divers severe Laws in force against them, yet they are but seldom put in Execution. If they could but keep within Bounds, and behave themselves peaceably, they need not fear Molestation from so gentle a Government as ours. Nor has the Government any great Cause to fear them, while their Party is so inconsiderable as at present, having lost a great deal of Ground since the Fall of King James II. For now we reckon 200 Protestants in England to one Roman Catholick; of which Number, 'tis supposed, the Church of England, as by Law established, makes two Thirds, and the *Dissenters* and *Papists* the other Third.

Jews.

As for *Jews*, we have some in London, where they are tolerated by Royal Permission. They were of old banish'd England, but Cromwell re-admitted them. Then they were inconsiderable, but now they are so increas'd, that they have built near Duke's-Place, within the City, two very fair Synagogues.

Morals of the English.

In Point of *Morals*, the *English* have their Share in the Corruptions of the Age, and Vices as well as Virtues. As they live

live generally at Ease and in Plenty, so *Luxury* seems too pre-dominate with them. 'Tis the unhappy Effect of the loose and licentious Reigns of the late King *Charles* and *James*. But if good Examples could make as strong an Impression as bad, what a happy Change should we see under so great, so good, and religious a King, as our present Sovereign?

But, whatever be the Corruption of Manners in this deprav'd Age, among the *English*, as well as foreign Nations, Virtue is not yet banish'd out of the Land. Far from it, there are still Persons of both Sexes (and, I hope, very great Numbers of them) temperate in their Way of Living, just to their Neighbours, kind-hearted to their Friends, inoffensive to their Enemies, charitable to the Poor, and of a fervent Zeal in the Practice of all Christian and Moral Duties.

CHAP. XII.

Of the English Way of Living, as to Lodging, Food, Raiment and Fuel, Exercises and Recreations, Festivals and Fasting Days, and some particular Customs. Their Computation of Time. The Diseases they are most subject to, &c.

ONE would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of *Modern Way of Building*. Light and good Air, when they made small Windows to their Houses, with little more Glass than Lead, and the Cielings very low. Their Country-Seats, most commonly, at the Bottoms of Hills, for fear the Winds should blow them away; and the Rooms at random, often with Steps from one to another. But now the Case is alter'd, and nothing can be neater than the modern Buildings, with lightsome Stair-Cases, lofty Cielings, Closets in most Rooms, and Sash-Windows as high as the Cieling; by which Means the Air has both a free Entrance and Passage, which is very conducive to Health. And such is their Compactness and Uniformity, that the same Quantity of Ground will afford double the Conveniencies of an old-built House.

The Use of *Hangings*, whether Tapestry or other, is partly laid aside, since Wainscoting came into Fashion; much fitter for a moist Country, to keep off the dangerous Impression of damp Walls.

In Point of *Diet*, the *English* live most upon *Butchers Meat*, as *English Diet* the most proper Nourishment for this Country, and all edible Roots and Herbs are used only as a Supplement. They are indeed great *Flesh-Eaters*, and that without Kitchen Sophistry; plain boiled, roasted, or baked, being the general Way of Dressing

sing it. *French Soops* and *Kickshaws*, *Venison*, *Fish* and *Fowl*, are seldom eaten but by the better Sort. In *Pastry Work*, but chiefly *Venison-Pasties*, they excel all Nations. And in *Christmas Holy-Days*, their rich *Plum-Porridge*, *Christmas*, or *Minced-Pies*, and *Brawn*, are properly *English* Dishes, hardly known to other Nations; no more than their great Variety of Pudding.

'Tis not many Years since a little *Bread* generally served their Turn, and some I have known, who scarce did eat any: But they begin now to eat a good deal, tho' not so much as the *French*.

Tho' *Malt-Drink* be their usual Liquor, yet vast Quantities of *Wines* are consumed here, notwithstanding the Dearness of them, by reason of the high Duties or Customs. Before our Rupture with *France*, upon the late Revolution, *French Claret* was the Wine most used: But the Scarcity of them is now supply'd by the *Florence* and *Portuguese Wines*, especially the latter.

For Fineness of Colour, Strength and Palatableness, they have *Beer* and *Ale*, little inferior to *Wine*; besides *Cyder*, *Punch*, and other Liquors.

Formerly they used to eat three or four Meals a Day, and *Supper* was the best Meal. But the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* made them confine themselves to a *Dinner*, making up the rest with slight Things. Thus less Time is spent in *Eating*, and the more saved for *Business*. Besides that this Way is found to be more conducive to Health, at *London* especially.

Coffee and *Tea*, two sober Liquors, are of common Use in *England*, and take off People very much from drinking of those distilled strong Liquors, which are apt to confound and disorder the Brain. But *Punch* is much used, especially by Sea-faring Men.

The Use of *Tobacco* is very universal, and indeed not improper for so moist a Climate.

Raiment.

For *Raiment*, the common Wear amongst Men is plain *Cloth* and *Druggel*, without any Thing of costly Ornament.

But the fair Sex spare for nothing to make the best Appearance; the best able in the richest *Silks*, of 8 or 10 *l.* a Yard, with all the *Set-offs* that Art can possibly invent.

Firing.

England is too temperate a Country to use *Stoves*, as in cold Climates. A *Chimney-Fire*, of Wood or Pit-Coals, is much better, and apter to cheer up the Spirits.

From these necessary Things for human Life, I proceed to the *English Exercises and Recreations*.

Exercises and Recreations.

I pass by such as are common with other Nations, as *Hunting*, *Hawking*, *Fowling*, *Fishing*, *Shooting* with *Bow* and *Arrows*, *Dancing*, *Musick*, *Stage-Plays*, &c.

Playing at Mall, so frequent in *France*, is out of date in *England*; and *Playing at Tennis*, much disused.

But *Bowling* is very much used, for which there are *Bowling-Greens* kept very neat, peculiar to the *English*. And so is the Recreation of *Paddock-Courses*, *Horse-Races*, *Cock-Fighting*; and with

with the common People *Leaping, Wrestling, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Prizes, Cudgels, Foot-ball* in frosty Weather, and *Throwing at Cocks about Lent*. Amongst which, the *Races* shew the wonderful Swiftnes of *English* Horses; *Cock-fighting* the Courage of their *Cocks*; *Bear and Bull-baiting* that of their *Dogs*; and *Prizes* the Dexterity and Courage of some of their Men in the Use of Weapons.

The Art of *ringing Peals of Bells* is peculiar to the *English*, whence this Island is called by the *French* *L'Isle sonnate*, the Ringing Island: But the *Dutch* excel the *English* in their musical Chimes of Bells.

I proceed to give an Account of the *English Festival Days*, particularly the *Holy Days* at *Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide*. The first continue in a manner from *Christmas-Day, December 25, to Twelfth-Day, Jan. 6.* being Days of Entertainment among Friends and Relations, in which also the Landlords generally feast their Tenants. As for the *Holy Days* at *Easter and Whitsuntide*, they are each of three Days Continuance.

They have also publick Days of Rejoicing upon a civil Account; particularly, the Birth-Day of the reigning Prince, as also his Proclamation and Coronation-Days, and other occasional ones, when the *Tower Guns* go off, the Bells ring, and in the Evening there are Illuminations and Bonfires. The 5th of *November*, being Gunpowder-Treason Day, is also a Thanksgiving Day for the wonderful Deliverance of King *James I.* and the Parliament then sitting, at the Point of being blown up by the Conspirators; as is also *May 29th* for the Restauration of Monarchy and the Royal Family of *Stuarts*.

The City of *London* has a particular Day of Rejoycing, viz. the 29th of *October*, when the new Lord Mayor enters upon his Office with great Solemnity and Magnificence.

Many Societies likewise have their Feasting Days; but none to be compared in this Point to the Inns of Court for State and Grandeur, when they kept their Readings.

In private Families, especially of the better Sort, 'tis usual to celebrate their Birth Days and Wedding Days, with their most intimate Friends and Acquaintance.

As to Fasting Days, the Church of *England* has, indeed, appointed the Evens or Vigils before; the Nativity of our Lord, the Purification and Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, *Easter Day, Ascension Day, Pentecost, St. Matthias, John the Baptist, Peter, James, Bartholomew, Matthew, Simon and Jude, Andrew, Thomas, and All Saints*; the forty Days of *Lent*, the *Ember Days* at the four Seasons, being the *Wednesday, Friday and Saturday* after the first Sunday in *Lent*; the Feast of *Pentecost, September 14, and December 13*; the three *Rogation Days*, or the *Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday* before *Holy Thursday*, or the Ascension of our Lord, and all the *Fridays* in the Year, except *Christmas Day*; but not (as the *Roman Church*) wholly to

abstain from Flesh all that Time. However, many Members of the Church of *England* abstain from Flesh on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* in *Lent*; but *Good-Friday*, particularly, is observed with strict Fasting by the more Religious, till the Evening.

The 30th of *January*, being the Day when King *Charles I.* was beheaded, is appointed by Law to be devoutly observed with Fasting, in detestation of that horrid Act. The second of *September*, being the Day when the City was set on fire, in the Year 1666, has, by Act of Parliament, been yearly observed as a Fast ever since, by the Citizens thereof.

To deprecate God's Judgments, and implore his Mercy in all Times of common Calamity, the Sovereign appoints solemn Fasts, when he thinks proper; and so he does publick Thanksgivings, for signal Blessings received.

Particular
Customs.

To speak of the particular Customs of the *English Britons*, I shall begin with *Valentine's Day*, *Feb. 14.* when young Men and Maidens have their several Names writ down upon Scrolls of Paper rolled up, and lay 'em afunder, the Men drawing the Maidens Names, and the Maids draw the Mens; upon which, the Men salute their chosen *Valentines*, and present them with Gloves, &c. This Custom (which sometimes introduces a Match) is grounded upon the Instinct of Animals, which about this Time of the Year, feeling a new Heat by the Approach of the Sun, begin to couple.

Upon *March 1st*, being *St. David's Day*, the Patron of *Wales*, the *Welsh* wear a Leek on their Hats, to perpetuate (as 'tis said) the Memory of a signal Victory they got of old on that Day, when each Soldier wore a Leek, to know their Friends from their Foes. The common Sort wear Garden-Leeks on that Day, but the better Sort artificial ones, wrought with great Art and Curiosity, of which sort the King himself wears one.

November 30. being *St. Andrew's Day*, the Patron of *Scotland*, the *Scots* wear a Blue Cross on the fore-part of their Hats.

Computation
of Time.

As to the *English* Computation of Time, the natural Day begins with them, as with most Parts of *Europe*, at Midnight; counting Twelve Hours from that Time to Noon, and Twelve Hours more, beginning at One of the Clock, till the next Midnight; for which Reason, their *Automata*, or Clocks and Watches, have only twelve Hours marked on the Face of the Dial-plate, to tell the Time or Hour after Midnight or Noon, and so make two Revolutions in a natural Day.

But the Year begins with them properly on *Lady-Day*, *March 25th*, being the Conception or Annunciation Day of the Blessed *Virgin*, and they date accordingly all their publick Writings; tho' they allow the Year, by the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, to begin *January 1.* and commonly call it *New-Year's-Day*. To distinguish therefore the Time from the 1st of *January* to the 25th of *March*, 'tis a common Practice to set down both Years in the Date of Letters, thus, 17³⁷.

Lastly,

Lastly, The *English Epoch* is from the Time of our Saviour's Birth, but they keep the *Old* (or *Julian*) *Stile*; whereas, all Popish, and some Protestant States, go by the *New*, otherwise called the *Gregorian Stile*, from Pope Gregory XIII. who above 150 Years since, undertook to correct the *Calendar*, by the Advice and Direction of *Antonius Lilius*, and other great Mathematicians. By this *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*, they went ten Days, but now eleven Days before us, as they have done ever since the Beginning of the present Age, or the Year 1700.

The *Diseases* the *English* are most subject to, are chiefly the *Diseases*. *Rickets*, the *Scurvy*, and the *Consumption*. The first incident to Children, the *Scurvy* to most People more or less, and the *Consumption* to many: All of them proceeding chiefly from the Constitution of the Air; the *Rickets* from its Moistness, the *Scurvy* from its Saltness, and the *Consumption* from its Grossness.

There is no Country, perhaps, where Rheums and Coughs are more predominant, especially in the Winter, which are sometimes attended with ill Consequences, if not timely prevented.

Agues and *Rheumatisms* are also very rife, especially near the Sea: But *Fevers* are not so frequent, as in hot Countries.

From the *Gout*, *Stone*, *Gravel*, *Cholick*, and other Diseases, *England* is no more free than other Nations: But *Surfeits* are more frequent, the *English* being commonly too apt to indulge their Appetites in eating and drinking.

The *Plague*, formerly so frequent in *England*, as to return once in 20 or 30 Years, has not afflicted it since the Years 1665, and 1666. when it swept away near 500000 Souls in City and Country.

In the three successive Reigns of *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* this People was visited with an odd Kind of Disease, called the *Sweating Sickness*, thus described: 'Twas a pestilential Fever, but without any Carbuncle, Purple, or livid Spots. A malignant Vapour, generally conceived to proceed from a Malignity in the Constitution of the Air, which seizing upon the vital Spirits, Nature strove to send it forth by extreme Sweat. They who escaped dying of it in 24 Hours were look'd upon as out of danger; but it killed great Numbers of People, before the Manner of Cure and Attendance was known. And, which is most remarkable, it wreaked it self chiefly upon the most robust People, and spared commonly old Men, Women, and Children. Another Thing very strange of this Disease is, That it affected the *English* tho' they were beyond Sea, without touching the Natives. Whence it came to be called in *Latin*, *Sudor Anglicus*, as being peculiar to that People only.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the vast TRADE of ENGLAND, both at Home and Abroad.

Home Trade. **T**HE Trade of *England* is carried on two Ways, at Home and Abroad, in *Britain* and foreign Countries.

At Home, by Land and Water. By Land, all Provisions and Commodities are convey'd in Waggon, and upon Pack-Horses; by Water, either by Sea, or upon navigable Rivers.

This vast Transport of Provisions and Commodities, both by Land and Water, employs a World of Waggoners, Carriers, Seamen and Watermen. And whereas *London* is in a manner the Centre of this Trade, hence comes the great Concourse there is of Carts and Waggon by Land, of Ships and Lighters, &c. by Water. To receive what comes by Land, we may reckon 150 Inns in or near *London*, where the Country-Waggon come to unload, and from whence they return at set Times, loaded with *London* Commodities, by which means, a vast Number of Porters and Car-men are employ'd to load and unload the Waggon, and to carry the Parcels where they are directed. But among the Inns afore-said, I do not reckon such as take in nothing but Coaches, and others that entertain only Livery Horses, which are also a great Number.

As to the Conveyance by Water, one may judge of the vast Number of Ships, Mariners, and Watermen, employ'd in *England*, by the Sea-Coal Trade only, which takes up constantly 500 great Vessels, that sail to and from *Newcastle* almost all the Year round, and whose Seamen are counted the best in *England*. This Trade therefore is kept on foot, and the Coals fetch'd 300 Miles by Sea (which might be had in the Neighbourhood of *London*) in order to encourage Navigation, and to have always a constant Supply of able Seamen, ready for the Service of the State, upon any extraordinary Emergence.

But if the Carriage only employs so many People both by Sea and Land, how great must be the Number of such as are employed in the several Manufactures, both in the City and Country? *London* swarms with them, and there are many Towns in the Country full of Manufactures of several Sorts.

The Difference between the Trade carried on at Home, and Abroad, lies in this, that the first makes the Money circulate, whereas the other is carried on chiefly by bartering of Commodities; among which Bullion is one that is imported, much whereof is coined into current Money.

Foreign Trade.

If the Home Trade be so prodigious, and of so great Benefit to the Nation, we may reasonably conclude our Foreign Trade to be far beyond it, by the vast Number of Trading Ships continually

tinually going to all Parts of the World laden with the Manufactures of *Great Britain*.

Not but that *England* may very well subsist without it; for she wants for nothing, but yields all Things necessary for Life, and might make good Shift without the Help of Foreign Countries; which cannot be said of *Holland*, her Rival in Point of Trade. But as Foreign Trade is very useful to employ Artists, set the Poor to work, and improve Manufactures; so 'tis an effectual Means to enrich the Nation, to strengthen the State, and make it formidable. *England* therefore trades in all Parts of the World, nor does any Nation whatever drive such a Commerce as she does with her own Commodities. This makes her strong in Shipping, multiplies the Number of her Mariners, makes the Nation rich, and procures her whatever the whole World can afford to gratify the Fancy, or please the Appetite. In short, 'tis by the Foreign Trade that *Britain* is become a Support to her Friends, and a Terror to her Enemies. And whereas the *Dutch* Trade does chiefly consist in the Transportation of Foreign Commodities from one Country to another, the *English* Trade consists principally in exporting their own Commodities, not only over all *Europe*, but also to *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. Tho' the *English* make a greater Consumption of Foreign Commodities than any other Nation, yet they keep not only the Balance of Trade even, by the Excellency and Quantity of their own Commodities, but also come off great Gainers, by transporting what they cannot consume into other Countries. With *France* only they were formerly Losers, when that Crown laid exorbitant Customs upon *English* Commodities, and *England* was so kind to *France*, as to pass it by without any Retaliation: Infomuch, that by a modest Computation, *England* paid yearly to *France* half a Million of Pounds Sterling, and that for Gugaws, and other Commodities, which *England* made good shift without during the Course of her late War with *France*.

The principal Commodities of the Growth of *England* are Wool, of which vast Quantities of Cloth and Stuffs are made, computed at the Sum of Two Millions Sterling *per Annum*. Tin, Lead, Copper, Pit-Coal, great Guns, Bombs, Carcasses, &c. one Million. Moreover, she exports abundance of Corn, Red Herrings, smoak'd Pilchards, and Salmon; besides abundance of Leather and Saffron. Many of her Manufactures are also in great Request, particularly her Sattin, Damask, Velvet, Plush, Locks, Pendulums, and Watches; Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Prospective Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, and all Sorts of Mathematical Instruments, &c. great Quantities of which are exported to Foreign Countries upon account of their superior Accuracy and Curiosity.

Besides the great Consumption *England* makes of the Products of her vast Countries in the New World, particularly Sugar, Indigo,

digo, Cocoa Nuts, Tobacco, &c. she spares to the Sum of half a Million a Year for other Parts of *Europe*. Her Trade with *Ireland*, and Fishery with *Newfoundland*, is also very beneficial to her. With *Ireland*, by exporting her Wool, Beef, Hides, Tallow, Butter and Fish.

It has been already observ'd, that *Holland* has the Advantage of *England* in Point of Transportation; but *Holland* being but a narrow Country, full of Water, her Merchants find there but little Land to purchase with their Wealth gotten by Trade; whereas *England* being a spacious, beautiful, and fruitful Country, her Merchants find Opportunities enough to purchase Estates for themselves and their Heirs; where they go to enjoy the Fruits of their Industry, and take their Ease, when tired and fatigued with the Hurry of Trade and Business.

Companies of
Merchants.

The Foreign Trade is regulated chiefly at *London*, by several Companies (or Societies) of Merchants, impowered by Royal Authority, to make, from time to time, such Regulations for the Improvement of their respective Trade, as they shall think convenient. By which Companies the Poor are set to work, many great Ships are built, and a vast Number of Seamen employ'd.

The principal are the *East India* Companies, the Old and the New, now united together, and whose Capital Stock is Three Millions. Their Trade extends from *Persia* to *China*. In *Persia* they have two Factories, one at *Ispahan*, and the other at *Gambroon*. In *India* a great many, particularly at Fort St. George, Fort St. David, *Achim*, and *York* Forts in the Isle of *Sumatra*, *Callicut*, *Surat*, and *Pettipolee* on the Coast of *Coromandel*, *Rhajama* in *Malabar*, and the Isle of *Bombay*, &c. and in *China*, *Amoy*, *Canton*, and *Tunqueseen*.

The *Levant*, or *Turkey* Company, settled by the famous Queen *Elizabeth*, and whose Privileges were increased by her next Successor, *James I*.

The Company of *Merchants Adventurers*, the antientest of all; first settled by King *Edward I*. about 400 Years ago, for the exporting of Wool; but now they are only allow'd to export Cloths ready made.

The *Russia* Company, established in the Reign of *Edward VI*. upon the Discovery made by the *English* of the Way to *Archangel* upon the Northern Ocean, which formerly was counted impracticable: Which Discovery proved much to the Prejudice of *Narva* upon the *Baltick*, the Trade whereof turned to *Archangel*, to the great Benefit of the *Czar* and his Dominions. Therefore *John Basilovitz*, who reigned at that Time, granted great Privileges to this Company, which made it flourish in a few Years: But the late *Czar*, *Alexey Michailovitz*, being disgusted at the Company, abolished their Privileges, and set the *English*, in Point of Custom, on the same Foot with other Nations.

The

The Company called the *East Land Company*, whose Trade is upon the *Baltick*, in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Poland*.

The Royal *African Company*, settled by the late King *Charles*, who gave 'em full Power to trade all over the Western Coast of *Africk*, from *Sally* in the South of *Barbary*, as far as the *Cape of Good Hope*, forbidding all his other Subjects to interfere with them in that Trade. This Company has built, at their own Charge, many Forts upon that Coast, for the Security of their Trade, namely, *James Fort* upon the *River Gambo*, *Sherborough* in *York Island*, *Sierra Leona* in the Isle of *Bence*, *Fort Royal*, &c. but their Stock is at present very low.

I pass by several other Companies, as the *Green Land Company* for Whale Fishing; *Hudson's Bay Company*, and others.

To shew the Advantages *Great Britain* reaps from this Foreign Trade, 'tis computed, that what is brought in only by the *East India Company*, as *Pepper*, *Salt Petre*, *Callicoes*, *Drugs*, *Diamonds*, and *Pearls*, &c. after we have supplied our selves, amounts to 500000 *l. per Annum*. And what is transported hither from the *British Plantations* in *America*, viz. *Sugar*, *Indigo*, *Tobacco*, *Cocoa Nuts*, &c. besides *Fish*, *Pipe-Staves*, *Masts*, *Beaver*, &c. from the North Parts of that Continent, 400000 *l. per Annum*.

Note, That some of the aforesaid Companies trade in Joint Stocks, as the *East India* and *African Companies*, the *Morea Company* being part of the *Levant*, and the *Green Land Company*; others in separate Stocks, but in Common as to publick Expences. keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

For promoting the Trade of *Great Britain*, and for inspecting Council of and improving His Majesty's Plantations in *America*, and else-Trade. where, there is a Council of Trade and Plantations established.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Coin, Weights, and Measures, which by the Union with Scotland, ought to be the same all over Great Britain.

THE *British Coin* is of two Metals, Gold and Silver. The Coin- Gold is now either a *Guinea* or *Half Guinea*; the first going for 21 *s.* the *Half Guinea* for 10 *s.* 6 *d.* 'Tis called *Guinea*, from a Country of that Name in *Africk*, whence most of the Gold is brought of which this Coin is made.

We had, besides *Guineas*, two sorts of old Gold, one called a *Broad Piece*, and the other a *Jacobus*; the first going for 23 *s.* and the last for 25 *s.* They are both a fine Sort of Gold coined in

in the Reigns of King *James I.* and *Charles I.* but lately called in, and recoin'd into *Guineas* and *Half Guineas*.

The *Silver Coin* now current in *Great Britain* is of the best *Silver*, called *Sterling*; of which there have been formerly many Species, now reduced to four, viz. *Crowns*, *Half Crowns*, *Shillings*, and *Six Pences*. Besides which, there are also *Silver Groats*, or *Pieces of Four Pence*; and *Silver Three Pences*, *Two Pences*, and *Pennies*: But these are seldom seen in Trade. We have likewise abundance of *Copper Farthings* and *Half Pence*, which have been allowed to be coined for the Convenience of small Change; but no Man is bound to receive them in Pay for Rent or Debts of any considerable Value.

What we call a *Noble* is 6 s. 8 d. a *Mark* 13 s. 4 d. an *Angel* 10 s. but these Species of Coins are quite out of use, though the Names are still retain'd in *Mulcts* or *Fines* in Law, &c.

Sometimes we call 20 s. a *Piece*; and we seldom use the Word *Pound* under 3 l. which is 60 s.

'Tis presumed there are in *England* Six Millions of coined *Gold*, and Ten Millions of *Silver*; in all, Sixteen Millions.

The Office of the *Mint*, where all our Money is coined, and to which belong several Officers, is kept in the *Tower* in *London*; but when the hammered Coin was called in to be recoin'd into mill'd Money, in the Reign of the late King *William*, five other *Mints* were erected, viz. at *Bristol*, *Chester*, *Exeter*, *Norwich*, and *York*; both for quicker Dispatch, and for the Convenience of People in the Country to carry their Bullion to the nearest *Mint*.

That which gave Occasion to this general Reformation of our Coin, was the common and gross Abuse of it by Clipping, tho' the Fact was High Treason by Law, and for which a Multitude of Clippers suffered Death. The mischievous Trade of false Coining, besides, grew at the same Time to that height; that no Nation, perhaps, was ever so hard put to it by Clippers and false Coiners; and this, when we were engaged in a Burdensome War with *France*. But with God's Blessing, and to the great Disappointment of *France*, the Nation was in a short Time supplied with New Coin, the finest and most beautiful of any State in *Europe*. When you were under those Distractions upon the Account of your Coin, said a *French Plenipotentiary* to one of ours at the *Hague*, upon the Peace of *Reswyck*, we expected no less than a Convulsion in the State; but when we found how wonderfully you overcame Difficulties that were thought insuperable at so critical a Juncture, we stood amazed, and concluded nothing impossible for *England* to do. Thus the reforming of our hammered Coin into mill'd; entirely sunk the Clippers Trade, and that of false Coiners is greatly abated, it being much more difficult to counterfeit mill'd than hammer'd Money.

Weights.

The legal Weights and Measures are the same all over *England*; that is, according to the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*;

chequer; but the particular Customs of different Places and Markets are very various in many Commodities.

The Weights are of two Sorts, one called *Troy Weight*, and the other *Averdupois*; the first containing 12 Ounces, and the other 16 in the Pound. But then the Ounce *Averdupois* is lighter than the other by almost a 12th Part, 51 Ounces of *Troy* being equal to 56 of *Averdupois*; but the *Averdupois* Pound is more than the *Troy* Pound, for 14 Pounds *Averdupois* are equal to 17 Pounds *Troy*.

By *Troy Weight* are weighed Jewels, Gold, Silver, Corn, and Liquors; and by the other *Mercery* and *Grocery Ware*, Wool, Metals, Tallow, and the like, of which a Hundred Weight comes to 112 Pounds, and half a Hundred to 56, proportionably. In *Troy Weight* 24 Grains (said originally to be Grains of Wheat) make a Penny Weight Sterling, 20 Penny Weights one Ounce, and 12 Ounces a Pound.

Measures are either applicative or receptive; that is, for *Measures* Things measured outwardly or inwardly.

Of the first Sort we have a Yard, consisting of three Foot, this of 12 Inches. An Ell, being one Yard and a Quarter. A Geometrical Pace, reckoned at five Foot; a Fathom at six; a Rod, Pole, or Perch, at 16 Foot and a half.

Now 40 Rods make a Furlong, and eight Furlongs an *English* Mile. By a Statute of *Henry VII.* an *English* Mile ought to be 1760 Yards, or 5280 Foot; that is, 280 Foot more than the *Italian* Mile.

An Acre of Land in *England* consists of 40 Rods (Poles or Perches) in Length, and four in Breadth. A Yard Land is commonly 30 Acres, and an Hide 100.

The Receptive Measure is either for liquid, or dry Things.

Of the first, we have a Pint, of which two make a Quart, two Quarts a Pottle, and two Pottles a Gallon. Now eight Gallons make a Firkin of Ale, and nine a Firkin of Beer, two Firkins a Kilderkin, and two Kilderkins a Barrel. A Barrel and a half of Beer, being 54 Gallons, makes a Hogshead, two Hogsheads a But, and two Buts a Ton.

Wine Measures are shorter than those of Ale and Beer, four Gallons of these making five of Wine Measure. A Rundlet of Wine holds 18 of these Gallons, a Tierce, 42, a Hogshead 63, a Puncheon 84, a Pipe or But, 126, a Ton 252.

For dry Things, such as Corn or Grain, the Gallon is of a Size between the Wine and Beer Gallon, two of which make a Peck, four Pecks a Bushel, four Bushels a Comb or Curnock, two Combs a Quarter, ten Quarters a Last, or Wey.

I shall conclude this Chapter with an useful Explication of some Terms in the Way of Trade, used for Things sold by Tale or Weight.

1. By Tale; as speaking of Paper, a Quire is 24 Sheets of writing, or 25 Sheets printing Paper; a Ream 20 Quires; and

and a Bale 10 Reams: Of Parchment, five Dozen of Skins make a Roll.

Of Fish; a Hundred of Cod Fish, Ling, Haberdine, and the like, contains 124; and of Herrings, 120; twelve Hundred go to one Thousand, being a Barrel; and 12 Barrels to a Last. Speaking of Eels, a Strike is 25; and a Bind 10 Strikes; that is, 250 Eels make a Bind.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker, and 20 Dickers a Last. Speaking of Gloves, a Dicker is 10 Pair.

Of Furs, as Sables, Filches, Martins, Grays, Minks, and Janets, 40 Skins make a Timber. Of other Skins, five Score go to the Hundred.

2. By Weight, thus; a Ton is 20 Hundred; except Lead, of which a Ton, or Fodder, is but 19 Hundred and a Half at London; but at Hull, Chester, Newcastle, &c. the Quantity is very various.

A Stone of Beef at London is 8 Pounds; but in the Country most commonly 14. Horse-Racers do likewise reckon 14 Pounds to a Stone. A Stone of Iron, Shot, or Wool, is also 14 Pounds; and the double Quantity of Iron or Shot is called a Quarter. But a Stone of Sugar, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper or Allom, is but 13 Pounds and a Half.

A Firkin of Butter is 56 Pounds, of Soap 60; and a Barrel of either, is 2 Firkins.

In Essex, a Clove of Butter or Cheese is 8 Pounds; and a Wey 32 Clove, or 256 Pounds. But in Suffolk, a Wey is 42 Cloves, or 336 Pounds.

A Clove of Wool is 7 Pounds; a Stone of the same 14; a Tod 28; a Wey 182; a Sack 364; a Last 4568.

A Faggot of Steel is 120 Pound; a Burden of Gad Steel 180.

A Barrel of Gun-Powder 100 Pounds; and a Last of the same is 24 Barrels.

A Seam of Glas is 24 Stone, or 120 Pounds, at 5 Pounds the Stone.

A Truss of Hay 56 Pounds; and a Load or Ton of the same 36 Trusses. So of Coals, 36 Bushels make a Chaldron.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Conveniencies for Travelling. Of the Post, and Pacquet Boats, for Intercourse of Letters.

*Conven-
cies for Tra-
velling.*

BESIDES the Conveniency of Travelling by Sea, or on Rivers, no Nation in the World is better accommodated, either with Horses or Coaches for Land Travel.

The first so common in England, as to be used even by the vulgar Sort, amongst which few will go a long Journey on Foot:

If a Man's Occasions require the utmost Speed, he has the *Convenience of Post-Horses*, to be shifted at every *Post-Stage*, for Three Pence a Mile, besides the same Allowance to the *Post-Boy* for conducting the Person, and carrying back the Horses.

The Roads are also much frequented with *Coaches*, especially in the Neighbourhood of *London*, some belonging to Gentlemen, and others being either Hackney or Stage Coaches. These set out from *London* at certain Times for all the most noted Towns in *England*, and return from thence with so much speed, that some will measure 60 Miles in a Summer Day, at the common Rate of 13 Pence every 5 Miles.

Since by Act of Parliament 40 *l.* are allowed for the apprehending of a Highway-Man, the Roads have been less infested than before with those Robbers; who, however, are not so cruel as in *France*, *Germany*, &c. where they kill first at a venture, that they may strip with more Security. Here they never take away one's Life, but in case of *Resistance*, when their own lies at Stake. Nay, some of them have been so generous as to return Part of the Booty, rather than leave the *Traveller* destitute.

As to the *Post*, for Intercourse of Letters, there is a *General Post-Office* in *Lombard Street*, *London*, formerly managed in chief by one *Post-Master-General*, and now in the Hands of two, who have under 'em 182 *Deputy-Post-Masters* in *England* and *Scotland*, most of 'em keeping regular Offices in their Stages, and *Sub-Post-Masters* in their Branches. There is also a *General Office* in *Ireland* for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*.

And such is the Disposition of *Postages*, by the good Regulations of the Governors of the *General Post-Office* in *London*, that there is no considerable *Market-Town* in *England*, but has an easy and certain Conveyance for all Letters to and from the said Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

The Charge thereof is easy, and the *Expedition* very great and convenient; for a Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is convey'd to all Parts of *England*, from 80 Miles and upwards distance, for 4 Pence; if a double Letter for 8 Pence; and an Ounce of Letters for 16 Pence. If under 80 Miles, a single Letter is 3 Pence, a double 6 *d.* and an Ounce but 1 *s.*

The Conveyance is so *expeditious*, that every 24 Hours the *Post* goes six Score Miles; and in 5 or 6 Days an Answer may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

The *Post Days* to send Letters from *London* to any Part of *England* and *Scotland*, are *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*. And the Returns certain on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, except in the Winter Time, when the Roads are often flooded.

But to *Wales* and *Ireland* the *Post* goes only twice a Week, viz. *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*; and comes from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*: But from *Ireland* the Return is uncertain, because it depends upon the Winds.

M 2

When

When the *Court* is in the Country, the *Post* goes every Day to the Place where it resides. The same it is with *Essex*, *Kent*, and the usual Stations of the Royal Fleet, as the *Downs*, *Spithead*, &c. To which Places one may send every Day but *Sunday*, and from whence one may also hear every Day but *Sunday*.

For *Foreign Intelligence* in Times of Peace, *Mondays* and *Thursdays* are the Post-Days for *France*, *Spain* and *Italy*: *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* for *Holland*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*.

On *Mondays* and *Fridays*, the Post goes also for *Flanders*, and from thence to *Germany*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*.

For the Transport of Letters and Pacquets over Sea, there are in Time of Peace,

Between England and	France,	3	} Pacquet-Boats.
	Spain,	2	
	Flanders,	2	
	Holland,	3	
	Ireland,	3	

The *Pacquet-Boats* for *France* go from *Dover* in *Kent* for *Calais*, 7 Leagues over, on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* in the Evening, if the Wind serves. For *Spain*, one goes every Fortnight from *Falmouth* in *Cornwall* to *Corunna*, or the *Groyne*. For *Flanders*, from *Dover* to *Newport*, 20 Leagues over, on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays* in the Evening. For *Holland*, from *Harwich* in *Essex* to *Helvoetsluys*, about 30 Leagues over, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in the Evening. And for *Ireland*, from *Holy Head* in *Anglesey* (a *Welsh* County) to *Dublin*, about 20 Leagues over, on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*.

But during our Rupture with *France* and *Spain*, the *Pacquet-Boats* for those two Kingdoms were discontinued; and at the same Time those for *Flanders*. And the *Pacquet-Boats* that went for *Corunna* were ordered for *Lisbon*, the Capital City of *Portugal*.

Queen *Anne* was pleased, for the Encouragement of Trade and Commerce, to appoint *Boats* to convey Letters and Pacquets from *England* as far as the *West Indies*, which never was done before. One of these *Boats* sets out from the *Thames* on the last *Thursday* of the Month, particularly for the Isles of *Barbadoes*, *Montserrat*, *Newis*, *St. Christopher*, *Antego*, and *Jamaica*. The Rate for every Letter is, 9 Pence a Sheet Letter, a double Letter 18 Pence, a Pacquet weighing an Ounce 2 Shillings 6 Pence, and so in Proportion.

The *General Post Office* in *London* is managed by a *Deputy*, and several *Officers*, &c. to the Number of near 80 Persons. Some employed in the *Inland Office*, for Inland Letters; and others in the *Foreign Office*, for Foreign Letters.

For the Conveniency of those who live far from the *Post-Office*, there are particular *Post-Houses* appointed to take in the Letters till

till nine of the Clock at Night, to be sent from thence in due time to the *General Post-Office*; Which is done *gratis* for Inland Letters, and for Foreign Letters or Pacquets, they take for each but a Penny.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the several Orders and Degrees among the English.

And first of the NOBILITY.

THE People of *England* are generally divided into *Laity* and *Clergy*; and the first sub-divided into *Nobility*, *Gentry* and *Commonalty*.

I begin with the *Laity*, not out of any Disrespect to the *Clergy*, but because it seems most natural, every Man being born a Layman, and also because the greatest Honours conferred upon the *Laity* are hereditary, which is not so with the *Clergy*.

I own, the Law of *England* makes no Distinction of *Laity*, but that of *Nobles* and *Commons*: So that the *Gentry* of *England* are look'd upon, by the Eye of the Law, but as the Flower of the *Commonalty*. However, I shall follow my Division in its several Branches, according to the *Courtesy* of *England*, and not according to the *Rigor* of the Law.

By the *Nobility*, I mean only the *Temporal Peers* of the Realm, *Nobility*, being *Lords* of Parliament; of whom there are five Degrees, distinguished by the several Titles of *Duke*, *Marquis*, *Earl*, *Viscount*, and *Baron*.

A *Duke* is created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand. He is girt with a Sword, to put him in mind, that he is bound to defend the King and Kingdom in time of War: And his Head is adorned with a Crown of Gold, as a Token that he is Counsellor to the King and Kingdom in time of Peace.

A *Duke's* Coronet has Leaves without Pearls, and his Mantle of State four Gards faced with Ermine. He is called, *His Grace*, a Title formerly given to the Kings of *England*, before they assumed the Title of Majesty.

A *Duke's* eldest Son is call'd *Lord Marquis*; the younger Sons by their Christian Names, with the Title of *Lord* prefix'd, as *Lord Thomas*, *Lord William*, &c. and all his Daughters *Ladies*.

A *Marquis* and an *Earl* are created as a *Duke*, by Cincture of Sword, &c. but with this Difference in their Coronets, that a *Marquis's* has a Pearl and a Strawberry Leaf round, of equal Height; and an *Earl's* has the Pearls raised upon Points. Their

Mantles of State are (as a *Duke's*) faced with *Ermine* ; but whereas a *Duke's* has four *Gards*, a *Marquiss's* *Mantle* has but three and a half, and an *Earl's* but three.

All the Sons of a *Marquiss* are *Lords* by the Courtesy of *England*, and all his Daughters *Ladies*. And as a *Duke's* eldest Son bears the Title of a *Marquiss*, so an *Earl's* bears that of a *Viscount* : But the younger Sons of an *Earl* are but *Esquires*, tho' all his Daughters are *Ladies*.

Viscounts
and Barons.

Viscounts and *Barons* are made by Patent, the last sometimes by Writ, when called to the House of Lords. The Difference in their *Coronets*, is, that a *Viscount's* has a Circle of Pearls without Number ; and a *Baron's* six Pearls upon the Circle. Their *Mantles* are both faced with plain white Furr.

None of their Sons bear the Title of *Lord*, nor any of their Daughters that of *Lady* : Therefore the eldest Son of the first *Viscount* is look'd upon as the first *Gentleman*, and his eldest Daughter as the first *Gentlewoman*, without a Title in *England*.

In short, the Title of *Lord* is given to all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marquisses*, and the eldest Sons of *Earls* ; and the Title of *Lady* to all their Daughters.

Here follows the Rank the Noblemen, and their Sons, keep among themselves.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dukes, | 8. Eldest Sons of Earls, |
| 2. Marquisses, | 9. Younger Sons of Marquisses, |
| 3. Eldest Sons of Dukes, | 10. Barons, |
| 4. Earls, | 11. Eldest Sons of Viscounts, |
| 5. Eldest Sons of Marquisses, | 12. Younger Sons of Earls, |
| 6. Younger Sons of Dukes, | 13. Eldest Sons of Barons. |
| 7. Viscounts. | |

All Peers of *England* keep their Rank according to the Date of their Patents. Their *Ladies*, and their Sons *Ladies*, keep amongst them the Rank of their Husbands.

A *Scots* Nobleman takes Place next to the *English* of his Rank ; and an *Irish* Nobleman, after a *Scots* Peer of his Rank.

But there are some *High Officers*, who by Virtue of their Office precede even all *Dukes* that are not of the Royal Blood, whatever be their Quality otherwise ; viz. the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, the *Lord High Treasurer*, the *Lord President* of the *Privy Council*, and the *Lord Privy Seal*. And others that take Place only of all that are of their Degree, particularly the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of *England*, the *Earl Marshal*, the *Lord High Admiral*, and the *Lord Chamberlain* of the King's Household.

A *Secretary of State*, being a *Baron*, takes Place of all *Barons*, that are not in any of these high Stations. But if he be above

a Baron, he only keeps the Rank his Quality gives him, according to his Creation.

The Privileges of the NOBILITY.

THE Nobility of England enjoy many great Privileges, the Principal of which are these :

1. That they are free from all Arrests for Debts, as being the King's Hereditary Counsellors. Therefore a Peer cannot be Outlawed in any civil Action, and no Attachment lies against his Person : But Execution may be taken upon his Lands and Goods.

For the same Reason they are free from all Attendance at Courts-Leet, or Sheriffs-Turns : Or in case of a Riot, from attending the Service of the *Posse Comitatus*.

2. In Criminal Causes, they are only tried by their Peers ; who give in their Verdict, not upon Oath, as other Juries, but only upon their Honour. And then a Court is built on purpose in the Middle of Westminster-Hall, at the King's Charge ; which is pulled down again when their Trials are over.

3. To secure the Honour of, and prevent the spreading of any Scandal upon Peers, or any great Officer of the Realm, by Reports, there is an express Law, call'd *Scandalum Magnatum*, by which any Man convicted of making a scandalous Report against a Peer of the Realm (tho' true) is condemned to an arbitrary Fine, and to remain in Prison till the same be paid.

4. Upon any great Trial in a Court of Justice, a Peer may come into the Court, and sit there cover'd.

They have other Privileges, which I pass by for Brevity's sake : Yet none has that of the *Grandees of Spain*, to be cover'd in the King's Presence. And in case of a Poll-Tax, they bear the greatest Share of the Burthen, being taxed every one according to his Degree.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the KNIGHTS of the GARTER.

OF all the Secular Orders in the Christian World, this is the most noble and most ancient ; for it was instituted in 1350. by the great Hero of that Age, Edward III. who conquer'd France and Scotland, and brought their Kings Prisoners, viz. John King of France, and David King of Scotland.

'Tis call'd, *The Order of the Garter*, because this was the only Part of the whole Habit of the Order worn at first, as a Tie of Affection and Love for one another. And that none might believe, that the Sovereign had any other Design but what was just and honourable, this Motto was order'd to be wrought on the

Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, Shame be to him that Evil thinks. The same was put in *French*, because the King being then possessed of a great Part of *France*, the *French* Tongue was very familiar with the Court of *England*.

This honourable Society consists of the Sovereign, the King or Queen of *Great Britain*, and 25 *Companions*, called *Knights of the Garter*. And whereas St. George is the Patron of *England*, 'tis upon St. George's Day (*April 23.*) they are usually installed in the noble Chapel of the Castle of *Windsor*, with great Pomp and Magnificence.

The Garter is daily worn by the Knights on the left Leg. The same is blue, deck'd with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, with a Buckle of Gold. But, instead of it, they commonly wear but a large blue Ribbon. They also wear a broad blue Ribbon hanging over their left Shoulder, with St. George's Picture at the Bottom of it, enamelled upon Gold, and set with Diamonds. The left Side of their Cloaks, or Coats, is adorned besides with the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery, commonly call'd the *Star*. And at high Feasts they wear a *Surcoat*, a *Mantle*, a high *Black Velvet Cap*, and a *Collar* of SSSS, composed of Roses enamell'd red, within a Garter enamell'd blue, with the *Motto* in Letters of Gold.

This Society is a College, or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, besides the Seal of the Sovereign of the Order. The Bishop of *Winchester* is the Prelate of the Garter, the Bishop of *Salisbury* Chancellor, and the Dean of *Windsor Register*. The principal King at Arms, called *Garter*, is the chief Lay Officer of this Society. 'Tis he that marshals the Solemnity at their Installations and Feasts. There is besides an *Usher of the Garter*, the same who is Usher of the Rod.

The *Feast*, made at the Charge of the new installed Knight, is always magnificent; and the Hall, built for that purpose, stately.

There is in the Castle of *Windsor* 26 decay'd Gentlemen, commonly call'd the *Poor Knights of Windsor*, who have a liberal Maintenance at the Charge of the College. They ought to be military and unmarried Men, that have served the Crown with their Sword; and 'tis their Duty to appear in the Chapel at Morning and Evening Prayers, in which the *Sovereign* and *Companions* of this most noble Order are prayed for particularly.

There have been of this Order since its Institution 8 Emperors, above 20 foreign Kings, and many more inferior Princes; who formerly were placed according to their Creations, but now according to their respective Degrees.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the GENTRY, and inferior SORT of People.

NEXT to the *Peers* of the Realm, viz. *Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons*, who properly are the Nobles of *England*, I come to what we call the *Gentry*, consisting of *Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen* without Title.

Besides the 'forefaid *Knights of the Garter*, here are 3 Sorts of *Knights*, viz. *Knights Baronets, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Batchelors*, all distinguish'd from the rest of the *Gentry* by the Title of *Sir* prefix'd to their Christian Names, as *Sir John Sharw*.

Baronets are the first among the *Gentry*, and the only *Knight-hood* that is hereditary. This Honour was first instituted in the Year 1611, by King *James I.* who limited their Number to 200. But his Successors did not tie themselves up to that Rule; so that now there are above 700 of them. To be qualified for it, one must be a Gentleman born, of good Reputation, and have an Estate of 1000 *l. per Ann.* He must pay to the *Exchequer* as much as will maintain 30 Foot-Soldiers 3 Years at 8 *d.* a Day, in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, which amounts to near 1100 *l.* Sterling: So that including the Fees, the whole Charge is about 1200 *l.*

The *Knights of the Bath*, are so called from their Bathing, used before they were created. *Henry IV.* was the Founder of this Order, in 1399. when, to grace his Coronation, he made 46 of these *Knights*, that were bathed in the *Tower*. Which Order was reviv'd in the late Reign. They wear a Scarlet-Ribbon, belt-wise.

Knights Batchelors are the most common, and therefore the less esteem'd: Whereas formerly this Honour was bestow'd only upon Sword-men for their military Service, or upon Noblemens Sons. Then they were knighted, being girt with a Sword, and having gilt *Spurs* put on, whence they come to be call'd in Latin *Equites Aurati*. But of later Times this Honour has been so frequently conferr'd upon Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Painters, Mathematicians, and others, that the Kingdom swarms with this Sort of *Knights*, of whom no less than 1400 are reckon'd in *England*, which one with another have a yearly Income of 600 *l.* each. The Manner of making these *Knights* is much alter'd from what it was formerly. The King bids the Gentleman (calling him by his Name as a Gentleman) to kneel down, upon which he lightly touches his left Shoulder with a naked Sword, then bids him rise up by the Title of *Sir* prefix'd to his Christian Name. Note, That all *Knights Wives* bear the Title of *Lady*, which gives them a Precedency over *Squires* and *Gentlemens Wives*.

Esquires, from the French Word *Escuyers*, Lat. *Scutigeri*, are *Esquires*, properly the younger Sons of *Earls*, the Sons of *Viscounts* and *Barons*, the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of *Peers*, the eldest Sons of *Knights*, and their eldest Sons for ever.

There

There are also *Esquires* created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SSSS, and bestowing upon them a Pair of Silver Spurs. And at the King's Court there were formerly two considerable Officers, called, *Esquires of the Body*.

Those that are in publick Offices, or in any eminent Station, such as Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Serjeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other noted Officers are also reputed *Esquires*, or equal to them.

Gentlemen.

Gentlemen (Lat. *Armigeri*) are those properly, who, being descended of a good Family, bear a Coat of Arms, without any particular Title.

Of these, such as are of an antient Family, and have wherewithal to live like themselves, are as much regarded as some Knight and 'Squires, tho' of an inferior Rank; for in *England* all Noblemen are Gentlemen, tho' all Gentlemen be not Noblemen.

We reckon in *England* above 6000 Gentlemen, one with another, at 400 *l. per Annum*; besides 14000 younger Brothers, who having but a small Estate, get Preferments, some in the Church, others in the State, and others in the Army.

Formerly Trading degraded a Gentleman, but now a thriving Tradesman becomes a Gentleman by the happy Returns of his Trade, and Encrease of his Estate.

As to Merchants, the Founders of Trade, and of the Nation's Wealth, they deserve indeed to be rank'd amongst Gentlemen: For by their Means Land is improved, and inbred Commodities exported: They employ a world of Artificers and Seamen, and procure a good Livelihood to a vast Number of Tradesmen and Retailers. Therefore many Gentlemen born, some of them younger Sons of Noblemen, take upon them this Profession, without any Prejudice or Blemish to their Birth, as it has been of late the Practice in *France*; nay, 'tis common with us, for Gentlemen and Merchants Sons and Daughters to intermarry.

In short, the Title of Gentlemen is commonly given in *England* to all that distinguish themselves from the common Sort of People, by a good Garb, genteel Air, or good Education, Wealth or Learning, or any superior Qualification; as a curious Painter, fine Musician, Writing-Master, &c.

As the Gentry of *England* are very numerous, so their Wealth, upon the whole, far exceeds that of the Nobility; tho' most of these have great Estates, and some of them beyond Sovereign Princes. Here we have many Knights, 'Squires, and Gentlemen, that have each 2, 3, or 4000 *l.* a Year, more or less; and there are some of 8 or 10000 *l.* a Year.

Their Rank is thus:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. The younger Sons of Viscounts, and Barons. | 4. Knights Batchelors. |
| 2. Knights Baronets. | 5. Esquires. |
| 3. Knights of the Bath. | 6. Gentlemen without Title. |

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I have observed before, in the Rank of Peers, that certain great Officers (tho' of a lower Quality) have a Right of Precedency, by Virtue of their Office. 'Tis the same with the Gentry, for the younger Sons of Viscounts and Barons, are preceded by such Privy-Counsellors as are but Gentlemen, by the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, the Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*, the Master of the *Rolls*, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, the Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and the other Judges.

By the inferior Sort of People, I mean properly such as get ^{inferior Sort} their Livelihood either in a mechanick, or servile Way; as or-^{of People.} dinary Tradesmen, Mariners, Husbandmen, inferior Servants, Labourers, &c.

But there is a middle Sort between the Degree of a Gentleman, and these, *viz.* Yeomen, and Copy-holders.

Those are called Yeomen, or Freeholders, that have Land of ^{Yeomen.} their own to a good Value, and occupy it themselves. Great is their Number in *England*, many of them having Land that brings them an Income of 40 or 50 *l.* a Year, some 100, or 200; but which is almost incredible, there are Yeomen in *Kent* especially, that have 1000 *l.* and some more *per Annum*; a Thing not easy to be found amongst Men of this Rank, any where else in *Europe*.

The Copy-holders are much of the same Nature, a Copyhold ^{Copy-hold-} being a kind of Inheritance. For tho' the Hold be void at the ^{or s.} Tenant's Death, yet the next of Blood, paying the customary Fine, at 2 *s.* more or leis, for each Acre of Land, takes Possession of it.

Not to insist upon the meaner Sort of People, I shall only observe, that they are the happiest People in *Europe*, and (by the Laws of the Land) the least liable to Oppression either from the Sovereign himself, or from the Nobility or Gentry.

CH A P. XIX.

Of the English C L E R G Y.

AS the Laity of *England* consist of Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, so the Clergy is divided into Bishops, Dignitaries, and inferior Clergy.

England and *Wales*, consisting of 26 Diocesses; there are accordingly 26 Diocefans, or Bishops, besides the Bishop of *Man*, which was made a Bishoprick by Pope *Gregory IV.* but the Bishop thereof is no Peer of the Realm, as the other Bishops are.

Two of those Bishops having a Super-intendency over the ^{Of the Bi-} whole Church of *England*, and in some measure over the other ^{shops and} Bishops, are therefore called Archbishops, one of *Canterbury*, ^{their Dio-} and the other of *York*, and their respective Provinces accordingly. ^{ces.} The first of which far exceeds the last, for of 26 Diocesses, it takes up 22, *viz.* 18 in *England*, and 4 in *Wales*. So that *York* has only the Super-intendency of 4 Bishopricks, *viz.* *York*, *Dur-*
ham, *Carlisle*, and *Chester*. The

The Diocesses in the Province of Canterbury, with the Extent of each, and its Value in the King's Books, tho' very much short of the present Income.

In ENGLAND.

Valued in the King's Books.

The Extent and Value of each Bi- shoprick.			l. s. d.		
Canterbury,	Containing	Most Part of Kent, with di- vers peculiar Churches in other Diocesses.	4233	08	08
London,		Middlesex and Essex, with Part of Hertfordshire.	1117	08	04
Winchester,		Surrey and Hampshire, with the Norman Isles of Jer- sey and Guernsey.	3885	03	03
Ely,		Cambridgeshire.	2134	18	01
Lincoln,		The Counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Bucks, Huntington, and Part of Hertford.	830	18	01
Litchfield and Coventry,		Derbyshire and Staffordshire, with Part of Warwick- shire, and Shropshire.	703	05	02
Hereford,		Herefordshire, and Part of Shropshire.	768	10	10
Worcester,		Worcestershire, and Part of Warwickshire.	1049	17	05
Bath and Wells,		Somersetshire.	527	14	02
Salisbury,		Wiltshire and Berkshire.	1367	11	08
Exeter,		Devonshire and Cornwall.	1566	14	06
Chichester,		Suffex.	677	01	03
Norwich,		Norfolk and Suffolk, with a small Part of Cambridge- shire.	899	08	07
Gloucester,		Gloucestershire.	315	07	02
Oxford,		Oxfordshire.	354	16	04
Peterborough,		Northamptonshire and Rut- land.	414	19	11
Bristol,		The City of Bristol, and County of Dorset.	383	08	04
Rochester,		Part of Kent only.	358	03	08

In WALES.

Valued in the King's Books.

		l.	s.	d.
St. Davids,	Containing	Pembroke, Cardigan, and	486	05 08
Landaff,		Carmarthen-shires.		
St. Asaph,		Glamorgan, Monmouth, Breck-	154	14 01
		nock, and Radnor-shires.		
		The greatest Part of Flint,	187	11 06
		Denbigh, and Montgomery-		
		shires, and some Part of		
		Shropshire.		
Bangor,		Anglesey, Caernarvon, and	131	16 04
		Part of Montgomeryshire.		

The Diocesses in the Province of York.

Yerk,	Containing	Most Part of Yorkshire, and	1000	00 00
		all Nottinghamshire.		
Durham,		Durham, Northumberland,	2821	01 05
		and two Parishes in Cum-		
		berland.		
Carlisle,		Two Parts in three of Cum-	531	04 11
		berland, and Westmoreland.		
Chester,		Cheshire, Lancashire, Rich-	420	01 08
		mond in Yorkshire, and one		
		third Part of Cumberland		
		and Westmoreland.		

To which add the *Bishoprick of Man*.

The *Bishops* are the Overseers of the Clergy and People committed to their Charge, each of them within the Bounds of his Diocese.

They have in chief the Power of *Ordination*, tho' they always perform it jointly with some other Priests. They are also im-^{Dignity and Power of Bishops.} powered to grant *Institutions* to Benefices, and to command *Indultion* to be given.

Thrice a Year each of them visits his *Diocese*, to enquire into *Offences*, especially committed by the Clergy against Justice, Piety, and Sobriety.

As the two *Archbishops* have a Super-intendency over all the Church of *England*, and in some measure over the other *Bishops*, so the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* has a kind of Super-eminency over the *Archbishop* of *York*: For he has Power to summon him to a National Synod, or Convocation.

The *Archbishop* of *York* is called *Primas Angliæ*, Primate of *England*: But the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* is *Primas totius Angliæ*, Primate of all *England*.

They

They are both stiled *Most Reverend*, in a superlative Manner, and honoured (as *Dukes* are) with the Title of *Grace*.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is the first *Peer* of the Realm, next to the Royal Family, and takes place, not only of *Dukes*, but also of the greatest *Officers* of the *Crown*. Nor does any of these, except the *Lord-Chancellor*, or *Lord-Keeper*, step between his *Grace* and the Archbishop of *York*.

Tho' the Archbishop holds his Place from the Sovereign, yet in his Royal Writs to him he is stiled, *Dei Gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*. And whereas other Bishops write, *Divina Permissione Episcopus*, he writes himself *Divina Providentia*.

To him it properly belongs to crown the King, to consecrate a new-made Bishop, and to call Provincial Synods, according to the King's Writ directed to him for that Purpose.

The Bishop of *London* is accounted his Provincial *Dean*, the Bishop of *Winchester* his *Chancellor*, and the Bishop of *Rochester* his *Chaplain*.

To decide all Differences in Ecclesiastick Matters, he holds several *Courts*, of which in its proper Place.

The Archbishop of *York* has also many *Prerogatives*, and holds several Courts, of which hereafter.

The Rank of Bishops.

Next to them the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*, have always the *Precedence*; and all other Bishops according to the Priority of their Consecration. The Bishop of *London*, as being Bishop of the Capital City of *England*, and Provincial Dean of *Canterbury*. The Bishop of *Durham*, as Count *Palatine*, and Earl of *Sadberg*; and the Bishop of *Winchester*, as formerly, Earl of *Southampton*, whose Bishoprick is counted the richest in *England*, being yearly worth about 8000 *l.* tho' valued not half so much in the King's Books.

But, whereas some Bishopricks have but a small *Income*, the Bishop in that Case is usually provided with some good Living besides; as the Bishop of *Rochester*, who is always *Dean* of *Westminster*, and has a much better Revenue from his Deanry, than from his Bishoprick; this being reckon'd but at 500 *l.* a Year, and the Deanry at least 1000 *l.*

Their Titles and Prerogatives.

All the Bishops (except the Bishop of *Man*) are Peers of the Realm, and sit as *Barons* in the House of *Lords*. They are called the *Lords Spiritual*, and being look'd upon as the Fathers and Guardians of the Church, they are accordingly stiled, *Fathers in God*.

As the two Archbishops are called *Most Reverend*, and have the Title of *Grace* given them, so the inferior Bishops are called *Right Reverend*, and have the Title of *Lordship*.

These have not only the same *Privileges* as the Temporal Lords, but also some peculiar *Prerogatives*, and those of a high Nature.

Tho' all *Courts* are held by the King's Authority, yet the Bishops *Courts* are not properly accounted to be the King's *Courts*. For

For a Bishop sends forth *Writs* in his own Name, *Teste* the Bishop; and not in the King's Name, as all other Courts do.

And, whereas in other Courts there are several Judges to each, a Bishop in his *Court* is the sole Judge; nay, he may depute his Authority to another, as to a suffragan Bishop, his Chancellor or Commissary, and which is generally done; which none of the secular Judges can do.

In a Trial of Bastardy or Heresy, the Bishop's *Certificate* is sufficient; and if a Clergy Man kills his Bishop or Ordinary, 'tis look'd upon as a Parricide, and is *Petty Treason* by Law.

Lastly, There is this Difference between an *Arch-Bishop* and a *Bishop*; that the *Bishop's* Authority is confined within the Bounds of his Diocese, but that of the *Arch-Bishop* extends it self over all his Province, he being Ordinary to all the Bishops thereof. Accordingly the *Bishop* visits his Diocese only, whereas the *Arch-Bishop* visits the whole Province. The *Bishop* can call only a Diocesan, but the *Arch-Bishop* may convene a Provincial Synod. The *Bishop* with other Priests, may ordain a Priest; but the *Arch-Bishop*, with other Bishops, consecrates a Bishop.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Dignified and Inferior Clergy. With an Account of the Ordination, the Method used to get a Living, and the Maintenance of the Inferior Clergy. Also of the Parish Church-Officers.

BY the Dignify'd Clergy, I mean, *Deans, Arch-Deacons, Rural Deans, and Prebendaries or Canons*, who are assistant to Bishops, and for the most part Men above the common Capacity of the Inferior Clergy. And, as among the Laity, the Gentry keep a middle Rank between the Nobility and the Inferior Sort of People; so these *Dignitaries* keep a middle Station between the Bishops, and the lower Clergy: So great is the *Harmony* of the *English Constitution*, both in Church and State.

In all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches (except at *St. David's* and *Landaff* in *Wales*) there is a Dean, who is the Head of the Canons or Prebendaries, and makes a *Chapter* with such as are *Canonici actu*. These *Dignitaries*, intended for a constant Supply of able and fit Persons to govern the Church, have each a Dwelling-house near the Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and a plentiful Maintenance; but the *Dean* has commonly a double Portion.

Both the *Dean* and *Prebendaries* ought to reside in their respective Church, to frequent publick Divine Service, to preach by Turns upon Sundays, and all Festival Days, and at due times to administer the Lord's Supper. They ought to shew a good Example

Example to the Inferior Clergy, direct the weakest Sort of them how to preach; and when summoned by the Bishop, to assist him in some Episcopal Functions, as Ordination, Deprivation, Condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, &c. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d'Eslire*, when the Bishop's See is vacant, they chuse their own Bishop, who is commonly the Person recommended to them by the King; or if not, they shew Cause to the contrary. Bishops are commonly (though not always) chosen out of the Body of the Deans.

In the Cathedral of St. David's, and that of Landaff, the Bishop is Head of the Chapter; and in the Bishop's Absence, the Chanter at St. David's, and the Arch-Deacon at Landaff.

The Deans of the Chapel Royal, St. George's Chapel at Windsor, Rippon, and Guernsey, are only honourary Deans, without any Jurisdiction. The Deans of Croydon in Surrey, Battle in Sussex, and a few others, are Deans without any Chapter, but have a Sort of Jurisdiction.

Among the *Prebendaries* of the old Foundation, some are *Canonici actu*, such as have Right to vote in the Chapter. Others *Canonici in herbâ*, having a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote nor Authority in the Chapter.

Arch-Deacons.

The Arch-Deacons are so called from their Charge over the Deacons. There are of these 60 in all England, each Diocese having in it one Arch-Deaconry, or more, for dispatch of Ecclesiastical Business: And whereas the Bishop makes the Visitation of his Diocese once in three Years, 'tis the Arch-Deacon's Office to visit the same the other two Years; and then to inquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to the Churches under his Jurisdiction; and to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop. Therefore he is called *alter Episcopi Oculus*, the Dean making the other. He is also, upon the Bishop's Mandate, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and so give 'em Possession of all the Profits thereof.

Rural Deans.

The Rural Deans were called of old *Archi-Presbyteri*, as having the Oversight of a certain Number of Priests. Their Office now is, upon the Bishop's Order, to convocate the Clergy, and signify to them the Bishop's Pleasure. A Rural Dean may also give Induction in the Arch-Deacon's Place, when the Arch-Deacon lives too far off.

Inferior Clergy.

Every Arch-Deaconry is sub-divided into Rural Deaneries. By the Inferior Clergy, I mean such as are not Dignify'd, whether Rectors, Vicars, Curates, or simple Deacons.

We call *Rector* a Clergyman possessed of a Living, the predial Tithe whereof is not impropriated; *Vicars*, are those that officiate in such Livings as are called Impropriations; *Curates*, those that attend the Service of the Church in the Room of Incumbents disabled, or of Rectors holding several Livings; and Deacons, such as are admitted only into some part of the Service of the Church, and so continue till they are fit for the priestly Office.

For

For the Church of England has three distinct Orders, *viz.* *Bishops, Priests and Deacons.* By the Canon-Law, to be admitted *The 3 Orders of the Church.* a Deacon, one must be at least 23 Years of Age; to be a Priest, 24; and to be a Bishop, 30.

The Office of Deacon is but ministerial to the Priestly Office, and to fit him for it: He may baptize, read in the Church, and assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, only by giving the Cup.

To be admitted into Holy Orders, one must have a Testimonial from the Maker and Fellows of the College where he last resided; or under the Hands and Seals of at least three Divines of good Repute, who knew him well for 3 Years last past, so as to give a good Account of his Virtue, Uniformity and Learning. *Of the Ordination.*

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is performed four times a Year, *viz.* upon the 4 Sundays in the Ember-Week, called *Quatuor Tempora* by the antient Fathers, and of great Antiquity in the Church. These 4 Weeks are, by the Laws of the Church, a Time of Prayer and Fasting for the whole Nation; to recommend to God all such as are to be Ordained.

The Ordination is performed in a most solemn, grave, and devout manner, by a Bishop, assisted by some of the Dignify'd Clergy, or others in Priests Orders. After Morning Prayer there is a Sermon preached concerning the Duty and Office both of Deacons and Priests. The Sermon ended, those that stand for Deacons, being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Arch-Deacon, or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he has made due Enquiry of them; and then asks the People, if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any of them? Then follow certain Prayers, with the Collect and Epistle appointed for this Solemnity: After which, the Oath of Supremacy is administer'd to every one of 'em, and the Bishop puts to 'em divers godly Questions: Which being answered, they all kneel, and he laying his Hands upon them severally, does ordain them Deacons. Then he delivers the *New Testament* to every one of them, giving them Authority to read the same in the Church: Upon which the Bishop appoints one of them to read the Gospel. This done, the Bishop and they proceed to the Communion; after which, they are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Priests are ordained much after the same manner, only the Epistle and Gospel are different; and after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them: Which ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God in their private Prayers; for doing of which there is a competent Time of general Silence. After this, *Veni Creator Spiritus* is sung in Metre: Then follows another Prayer, which ended, the Bishop (with one or two Divines present) lays his Hands upon the Head of every one of 'em severally, they all kneeling, and so ordains 'em in a set Form of Words, different from that of Deacons.

The Method
used to get a
Living.

To get a Benefice or Living, a Clergyman must procure a Presentation from the true Patron of the Church, without any Agreement by himself, or any in his behalf, for any Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit or Benefit, directly or indirectly in Hand paid, or yearly to be allowed, which is called *Simony*.

Patrons of Churches are those who, by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them, and their Heirs, a Right of Advowson or Patronage: Therefore, when the Church is void, the Patron is to propose a fit Clerk to the Bishop, to be by him canonically instituted.

The Presentation being in due Form signed and sealed by the Patron, the Clerk presented must carry it to the Bishop of that Diocese in which the Church is, or to his Vicar General; and if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. He ought also to bring with him, and (if required) exhibit the Testimonial he had, before he was admitted into Orders.

Hereupon he is examined by the Bishop, or his Chaplain, and if he be found duly qualify'd, he must declare in express Words, *That no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, has, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm: And, that he will conform to the Church of England, as it is now by Law Established: Which Declaration he must subscribe unto, and have a Certificate of it from the Bishop, or the Person deputed by him.*

Before he can be admitted into the Benefice he must also take this solemn Oath against *Simony*, viz. *That he is not directly or indirectly privy to any such Agreement; and if any one unknown to him has made any such Simoniackal Contract in his Behalf, that he will in no wise stand by it.*

These Things being done, the Bishop, or his Surrogate, gives him the Institution in these, or the like Words; *Instituo te Rectorem Ecclesiae Parochialis de C. & habere Curam Animarum. Accipe Curam tuam & meam.*

Upon which a Mandate is issued out under the Bishop's Seal to the Arch-Deacon of the Place, to give the Clerk Induction into his Living; which is done either by the Arch-Deacon himself, or some Clergyman appointed by him, by Delivery of the Bell-robe; then the new instituted Clerk, being left alone in the Church, tolls the Bell, which compleats the Induction.

The Duties of
a new In-
stitute.

Within two Months after, upon some Lord's Day, he must read in the Church the 39 Articles, being the Confession of the Faith of the Church of England, and declare aloud his unfeigned Assent and Consent to all the Contents thereof. And within the same space of Time he must also read the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon, and declare his Assent and Consent to all Things contained and prescribed in the Book of Common-Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, according to the Use of the Church of England.

Within

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Within three Months after his Institution, he must likewise, upon some Lord's Day, during Divine Service, publicly read his Certificate from the Bishop (or his Deputy) of his Subscription to the Declaration aforesaid, and at the same Time the Declaration it self.

All which must be *attested* by some of the most intelligent Parishioners under their own Hands. And if he fails in any of those Duties, he thereby forfeits his Living.

As to the Maintenance of the inferior Clergy, some have very good Livings, yielding 200, or 300 *l. per Annum*, but many yield but 100 *l.* and too many short of that; which, besides the Glebe Land, is raised by way of Tithes, and the Duties paid for Christenings, Marriages and Funerals.

The Plurality of Benefices allowed by the Church of *England*, for the Incouragement of worthy and eminent Divines, makes Room for many Curates to officiate for them in those Churches where they do not keep their Residence: For which they have such an Allowance as they think fit to agree upon.

The Condition of Vicars was much the same with that of Curates, if not worse, till her late Majesty parted with the Tenth, a good Branch of the Revenues of the Crown, for the Relief of the poor Clergy.

C H A P. XXI.

Of the several Parties that are now in England.

IF any Thing can allay the Happiness of *England's* Constitution, 'tis its being divided into *Parties*, when nothing but Peace and Union can secure it from Distractions at Home, or Invasions from Abroad. How narrowly we lately escaped returning into former Confusions, by the Heat of *Parties*, and trying *Experiments*, is sufficiently known.

But, Thanks to Heaven, Things are now brought into a better Temper, and 'tis hoped all *Parties* will lay aside their private Animosities, to advance the publick Good jointly, as they did in the late happy Revolution. The best Way to bring us to it, is to keep in Mind the Words of the late Glorious King *WILLIAM* in his last Speech, which deserve to be written in Letters of Gold: 'I should think it, *says he*, as great a Blessing as could befall *England*, if I could observe you as much inclined to lay aside those unhappy fatal Animosities which divide and weaken you, as I am disposed to make all My Subjects safe and easy as to any (even the highest) Offences committed against Me. Let Me conjure you to disappoint the Hopes of your Enemies, by your Unanimity. I have shewn, and will always shew, how desirous I am to be the Common Father of all My People.

‘ Do you in like manner lay aside *Parties* and *Divisions*. Let there be no other Distinctions heard of among Us for the future, but of those who are for the *Protestant Religion*, and the *Present Establishment*; and of those who mean a *Popish Prince* and a *French Government*.’

‘ We are all of one Blood, *says an ingenious Divine*, the same Hands have fashioned us. We walk on the same Earth, breathe in the same Air, are lighted with the same Sun, covered with the same Canopy, depend on the same Providence, and are all Sheep of the same Pasture. What therefore God hath thus joined together, let neither Folly nor Malice, Men nor Devils, put asunder. Our Enemies Maxim is, *Divide & Impera*, Divide and Subdue; let ours be, *Quos Deus conjunxit, nemo sepat*; Those whom God has joined together, let no Man attempt to put asunder.’

As to those Gentlemen who are so fond of *Arbitrary Power*, if they have not taken an absolute Resolution not to be convince’d, the following Arguments of Bishop *Hoadly*, in his *Measures of Submission*, &c. must convert them. ‘ The Measures of Power, *says he*, and consequently of Obedience, must be taken from the express Laws of the State, or from immemorial Customs, or from particular Oaths which the Subjects swear to their Princes. And in all Disputes between Power and Liberty, Power must always be proved, for Liberty proves it self; that being founded only upon a positive Law, this upon the Law of Nature.’

‘ The Question is, in case of a Difference betwixt the King and his People, Who is a competent Judge? In this Case, *says my Author*, ’tis to be consider’d, That some Points are justly disputable and doubtful; and other so manifest, that any Objections made against them, are rather forced Pretences, than so much as plausible Colours. If the Case be doubtful, the Interest of the publick Peace and Order ought to carry it. But the Case is quite different, when the Invasions that are made upon Liberty and Property are plain and visible to all that consider them.’

‘ The main Difficulty lies here, how, upon such an Invasion, the Subjects of *England* can take up Arms against their King, when the Militia is by several express Laws lodged singly in the King; and those Laws have been put in the Form of an Oath, which all that have born any Employment, either in Church or State, have sworn. So that, tho’ the Subjects have a Right to their Property by many positive Laws, yet they seem now to have no Right or Means left to preserve it. And here seems to be a Contradiction in the *English* Government, *viz.* a publick Liberty challenged by the Nation, and grounded upon Law; and yet a Renouncing of all Resistance, when that Liberty is invaded, and that also grounded upon Law.’

' To clear this Point, and bring it to its true Light, we must take this for a general Rule, when there seems to be a Contradiction between two Articles in the Constitution, that we ought to examine which of the two is the most evident, and the most important, and so fix upon it. Then we must give such an accommodating Sense to that which seems to contradict it, that we may reconcile them together.

' 'Tis plain, that our Liberty is only a Thing that we enjoy at the King's Discretion, during his Pleasure, if the other against all Resistance is to be understood according to the utmost Extent of the Words. Since therefore the chief Design of our whole Law, and of all the several Rules of our Constitution, is to secure and maintain our Liberty, we ought to lay that down for a Conclusion, that it is both the most plain, and the most important of the two. And the other Article against Resistance ought to be so soften'd, as that it do not destroy us.

' If the Law never designed to lodge the Legislative Power in the King, as it is self-evident, 'tis plain it did not intend to secure him in it, in case he should go about to assume it. Therefore the not resisting the King can only be applied to the executive Power, that so upon no Pretence of ill Administrations in the Execution of the Law, it should be lawful to resist him. Another Proof that the Law only design'd to secure the King in the executive Power, is the Words of the Oath, which makes it unlawful to bear Arms against the King, or any commissioned by him. For, if the Commission be not according to Law, 'tis no Commission; and consequently those who act by virtue of it, are not commissioned by the King in the Sense of the Law.

' Besides, all general Words, how comprehensive soever, are still supposed to have a tacit Exception and Reserve in them, if the Matter seem to require it. Thus Children are commanded to obey their Parents in *all Things*; and Wives are declared by the Scripture to be subject to their Husbands *in all Things, as the Church is unto Christ*. For odious Things ought not to be suspected, and therefore not named on such Occasions; but when they fall out, they carry still their own Force with them. So by our Form of Marriage, the Parties swear to one another, *'till Death them do part*; and yet few doubt but that this Bond is dissolved by Adultery, tho' it is not named.

' In short, when a King of *England* strikes at the very Foundations of the Government, as the late K. *James* did, and that his Maleversations are not only the Effect of Human Frailty, of Ignorance, Inadvertencies, or Passions (to which all Princes may be subject as well as other Men) in such Cases, that a King may fall from his Power, or at least from the Exercise of it; and such his Attempts (in the very Judgment of the greatest Asserters of Monarchy) naturally divest him of his

‘ whole Authority. To this purpose we have still fresh before
 ‘ us the Example of the late King of *Portugal*, who for a few
 ‘ Acts of Rage, fatal to very few Persons, was put under a
 ‘ Guardianship, and kept a Prisoner till he died, and his Bro-
 ‘ ther, the late King, made Regent in his Place. Which, it
 ‘ seems, was (at least secretly) approv’d by most of the crown’d
 ‘ Heads of *Europe*; and even our Court gave the first Counte-
 ‘ nance to it; tho’ of all others, King *Charles II.* had the least
 ‘ Reason to do it, since it justified a younger Brother’s sup-
 ‘ planting the elder. But the Evidence of the Thing carried it
 ‘ even against Interest.’

It may be objected from our frequent Divisions, That *Britain*
is a hard Kingdom to govern. But the Objection, in the main, is
 frivolous. For when a Prince is wise and moderate, maintains
 the Laws, and makes himself easy to his Subjects, the best Part
 of ’em think nothing too much by way of Gratitude; but when
 a King tramples upon the Laws, and aims at Arbitrary Power, ’tis
 no Matter of Amazement if they bestir themselves in Defence of
 their Liberty. ’Tis an invaluable Treasure, and who can blame
 ’em for being jealous of it?

The Favourites of Kings have very often occasion’d their
 Fall. When they keep a Medium betwixt the King and his
 Subjects, they make themselves Favourites of both; but when
 they advise the King to Extreame, and oppress the People to
 enrich themselves with their Spoils, they draw upon themselves
 an universal Hatred, and the Prince loses the Love of his Sub-
 jects, which is his greatest Treasure.

When *Parties* fall out, it has been always the best Way for
 the Sovereign to support the *Party* which is most conformable to
 the Law of the Land. The Court is always strong enough, in
 such a Case, to keep the Balance even. Hot Men are dangerous
 in trying *Experiments*. We had lately, and in the last Century,
 a sad Experience of it. Therefore they are now discarded, dis-
 countenanced, and left to bite upon the Bridle, but without any
 farther Mark of Royal Indignation; which makes many of ’em
 come to themselves again, who grow tired, at last, with swim-
 ming against the Stream. The Truth is, the utmost Severity (ex-
 cept in desperate Cases) is improper for this mild Climate. ’Tis
 fitter for a *French*, than a *British* Government. At the Coronation
 a pointless Sword, called *Curtana*, appears amongst the *Regalia*,
 as an Emblem of Mercy. ’Tis by this merciful Temper the late
 King *Charles* gain’d the Love of his Subjects; and had not his
 Nephew, King *William*, spar’d the Blood of his Enemies at
 home (tho’ he did it perhaps to a fault) I question whether his
 Throne had not been too hot for him. ’Tis plain, it was so with
 King *James*, on account of his too great Zeal for Popery.

But some will have it, that *England* does best preserve her self
 by *Parties*. I own, that there is a Contrariety in the Elements,
 and yet a mutual Agreement; that Fermentation is useful in
 several

several Respects, and boisterous Winds are apt to purify the Air. Nay, some are of Opinion, that if the Sea did stagnate long, and were not tossed by the Winds, 'twould come to Putrefaction, notwithstanding the Saltness of it. But, on the other Hand, it must be granted, that when those Motions are too violent, and go beyond certain Bounds, they generally prove fatal.

However, if Men did truly govern themselves by Christian Principles, not by Piques, Humour, or Self-Interest, and would promote and carry on the publick Good, I don't see, but that *Unity of Affection*, and *Diversity of Opinion*, might very well consist together. 'That there should be such a perfect Agreement in Opinion, as to exclude all *Difference*, is neither possible in this imperfect State, nor necessary, says another eminent Bishop of our Church. In Matters of small Consequence, in Things indifferent, or in speculative Subjects, wise and good Men may differ without Prejudice to themselves, to each other, or to the Publick : But in Matters of greater Weight, wherein the publick Welfare is concern'd, an Union of Judgment or Opinion is to be preserv'd. Tho' even in those Matters, an universal Harmony in Judgment, among all the Members of any Society, is a Thing to be wished, rather than hoped for : Scripture it self, foreseeing a Disagreement of Opinions, even among Christians, gives Directions for the Behaviour of the differing Parties, both the strong and the weak, towards one another. But there is no Dispensation for the want of Union of Hearts and Affections. This must be had, where the other cannot be obtained ; and there can be no Reason assigned, why it may not.

C H A P. XXII.

Of the GOVERNMENT of ENGLAND.

THE *Laws of England* are the Foundation of its Government, by which a King ought to rule, and the People submit to.

I begin with the *Common Law*, that is, the common Customs of the Nation, which in Process of Time have obtained the Force of Laws. 'Tis a Summary of the Laws of the Saxons and Danes, to which William the Conqueror having added some of the good Customs of Normandy, he caused them all to be written in his own Norman Dialect, and so they have continued hitherto.

Besides the *Common Law*, we have the *Statute Law*, that is, Statute the Laws made from Time to Time by King and Parliament, as Occasion requires, and where the *Common Law* is deficient, or thought to be so, this rectifies or supplies it.

The *Martial Law*, which concerns only Soldiers and Mariners in Time of actual War.

Forest Law. The *Forest Law*, concerning Forests; by which the Will is reputed for the Fact, so that a Man found hunting of a Deer, may be arrested, as if he had taken it.

Civil Law. The *Civil Law*, made use of particularly in the Court of Admiralty, the two Universities, all Spiritual Courts, the Earl Marshal's Court, and in Treaties with Foreign Princes. This is the *Law of Nations*, look'd upon as the Product of the common Reason of Mankind, and made use of in those Cases where *Common* and *Statute Law* take no Cognizance.

The *Laws* of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, concerning Maritime Affairs, have been long since incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil Law*. *Rhodes* is an Island in the *Mediterranean*, not far from *Anatolia*, and now belonging to the *Turks*: Whose ancient Inhabitants being great Traders at Sea, made such Regulations in all Maritime Concerns, that the very *Romans*, who excell'd in making good Laws, left their Sea Affairs, and referred all Debates and Differences of that kind, to the Decision of the *Rhodian Laws*.

Oleron, an Island of *Aquitain*, not far from *Rochel*, where *Richard I.* caused such excellent Laws to be made, relating to Sea-Affairs, that they were almost in as great Repute in these *Western Parts of Europe*, as the *Rhodian Laws* were in the *Mediterranean*.

There have been Maritime Laws made by King *Edward III.* at *Queenborough*, and by other Princes and States in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*. But the *Rhodian Laws* still extant, have the Pre-eminence.

Canon Laws. The *Canon Law*, which takes place in Things relating merely to Religion, and is so called from such *Canons* (or *Rules*) of General Councils, and of *English Synods*, &c. as are received by the Church of *England*: By which she proceeds in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, so far as the said Canons are consonant to Holy Writ, and not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of this Realm.

By-Laws. But there are other Laws, called *Municipal*, or *By-Laws*, proper to Corporations, such as the Magistrates of a Town or City may make, by Virtue of the King's Charter, for the Benefit of their Corporation, provided they be not inconsistent with the Laws of the Land: But these have no Force out of the Corporation.

By the Laws of *England*, the *English* are a free People, because no Law can be made or abrogated, without their Consent by their Representatives in Parliament; so that their Subjection to Laws is not forced, but voluntary.

By the same Laws, no *English* Subject ought to be imprison'd, without Cause shewn; nor may he be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if desired, to bring him speedily to his Trial. And if upon an *Habeas Corpus*, no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, the Prisoner must be set at Liberty.

No *Racks* are used to force a Confession of Guilt from the Prisoner; and nothing but clear Evidence upon Oath, can bring him in guilty.

None can be tried but by a Jury of his Peers, nor condemned but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament. Nor ought any to be fined for any Offence, but according to the Merit of it.

No Taxes, Loans or Benevolences, can be imposed upon *English* Subjects, but with their own Consent by their Representatives in Parliament. Nor is any one to be pressed for a Soldier, but such, as Acts of Parliament (made for that Purpose in great Emergencies) direct.

In Time of Peace or War (unless upon an Invasion) no Soldiers can be quarter'd in the House of a private House-keeper against his Will, tho' they pay for their Quarters.

As to *Women*, when a *Woman* marries, she gives her self over, *Laws relating to Wives* and what she brings with her, to her HUSBAND's Power. She parts with her very Surname, and assumes her Husband's. If she has any Tenure, it is all in *Capite*; that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is the *Head* of his *Wife*. She can make no Contract, nor give away, nor alienate any Thing, without her Husband's Consent. In short, a married *Woman* can call nothing her own, unless it be otherwise settled before *Marriage*.

If she offends, her Husband may correct her: But if she wrong another by her Tongue, or Trespas, her Husband answers for the Fault, and must make Satisfaction, because the Law makes her subject to him. If she takes Things upon Trust unknown to her Husband, and so runs him in Debt, he is liable to pay it.

A *Woman* that has kill'd her Husband, is, by Law, to be burnt alive; for the Offence is accounted *Petty Treason*; that is, as great a Crime as Parricide.

If a *Wife* brings forth a Child begotten before *Marriage* by another Man, the Husband is bound to own it as his Child, and the Child shall be his Heir at Law, according to this Axiom, *Pater est, quem Nuptiæ demonstrant*.

If she brings forth a Child after a long Absence of her Husband, and he lived all that while *inter quatuor Maria*, within the four Seas, he must father that Child. And if it be her first born Son, and the Husband's Estate entailed, or left without Will, that Child shall be Heir to it.

A *Wife* that has no *Jointure* settled before *Marriage*, may challenge after her Husband's Death, the third Part of his yearly Rents (if Land) during her Life; and within the City of *London* she enjoys a third Part of her Husband's personal Estate for ever. But by 2 *George I.* Freemen of the City of *London* have now Power to dispose of their personal Estates by Will, as they shall think fit. But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *English* Man, let his Degree be what it will, if she be not denized, she is barred all Titles due to her Husband, nor will the Law give her a Dowry.

If a *Wife*, being an Heiress, brings to her Husband an Estate in Land, that descends to her eldest Son; and if she has no Son, but

but only Daughters, it is divided amongst them. But if she dies without Issue, the Land goes immediately to the next Heir at Law: Only the Husband shall enjoy the Profits thereof during his Life, by the Courtesy of *England*, provided he had a Child alive of her Body.

As to Contracts or Covenants made before Marriage, they take Place, and are of Force according to the Tenor thereof.

In short, as the *Husband* and *Wife* are accounted but *One*, so she cannot be produced as a Witness for or against him. Nor can they be wholly separated by Law, but upon a *Nullity of Marriage*, *Pre-contract*, *Consanguinity* within the Degrees forbidden, *Impotency*, or such like; in which Cases this is called Separation *à Vinculo Matrimonii*, from the Bond of Matrimony, by which each Party is free to re-marry. But in case of Adultery, the Law of *England* does not allow of this plenary Divorce, only a Separation *à Mensa & Thoro*; that is, a Living asunder without a Liberty to re-marry, while either Party is alive; yet it has been allow'd of for good Reasons, in several Cases, by Act of Parliament.

I come now to *Noblewomen*, who are so by Descent, Creation, or Marriage. We call them *Noble* by Descent, or *Birth-right*, upon whom the Honour of Peerage is devolved for Want of Issue-Male, as it falls out sometimes, according to the Settlement of the Title in the Patent. Others are *Noble* by Creation, such as by the King's Favour have been created *Dutchesses*, *Countesses*, or *Baronesses*.

But the greatest Part of *English Noblewomen* are so by Marriage, all Women being accounted Noble that are Noblemen's Wives. *Uxor fulget Radiis Mariti*.

A Noblewoman by Descent, or Creation, marrying another Husband not Noble, after the Decease of the first, keeps her Honour by Law nevertheless, and is still called by her Title. Tho' her new Husband becomes, by Marriage, Master of her Goods and Chattels, yet she adds no Honour to him; but both her Honour and Estate descend to the next Heir.

A Noblewoman by Marriage, who marries another Husband of a lower Estate, loses her Honour by Law; however, she is by the Courtesy of *England* still look'd upon and respected as Noble, and called by the Title of her former Husband.

A Noblewoman by Birth, married to a *Baron*, takes Place only as *Baroness*, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter. But, if she marry one under a Nobleman, the Courtesy of *England* gives her Place according to her Birth, and not her Husband's Condition.

A Knight's Widow marrying below her self, is still called *Lady* by the Courtesy of *England*, with the Surname of her first Husband.

Titular Honour, without Means, being but an empty Shadow, the eldest Son of a Family, is, by the Custom of *England*, commonly provided for beyond all other Children, and succeeds both in the Title and Estate, that he may be the better able to bear up the

the Honour of the Family; he inherits all Lands, and younger Children the personal Estate, excepting in some Parts of *Kent*, where, by the Custom called *Gavel Kind*, the Lands are equally divided among all the Sons, and in some other Places the Lands pass to the youngest, by a Custom called *Borough English*. But if there be no Son, both the real and personal Estate are equally divided among the Daughters.

When the Estate is not entailed, the Father may leave it to *To Children*. what Child he pleases, or give it away from his Children, which keeps them in awe, and within the Bounds of filial Obedience.

A Son at the Age of 14, his Father being dead, may chuse his Guardian, consent to Marriage, and by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels. At 21 he is of full Age, and then free to make all lawful Contracts, and to sit in either House of Parliament: But in that part of *Kent* where *Gavel Kind* is in use, the Heir is at full Age at 15 to sell or alienate his Lands.

A Daughter may consent to Marriage at 7 Years of Age; and at 12 may retract or confirm it.

Servants for Husbandry are commonly hired for one Year, at *To Servants*. the End whereof they may leave their Masters, after a fair Warning, which is now commonly a Month; but by the Act of 5 *Eliz.* 'tis 3 Months. 'Tis unlawful to take another Man's Servant without his Leave, or Certificate, and the Penalty is 5 *l.*

The Law considering the Condition of a *Servant*, how by going to Service, he loses his Liberty, and subjects his Will to another, has wisely provided for the Payment of his Wages; for if a *Servant's* Wages be not paid, 'tis but his bringing his Complaint to a Justice of Peace upon Oath; and if the Justice be an upright Magistrate, he will take care to see Justice done him. But in *London*, &c. Household Servants are not hired or continued by the Direction of the above Act, tho' this Affair now wants great Regulation.

A Master or Mistress may by Law correct his or her Servant for a just Cause; and Resistance in a *Servant* is liable to a severe Penalty. If he or she kill his or her Master or Mistress, 'tis call'd *Petty Treason*, that is, a Crime next to High Treason.

Apprentices are another sort of *Servants* in *England*, who (to *Apprentices*. learn a Trade) are bound to serve seven Years, and all that Time bare-headed in open Shops: Whereas in foreign Countries, they are bound only for three Years.

An Apprentice is bound by his Indenture, not to marry during the Time of his Apprenticeship. But if a Woman-Apprentice do marry, she is, *ipso facto* free, and may go to her Husband.

Since Christianity prevail'd in *England*, a Foreign Slave brought *No Slaves in* over, is, upon Landing, free from *Slavery*, tho' not from com-*England*. mon Service.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the KING; his Greatness, tho' he be not Absolute. The Inconveniencies of an Arbitrary Power.

TIS undeniable, that the Preservation, Welfare and Happiness of the People, is the End of Government. For which End the *Monarchy* of Great Britain is admirably well framed, being limited in such a manner as secures the People's *Liberty*, without making the *King* little. 'Tis an *Instrument* of three Strings, which being well proportion'd, yields an admirable Harmony to the Benefit and Glory of the Kingdom. A mix'd Government of *Monarchy* in the King, *Aristocracy* in the Lords, and *Democracy* in the Commons. Here the *King* makes the Figure of a great Monarch, the *Lords* keep up their State, and the *Commons* their Liberty; and they are all Three a Check upon one another.

The *King* has all the Ensigns of *Royalty*, as the *Crown*, *Scepter*, *Purple Robe*, *Golden Globe*, and *Holy Unction*. At his Accession to the Crown, he is *proclaimed* with great Solemnity; and his *Coronation* performed with great Pomp and Magnificence.

He has likewise all the Marks of *Sovereignty*, as the Power of making *Treaties* and *Leagues* with Foreign States, of making *Peace* and *War*, sending and receiving *Ambassadors*, creating of *Magistrates*; of Calling, Proroguing and Dissolving the *Parliament*; of Conferring *Titles* of Honour, *Coining*, *Pardoning* of *Criminals*, &c.

To make War, the *King* may raise Men and Arms, both for Sea and Land; press Seamen and Ships for the Sea-Service, and Vagabonds for either. He has alone the Choice and Nomination of the *Superior Officers*, the principal Direction and Command of his *Armies*, of all *Magazines* and *Ammunition*, *Castles*, *Forts*, *Ports*, *Havens* and Ships of War. The *Militia* is likewise wholly at his Command, and the *publick Monies* at his Disposal: But the *Parliament* have a Right to call for the Accounts to be laid before them.

Without his Royal Assent, no *Bill* in *Parliament* can pass into a *Law*: And he may increase the Number of *Peers*, by creating more *Barons*, or calling to their House whom he thinks fit by *Writ*.

All *Counsellors*, *Officers of State*, and *Judges*, are nominated by him. None but the *King* has the *Sovereign Power* in the *Administration of Justice*; and no Subject has here, as in *France*, *high*, *mean*, or *low Jurisdiction*. The *King* only is Judge in his own Cause, tho' he delivers his Judgment by the Mouth of the *Judges*, who act by virtue of his Commission only.

In point of Punishments, he may either *pardon* the Offence, or *alleviate* the Punishment, after Sentence given according to

Law:

Law: But this is to be understood in criminal Cases, and not then in the Case of Murder, when an Appeal is lodged against the Murderer.

The King is the *Supreme Head* of the *Church*, as he is of the *State*, and is look'd upon as her Guardian and nursing Father: So that there lies no *Appeal* from him, as from some other States and Kingdoms beyond Sea, either to the Pope of *Rome*, or to the *Emperor*, or any other Power whatever.

At his Coronation he is anointed with *Oil*, as were the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual: and has the *Dalmatica*, and other *priestly Vestments* put upon him, to shew he is to govern the Church as well as the State.

As he is the *Lord Paramount*, or *Supreme Landlord* of all the Lands in his Dominions, so he has the *Supreme Right* of Patronage in the Church, call'd *Patronage-Paramount*. So that if the mean *Patron*, or the *Ordinary*, or the *Metropolitan* present not in due Time, the *Right of Presentation* comes to the King.

He alone has the *Patronage* of all Bishopricks, for none can be chosen *Bishop* but whom he nominates in his *Conse d'Esclire*. Nor can a Bishop Elect be consecrated, or take Possession of the Revenues of the Bishoprick, without the King's Special Writ or Assent: He hath also Power to create new Bishopricks, alter or contract old ones, &c.

In short, this *Monarchy* is free and independent, and acknowledges no Superior upon Earth. 'Tis true, the *Roman Emperors* were antiently possess'd of this Country; but upon their quitting it, the Right (by the Law of Nations) returned to the former Owners *pro derelicto*, as the *Civilians* speak. And this *Crown* has been long since declared in Parliament to be an *Imperial Crown*. Therefore its Kings never yielded *Precedence* to any Monarch, but only to the *Emperor*, on the Score of Antiquity.

So tender is the Law for the Preservation of the King's Person, that the very imagining or intending his Death, prov'd by any Overt-Act, is *High-Treason* by Law. And though a Lunatick, Idiot, or one *non Compos Mentis*, cannot commit Felony, or any *Treason* by Law; yet if, during his Idiocy or Lunacy, he shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor.

Such is the Honour and Respect paid to the King by his Subjects, that they all stand bare, not only in his Presence, but even in his Absence, where he has a Chair of State. All People at their first Address kneel to him, and he is at all Times served upon the Knee.

The making of new Laws, and the raising of new Taxes, cannot be done by the King's Authority only, but by and with the Consent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled.

To support the Honour of the Crown, the Kings of England have always kept a great and splendid Court, consisting of a Noble and Numerous Train of Officers and Servants of all Ranks and Degrees, with large Salaries, beyond any Court in Europe, France not excepted.

By what has been said, 'tis plain, that a British Monarch, notwithstanding his limited Power, has enough to satisfy the Ambition of any reasonable Prince, who makes the Happiness of his People the End of his Government.

Accordingly, notwithstanding this limited Power, England has produced as great Princes as any Kingdom; particularly Richard I. Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Anne, and George I. and II. since whose Accession to the Crown, the World saw with Amazement what a Curb he has been to the excessive Power of France, and by his stupendious Wisdom has brought that potent Enemy into a friendly Alliance. So infallible is the Rule, *Qui per Mare imperat, Terræ imperat*; He commands the Land, that bears the Sway at Sea.

C H A P. XXIV.

How the Kingdom is govern'd during a King's Minority, Absence, or Incapacity. Of the Royal Family in general, and the Succession to the Crown.

WHEN the King is in his Minority, that is, under 12 Years of Age, then a Regent, Protector, or Guardian is appointed, either by the King his Predecessor, or by the Parliament: In which Case a Nobleman is usually chosen, whose private Interest is to preserve the King's Life and Authority. Such was the Duke of Somerset, Uncle to Edward VI. by his Mother's side. And when this Rule has not been observed, as in the Minority of Edward V. it has proved of very ill Consequence. But when the King comes to be 14 Years of Age, he may by Letters Patents under the Great Seal (according to a Statute made in the Reign of Henry VIII.) revoke, and utterly null what Acts he thinks fit, that have passed during his Minority.

In the King's Absence upon any foreign Expedition, 'twas usual formerly to appoint a Vicegerent, by Commission under the Great Seal, with the Title of Lord Warden, or Lord Keeper of the Realm, and sometimes that of Protector, with a Power as great as the King's, except the wearing of a Crown. Whilst Henry VIII. was in France, the Queen governed with the Title of Regent. In the Reign of King William the Queen took upon her the Administration, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made for that Purpose. But, after her Decease, the Nation was yearly governed,

verned, during the King's Absence, by *Seven* or *Nine* *Lords Justices*, all Persons of eminent Quality and Worth.

In Case of *Incapacity*, either through Age or Weakness, or by Reason of some incurable Disease, a *Guardian* or *Regent* has been constituted to govern the Kingdom. Such was *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, in the latter Days of *Edward* III. appointed by the King himself, who was then much decay'd both in Body and Mind, with Age, Weakness and Grief, for the untimely Death of his dear Son, the *Black Prince*.

I come now to the *Royal Family*, and begin with the *Queen Consort*, that is, the Wife of the King sitting upon the Throne.

Her Majesty is reputed the second Person in the Kingdom, and respected accordingly. She has her *Court* and *Officers* a-part, with a large *Dower* to maintain her Greatness. Tho' an *Alien* born, she may without Denization and Naturalization purchase Lands in Fee-simple, make Leases and Grants, and sue in her own Name, which is not in the Power of any other *Feme-Coverd*, or marry'd Woman to do. To conspire her Death, or violate her Chastity, is *High Treason* by Law.

If she survives the King, she is called *Queen Dowager*, is still respected as a *Queen*, and keeps a *Court* accordingly. If the next King be unmarried, her Rank is next to him; and if marry'd, she is next to his *Queen*, as she is also under a Sovereign *Queen*. Nor does she lose her *Dignity*; tho' she marries a private Gentleman, as did *Queen Catherine*, the Widow of *Henry* V.

As for the King's *Children*, I mean his lawful Issue, they are to be called the *Sons and Daughters of Great Britain*, because all Subjects thereof have a special Interest in them, though the Education, and Disposal of them, be only in the King.

While *Normandy* continued subject to *England* (which was about 100 Years from the Reign of *Henry* I. till the beginning of the fatal Reign of King *John*) the King's eldest Son was stiled *Duke of Normandy*. But *Edward* I. Grandson to King *John*, changed that Title, and made his eldest Son *Prince of Wales*, which happen'd at the latter end of the 13th Century. In Imitation thereof, *John* I. King of *Castile* and *Leon*, made his Son *Henry* *Prince of the Asturias*; a Country so craggy and mountainous, that it may not improperly be called the *Wales of Spain*; and all the *Spanish* Princes ever since have born that Title.

The *Prince of Wales* is by Birth *Earl of Chester* and *Flint*, and *Duke of Cornwall*, but *Prince of Wales* by Creation.

He is invested in this Principality by the Imposition of a *Cap of State*, and a *Coronet* on his Head; by delivering a *Verge of Gold* into his Hand, as the Emblem of Government; by putting a *Gold Ring* on his Finger, in Token that he must be a Husband to his Country, and a Father to his Children; and by giving him a *Patent*, to hold the said Principality to him and his Heirs, *Kings of England*.

The Device of his Coronet, beautify'd with 3 Ostrich Feathers, is, ICH DIEN, which in *Welch* signifies, *Here's the Man*. The Words said to be used by King Edward, when he shewed the *Welch* Lords his eldest Son, born in *Wales*. Others derive this Motto from the *Dutch*, in which Language *Ich Dien* signifies, *I serve*.

The Prince of *Wales*, tho' a Subject, is so Sacred in the Eye of the Law, that it is *High Treason* to imagine his Death, or violate his Wife.

The Younger Sons of *England* have no *Appennages*, as the Younger Sons of *France*, but depend altogether upon the King's Favour, for Honour and Revenues. They are, indeed, by Birth-right, *Counsellors of State*, as well as the Prince of *Wales*, to make 'em fit to manage the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The Daughters are called *Princesses*; and to attempt their Chastity is *High Treason*.

The Title of *Royal Highness* is common to all the King's Children. All other Subjects ought to be uncovered in their Presence, and to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands. They are served on the Knee at Table, unless the King be present.

Lastly, All Persons of the Blood Royal, being lawful Issue, have the Precedency of all others in *England*.

I conclude with the *Succession*, which has been most commonly in a lineal Course of Descent. Thus the Crown falls from Father to Son, and his Heirs; for want of a Son, to the eldest Daughter, and her Heirs; for want of a Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of a Brother, to the Sister, and her Heirs.

Upon this Score the Monarchy of *England* is accounted *Hereditary*, and without an *Interregnum*; the next of Kin to the deceased Sovereign, either King or Queen (though born out of the Dominions of the King of *England*) taking Possession of the Crown, before any Proclamation or Coronation.

'Tis true, the *Succession* in the right Line has often been interrupted, not only in the Time of the *Saxon*, but also in the Reigns of the *Norman* Kings. And at this very time the *Papish* Line stands excluded from the Crown by the *Act of Settlement*, passed in the late Reign upon King *James* his Abdication; and the Crown settled by another Act upon the Protestant Line of *Hanover*, who now enjoys it. Formerly all Commissions Civil and Military expired with the Death of the Reigning King or Queen, but now they remain in force for six Months, unless particularly alter'd by the new King or Queen.

C H A P. XXV.

Of the Nine Great Officers of State.

NEXT to the Princes of the Blood, we commonly reckon the Great Officers of State, viz.

The	{	Lord High Steward,	Lord President of the Council,
		Lord High Chancellor, or	Lord Great Chamberlain of
		Lord Keeper of the Great	England;
		Seal,	Lord High Constable,
		Lord High Treasurer,	Earl Marshal,
		Lord Privy Seal,	Lord High Admiral.

Of which, the five first precede all other Lay-men; and the other Four all that are of their Degree of Nobility.

The *Lord High Steward*, called by our common Lawyers *Mag- Lord High*
nus Angliæ Seneschallus, is the first Great Officer of the Crown; *Steward.*
and, as it were, the King's Lord Lieutenant; whose Power, much like that of the antient *Mayors of the Palace of France*, was so great and exorbitant, that it was thought fit at last to trust it no longer in the Hands of any Subject. *Henry of Bollingbrook*, Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*; and afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry IV.* was the last that had a State of Inheritance in this Office, which was in the 14th Year of his Age.

Since that time there has been no *Lord High Steward* made, but only to officiate *pro hac vice*, either at a *Coronation*, or for the *Arraignment* of a Peer or Peers for a Capital Crime. At a *Coronation* he sitteth judicially, and keeps his Court at the King's Palace at *Westminster*, where he receives the Bills and Petitions of all Noblemen and others, who by reason of their *Tenture*, or otherwise, claime to do Services at the King's *Coronation*, and to receive the accustomed Fee. In the solemn Procession upon the *Coronation-day*, he marches immediately before the King, bearing in his Hand *St. Edward's Crown*. Which Office the late Duke of *Devonshire* performed at the late Queen's *Coronation*; marching in the Middle between the Duke of *Richmond* bearing the Queen's Scepter with the Dove; and the Duke of *Somerset* bearing the Orb.

In case of a Trial of a Peer or Peers for a Capital Crime, he judges and gives Sentence, as the antient *High Stewards* were wont to do; and his Commission is to proceed, *secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Angliæ*. Neither he, nor the Jury of the Lords are sworn: But tho' he be sole Judge, yet he calls all the Twelve Judges of the Land to assist him. During the Trial he sits under a *Cloth of State*, bearing a *white Staff* in his Hand, which is pre-
sented

sented to him by the Usher of the *Black Rod*, kneeling. The *Heralds* and *Serjeants at Arms*, with their Maces, attend at this Solemnity. In short, he is respected like a *King*, called by the Title of *Grace*, formerly given to the Kings of *England*; and they that speak to him, say, *May it please your Grace, my Lord High Steward of England*. The Trial being over, he openly breaks his *white Staff*, and so ends his Office.

Lord High
Chancellor.

The *Lord High Chancellor*, or *Keeper of the Great Seal*, now there is no *Lord High Steward*, is look'd upon as the prime Minister of State, and the highest Person in the Kingdom in Civil Affairs, after the King and Princes of the Blood, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

His Place is of great Trust: For he keeps a Court called the *Court of Chancery*, or the *Court of Equity*, wherein he is sole Judge, tho' the *Master of the Rolls* be his Assistant. And there he is to judge according to Conscience and Equity, and not according to the Rigor of the Law. 'Tis he that keeps the *Great Seal of England*, without which, and the Mace, he never appears abroad. All Patents, Commissions, and Warrants coming from the King, are perused by him. If they be lawful, he signs them; if not, he cancels them. By Virtue of his Office, he is one of the King's Privy Council, and ought to have a tender Regard for the Preservation of the Rights of the Crown. He also bestows all Benefices in the King's Gift under 20*l.* yearly in the King's Books. His Office is only *durante bene placito*, and its yearly Incomes are about 7000 *l.*

The *Lord Chancellor*, and *Lord Keeper*, is the same in Authority, Power and Precedence. All the Difference is, that the *Lord Chancellor* is created by Patent, which the *Lord Keeper* is not; and that the Title of *Chancellor* is a particular Mark of the King's Favour.

Lord High
Treasurer.

The *Lord High Treasurer* has under his Charge and Government all the King's Revenue, which is kept in the *Exchequer*; and consequently the Check of all Officers any way employ'd in collecting the same, whose Offices are also for the most part in his Gift.

This Office was formerly conferr'd by the Delivery of the golden Keys of the Treasury, and now by the Delivery of a white Staff to him by the King. His Salary is 8000 *l. per Annum*; and he holds his Place during the King's Pleasure. This Office, for the most part, has been executed by Commissioners (as it is this Instant) ever since the Revolution, who are called *Lords Commissioners of the Treasury*, though they are not otherwise Noblemen.

Lord Privy
Seal.

The *Lord Privy Seal* is the fourth State Officer, and his Place is also of great Trust: For all Charters and Grants of the King, all Pardons sign'd by his Majesty, and divers other Matters of less Concernment, which do not pass the Great Seal, pass through his Hands. But first they must pass the *Signet* in the Secretary's Office,

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fice, which being directed to the *Lord Privy Seal*, is his Warrant for affixing the *Privy Seal* to the Grant; and the *Privy Seal* is an Authority to the *Lord Chancellor* (or *Lord Keeper*) to pass the *Great Seal*, when the Nature of the Grant requires it.

Thus what passes from the King, has these several ways of being considered, before it can be perfected: For neither the *Lord Privy Seal*, nor the *Lord Chancellor* (or *Lord Keeper*) ought to affix his Seal, if the Warrant be against Law or Custom, and the King is first to be acquainted with the Matter.

The *Lord Privy Seal* is, by his Place, of the Privy Council, and therefore sworn twice, as Privy Seal, and Privy Counsellor. His Salary is 3000 l. per Annum, and his Office is also, *durante Regis bene placito*.

The same it is with the *Lord President*, an Officer as antient as King *John's* Time, and usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. This Office was discontinued after the Death of the first Earl of *Manchester* in the Reign of King *Charles I.* and supply'd by the *Lord Chancellor*, till it came to be renewed by King *Charles II.* in the Person of the Earl of *Sbastbury*. 'Tis by the *Lord President* that Matters are propos'd to the Privy-Council, and the Report made to the King of their several Transactions, when his Majesty has been absent from the Council.

This Office has been always granted by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, and is rather a Post of Honour than Profit.

Next is the *Lord Great Chamberlain of England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, and of special Service at the Coronation of our Kings: Upon which Day, before the King rises, he is to bring his Shirt, Coif, and wearing Clothes; he dresses the King, puts on his Royal Robes, and serves his Majesty that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands. In the Procession he marches with his Coronet, and a white Staff in his Hand.

He disposes of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleases, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament: At which Time he goes himself on the Right Hand of the Sword, next to the King's Person, and the Earl Marshal on the Left.

The whole Palace of *Westminster* being under his Government, he issues out his Warrants for the fitting and furnishing of *Westminster Hall* against Coronations, and Trials of Peers in Parliament-time. He provides all Things in the House of Lords in the Time of Parliament: and to that end, he has an Apartment near that House, with the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the Yeoman Usher, and Door-keepers under his Command. Upon all solemn Occasions the Keys of *Westminster Hall*, of the Court of Wards, and the Court of Requests, are delivered to him.

At the Coronation he has 40 Ells of Crimfon Velvet allow'd him for his own Robes. After the King is dressed by him, and gone forth, his Majesty's Night Apparel, his Bed, and the Fur-

niture of his Chamber are his Fees. The very Bason the King has washed his Hands in, and the Towels he has wiped them with, fall likewise to his share.

There are also certain Fees due to him from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or when they do their Homage; and from all Bishops, when they do their Homage to the King.

Lord High
Constable.

The Lord High Constable is also a great Officer, whose Power and Jurisdiction was antiently so exorbitant, that it was thought too great for any Subject. In short, this Office has been discontinued ever since the Reign of Henry VII. Edward Bagot (or Stafford) then Duke of Buckingham, having been the last High Constable of England.

However, upon a Coronation, a Lord High Constable is created *pro illâ vice*, as was the late Duke of Bedford at Queen Anne's Coronation; who marched in his Robes, with his Staff and Coronet in his Hand.

In the Marshal's Court he sat as Judge, and took Place of the Earl Marshal.

Earl Mar-
shal.

Next to the Lord High Constable, is the Earl Marshal of England, who takes Cognizance, as the High Constable did, of all Matters of War, and Arms, wherein he is commonly guided by the Civil Law. 'Tis the Earl Marshal, who, with the Assistance of the King at Arms and Heralds, marshals and orders the Proclamation and Coronation of our Kings, their Marriages, Funerals, Cavalcades, Royal Interviews and Feasts, &c. The same it is, when either Peace or War with a Foreign Power is proclaimed. He is also the Judge of the Coats of Arms, and of the Pedigrees of the Nobility and Gentry. He therefore keeps a Court of Chivalry in the Common-Hall of the College of Heralds, London, whose Office is subordinate to him, and where they sit as his Council or Assistants in their rich Coats of Arms. So that whoever desires a Coat of Arms, must first apply himself to the Earl Marshal by Petition, with a Certificate annex'd as to his being qualified for it. Which being approved of by the Earl Marshal, an Order is directed by him to Garter King at Arms, and another of the Kings at Arms, being of that Province where the Petitioner resides, to devise Arms for him, and prepare him a Grant, with the Coat blazon'd in Colours in the Margent thereof. In which Grant 'tis expressly said, That none at his Peril do presume to bear the same Coat.

At the Coronation the Earl Marshal appears in his Robes, with his Coronet in his Hand, and the Earl Marshal's Staff.

This Office has continued a long time Hereditary in the Duke of Norfolk's Family, descended by the Mother's Side from Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham, the first Earl Marshal of England.

The last great Officer is the *Lord High Admiral*, who has the Management of all Maritime Affairs, and the Government of the Royal Navy, with Power of Decision in all Maritime Cases, both Civil and Criminal. He judges of all Things done upon, or beyond the Sea, in any Part of the World, upon the Sea Coasts, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea. By him Vice Admirals, Rear Admirals, and all Sea Captains, are commissioned; all Deputies for particular Coasts, and Coroners to view dead Bodies found on the Sea Coasts or at Sea. He also appoints the Judges for his Court of Admiralty, and may imprison, release, &c.

The Sea being reckoned without the Limits of the Common Law, and under the Jurisdiction of the *Lord High Admiral*, therefore the *Civil Law* is made use of in the Court of Admiralty. The Proceedings in all *Civil* Matters are according to the *Civil Law*, that is, by Libel to the Action, both Parties giving Surety, that they shall stand to the Judgment of the Court, and he that shall fail in the Suit, pay to the other what he shall be condemned to.

But in Criminal Matters, such as Piracy chiefly, the Case is alter'd. For whereas the Proceeding in this Court was of old according to the *Civil Law*, there were two Statutes made by Henry VIII. That *Criminal Affairs* should be try'd in this Court by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by a special Commission of the King to the *Lord High Admiral*, whereof some of the Judges are to be *Commissioners*. In which Case the Trial is by the *Common Law*, as directed by those Statutes.

The *Customs* and former *Decrees* of this Court are there of Force, for deciding of *Controversies*. And there is a *Court of Equity* under it, for determining Differences between Merchants.

Tho' the *Common Law* reaches as far as the Low-water Mark, being counted *intra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, i. e. Part of the Land of the bordering County, and Causes thence arising are determinable by the *Common Law*; yet when the Sea flows over the Low-water Mark, the *Admiral* has also a *Jurisdiction* there, over Matters done (while the Sea flows) between the Low-water Mark and the Land.

To the *Lord High Admiral* belong all Penalties and Amercements of all Transgressions at Sea, on the Sea-shore, in Ports and Havens, and all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea, the Goods of *Pirates* and *Felons* condemned, or out-lawed; *Sea-wrecks*, Goods floating on the Sea, or cast away on the Shore, not granted to Lords of Manors adjoining to the Sea; and a Share of all lawful Prizes: Also all great Fishes, commonly called *Royal Fishes*, except *Whales* and *Sturgeons*. To which add a Salary of 7000 l. a Year.

In short, this is so great an Office, in Point of Trust, Honour, and Profit, that it has usually been given to Princes of the Blood, or the most eminent Persons among the Nobility.

C H A P. XXVI.

A Catalogue of the Kings and Queens of England, &c.

THE *English* History is so full of Variety, of such surprising Turns and *Revolutions*, that I think none can parallel it: But the Bounds of this Work not allowing me to enlarge upon it, I shall only give a short View of the Succession of the *English* Monarchs, with the Time of their Accession to the Crown, their Characters, and most memorable Passages of their respective Reigns.

Their SUCCESSION.

SAXON Kings.

819 EGBERT,
836 ETHELWOLF,
855 ETHELBALD,
860 ETHELBERT,
866 ETHELRED I.
872 ALFRED,
901 EDWARD the Elder,
924 ETHELSTAN,
940 EDMUND,
946 EDRED,
955 EDWIN,
959 EDGAR,
975 EDWARD the Martyr,
978 ETHELRED II.
1016 EDMUND IRON-SIDE.

DANISH Kings.

1017 CANUTE,
1035 HAROLD,
1040 HARDICANUTE.

The SAXONS Reinthroned.

1042 EDWARD the Confessor,

1066 HAROLD.

NORMAN Kings.

1066 WILLIAM the Conqueror,
1087 WILLIAM II.
1100 HENRY I.
1135 STEPHEN.

The SAXON and NORMAN Blood united.

1154 HENRY II.
1189 RICHARD I.
1199 JOHN,
1216 HENRY III.
1272 EDWARD I.
1307 EDWARD II.
1326 EDWARD III.
1377 RICHARD II.

The Line of LANCASTER.

1399 HENRY IV.
1412 HENRY V.
1422 HENRY VI.

The Line of YORK.

1460 EDWARD IV.
1483 EDWARD V.
1483 RICHARD III.

LANCASTER and YORK
united.

1485 HENRY VII.
1509 HENRY VIII.
1546 EDWARD VI.
1553 MARY I.
1558 ELIZABETH.

KINGS and QUEENS of
GREAT-BRITAIN.

1602 JAMES I.
1625 CHARLES I.
1648 CHARLES II.
1684 JAMES II.
1688 WILLIAM III. and
MARY II.
1701 ANNE,
1714 GEORGE I.
1727 GEORGE II.

Some Account of the SAXON Kings of
ENGLAND.

§19. I. **E**GBERT, a Warlike Prince, King of the *West Saxons*, and Founder of the *English* Monarchy, having reduced the other Kings of the Heptarchy, was crowned King of *Engel-land* (afterwards turned into *England*) at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West Saxon* Kings; but continued for some Years the conquered Kings as Viceroy, or Tributaries. In his Reign *England* was invaded by an Army of 23000 *Danes*: But he kept his Ground, and forced them, at last, to leave him in full Possession. After a Reign of 17 Years he died, and was buried at *Winchester*.

§35. II. **ETHELWOLF**, Egbert's Son, was Bishop of *Winchester* when the Crown fell to him, and was hardly prevailed upon to accept it: Such was the Bigotry of most of the *Saxon* Kings, as to prefer a Cowl to a Crown. He was a great Votary to the Papal See, a mighty Friend to the Clergy, and a most uxorious Prince. He went in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, confirmed *Peter Pence*, and made Part of *England* tributary to the Pope. His Reign was also disturbed by the *Danes*, but he gave them a great Overthrow at *Okely*. 'Twas in his Time the Kingdom of the *Picts* was destroyed by the *Scots*. He reigned 19 Years, and left four Sons, who all succeeded to the Crown, viz. *Ethelbald*, *Ethelbert*, *Ethelred*, and *Alfred*.

§55. III. **ETHELBALD**, who married *Judith*, his Mother-in-Law. His Reign lasted but five Years, but he had the good Fortune to be too hard for the *Danes*. He was buried at *Salisbury*.

§60. IV. **ETHELBERT**, his Brother, was a very vertuous Prince, much harass'd by the *Danes*, tho' often victorious over them. He reigned but six Years, and was buried at *Sherbourn*.

866. V. **ETHELRED**, *Ethelbert's* Brother, fought nine set Battles in one Year's Time with the *Danes*, who exercised all Manner of Cruelty, sparing neither Age nor Sex. *Heathens* they were, and like *Heathens* they acted. They burnt *York*, and abundance of Monasteries. This King's Reign lasted but six Years, and he was buried at *Winburn* in *Dorsetshire*.
872. VI. **ALFRED**, his Brother, was born at *Wantage* in *Berkshire*. He proved a most excellent Prince, and a great Lover of Learning. Being hard put to it by the *Danes*, he counterfeited himself a Musician, and so went frequently into the *Danish* Camp. When he found a proper Time to strike the decisive Blow he got his scatter'd Forces together, fell upon them near *Abington*, and gave them a great Overthrow. *Hubba*, one of their Generals, was kill'd; and their Banner, *Reafan*, taken. Thus having rid himself of those troublesome Guests, he made Justice and Learning flourish in the Land. He divided *England* into Shires, and founded the University of *Oxford*. He reigned 29 Years, and was interred at *Winchester*.
901. VII. **EDWARD**, surnamed the *Elder*, was *Alfred's* Son. He had a Sister, *Elfreda* by Name, a martial Princess, who was a great Help to him in all his Scuffles with the *Danes*, whom he master'd at last. He reigned 23 Years, and was interred at *Winchester*.
924. VIII. **ETHELSTAN**, Son of *Edward*, proved a magnanimous King, and was courted by most Princes of *Europe*. He vanquished the *Danes*, and drove them into *Northumberland*. He subdued *Wales*, and made it Tributary. *Cornwall* and the Isles of *Scilly*, were also by him annexed to the Crown. 'Twas in his Reign that *Guy of Warwick* lived, who slew *Colbron*, the *Danish Goliath*. In his Time also the Bible was translated into *English*. He reigned 16 Years, died at *Gloucester*, and was buried at *Malmesbury*.
940. IX. **EDMUND**, *Ethelstan's* Brother, in whose Reign the *Danes* grew troublesome again. But, with the Assistance of the King of *Scots*, they were entirely defeated. *Edmund* therefore recompensed that King with the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, which remained in the Hands of the *Scots* till the Reign of *Henry II.* He died after a Reign of 6 Years, and was interred at *Glastenbury*, leaving two Sons in their Non-age, *Edwin* and *Edgar*, who were both set aside to make Room for their Uncle.
946. X. **EDRED**, King *Edmund's* Brother, who usurping the Crown from *Edwin* his Nephew, made a Breach to the Succession. He was governed by *Dunstan*, Abbot of *Glastenbury*, and opposed by *Wolstan*, Archbishop of *York*. He reigned 9 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*.
955. XI. **EDWIN**, King *Edmund's* eldest Son, succeeded his Uncle *Edred*, but proved a bad Prince. His Hatred against the *Monks* made him lose his Crown. He banished *Dunstan*, and

Dunstan got him deposed. This broke his Heart, and he was buried at *Winchester*, after a Reign of 4 Years.

959. XII. *EDGAR*, surnamed the *Peaceable*, was *Edmund's* Son, and *Edwin's* younger Brother. He proved the greatest of the Saxon Monarchs, but a lustful Prince. He recalled *Dunstan* from his Banishment, advanced him to the See of *Canterbury*, and at his Instigation turned out the married Priests. He converted into a Tribute of *Wolves*, the Tribute paid by the *Welsh* in Gold, Silver and Cattle, ever since *Ethelstan's* Reign; which made that People so active in Wolf-hunting, that in a few Years they cleared the Kingdom of them. This King had the Honour to be rowed over the River *Dee* to *Chester*, by eight Tributary Princes. Having reigned 16 Years, he died, and was buried at *Glastenbury*.

975. XIII. *EDWARD*, surnamed the *Martyr*, a natural Son of *Edgar*, made a new Breach to the Succession, by usurping the Crown from his Brother *Ethelred*, a lawful Son of *Edgar*, by *Elfreda* his Queen. The secular Priests and the Monks fell out again in his Reign, but *Dunstan* supporting the Monks, made these triumph, at last, over the Priests. The King reigned but 3 Years, and was assassinated at *Corfe* Castle by the Queen's Order, his Mother-in-law, which got him the Name of *Martyr*. This was to make way for

978. XIV. *ETHELRED* II. surnamed *Unready*, the lawful Son *Edgar*, by *Elfreda* the Queen. He proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, and was so harrassed by the *Danes*, that to make them easy, he paid them a yearly Tribute of 40000 *l.* called *Danegelt*. In short, the *Danes* grew at last so imperious and burthenfome, living upon Free-quarter, that *Ethelred* (to be rid of them) privately ordered his Subjects to massacre them in the Night; which was done accordingly, Nov. 13th, 1002, killing 24000 in one Night. This bloody Scene was so highly resented by *Sueno*, King of *Denmark*, that in order to revenge it, he came over in Person with a mighty Fleet and Land-Forces; and was soon after followed by *Canute*, his second Son, with a great Reinforcement: Upon which, King *Ethelred* fled beyond Sea, and left his Subjects to the Mercy of the cruel Invader. Being returned home upon *Sueno's* Death, he died himself soon after, and was buried at *Glastenbury*, after reigning 38 Years.

1016. XV. *EDMUND* for his great Strength, surnamed *Ironsides*, was *Ethelred's* Son, and a valiant Prince. He contended for the Crown against *Canute* the Dane, Son to *Sueno* deceased; and after great shedding of Blood on both Sides, they agreed to decide the Matter by single Combat, in the Face of their Armies, at *Alney*, an Isle in the *Severn*, near *Gloucester*. *Canute* being over-match'd, and wounded by *Edmund*, they embrac'd each other, and agreed to divide the Kingdom between them: the South of *England* falling to *Edmund's* Share, and the North

to *Canute*. But *Edmund* being soon after assassinated by treacherous *Edrick*, *Canute* seized upon the whole; and *Edmund* having reigned but 7 Months, was buried at *Glastenbury*. He left two Sons, *Edward* and *Edmund*.

The DANISH Kings of ENGLAND.

1017. XVI. **C**ANUTE, Son of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*, having obtained the whole Kingdom upon the Death of *Edmund* caused *Edrick*, his Murderer, to be beheaded, and his Head to be set up on the highest Tower in *London*. But he banished the two Sons of *Edmund*, and married *Emma*, the Widow of King *Ethelred* II. by whom he had two Sons, viz. *Sueno* and *Hardi-Canute*; the first being his Successor in the Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the other supplanted by

1035. XVII. **H**AROLD I. firnamed *Harefoot*, a base Son of *Canute*. He proved a Tyrant, and cruel to *Q. Emma*, whose Son *Alfred* by *Ethelred* he killed treacherously. He reigned 5 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*, when

1040. XVIII. **H**ARDI-CANUTE, *Canute* and *Q. Emma*'s Son, succeeded to *Harold*, his Supplanter; whose Corpse he caused to be dug out of the Grave, and thrown into the *Thames*. He was kind to *Q. Emma* and her Son *Edward*, but was a great Epicure, and died at a Wedding. He reigned but 2 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*. Thus ended with him the Tyranny of the *Danes* in *England*, who for above 200 Years had grievously oppress'd it; and the *Saxon* Blood being re-inthroned, the *Danes* who remain'd here mixed with the *English*, and became one Nation with them.

The SAXONS re-inthroned.

1042. XIX. **E**DWARD the Confessor, *Ethelred*'s and *Emma*'s Seventh Son, succeeded *Hardi-Canute*, and in his Person the Crown returned to the *Saxon* Line, but with a Breach to the Succession, his Nephews *Edward* and *Edmund*, both Sons of *Edmund Ironside*, his Brother, being laid aside, who had a precedent Right. He made his Mother *Emma* undergo the *Ordeal*, or *Fiery Trial*, by walking Barefoot over Red-hot Irons, and denied his Wife *Edithe* the Rights of the Marriage-bed. His Continency and great Affection for *William* Duke of *Normandy*, made Way for the *Norman* Conquest. He banished Earl *Godwin*, a great Man in his Reign; but soon recalled him, who was at last choaked with a Piece of Bread. *Harold*, *Godwin*'s Son, conquered *Wales*. This King remitted the Tax called *Danegelt*, and first cured the King's Evil by Touching. He rebuilt *Westminster-Abbey*, died without Issue, having reigned 24 Years, and was buried in the said Abbey. Being

Being afterwards canoniz'd for a Saint, he was called *St. Edward*.

1066. XX. *HAROLD II.* Son of Earl *Godwin* by *Thyra*, a base Daughter of *Canute*, the first of that Name, succeeded *Edward*, to the Prejudice of *Edgar Atheling*, Grand-child of *Edmund Ironside*; but he did not long enjoy his Usurpation, being slain 8 Months after in a Field Battle by *William the Conqueror*, Duke of *Normandy*. This Nation was then infatuated with the *French Language* and *Fashions*, which introduced at last *French Government*. The fatal Battle was fought *October 14, 1066. 9 Miles from Hastings in Sussex*, when the *English* fell upon the *Normans* with great Fury, but were disorder'd by the Duke's seeming Retreat, and *Harold* slain in the Fight. His Body was Royally interred at *Waltham* in *Essex*.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of the Norman Kings of England, from William the Conqueror, to James the first Monarch of Great Britain.

1066. XXI. *WILLIAM I.* surnamed the *Conqueror*, the Seventh Duke of *Normandy*, and Son of *Robert* by *Harlot*, a *Tanner's Daughter*, laid Claim to the Crown of *England*, as a Donation from his Cousin *Edward the Confessor*. To get Possession of it, he came over with a Land-Force, and landed at *Pevensey* in *Sussex*; where he set his Fleet on Fire, to let his Men understand, they must either conquer or die. He fought King *Harold*, slew him, defeated his Army, and with one single Victory got the Crown of *England*, which had cost the *Danes* before innumerable Battles. He came in a *Conqueror*, and reigned like a *Tyrant*. He disarmed the *English*, allowed them no Fire nor Candle after 8 a Clock at Night; built the *Tower of London*, with several other Fortresses, to curb them; and seiz'd upon all Offices of Honour and Profit, and gave them to his *Normans*. However, he confirmed the Laws of *Edward the Confessor*, to which he added some Customs of *Normandy*, and caused them all to be written in the *Norman Tongue*; and tho' the *English* did not understand it, yet they paid dear for transgressing them. The *Kentish Men*, by a Stratagem, obtained from him some special Privileges. He seized abundance of Church-Lands, and levelled to the Ground 36 Towns and Villages, with as many Churches in *Hampshire*, to make the *New Forest*; in which two of his Sons were killed as they were Hunting. He built *Battle-Abbey* in the Place where King *Harold* was slain, and made the

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Dooms-Day-Book. In this King's Reign the Archbishop of York was made Primate of England, and the Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England. The Severity of his Reign made it very turbulent and uneasy to him. When he was here, Normandy rebelled; when he was there, England did the same. Scotland and Ireland gave him some Disturbance; and, in short, neither his Subjects could love him, nor his Neighbours endure him. At last he died at Caen in Normandy, after a Reign of 21 Years; and, after all his bustle, was there interred, without any Funeral Pomp. He left three Sons, Robert, William, and Henry; Robert succeeding his Father in the Dukedom of Normandy; William first, and Henry next in the Crown of England.

1087. XXII. WILLIAM II. surnamed Rufus, seized upon the Crown, in Prejudice of Robert his eldest Brother, who was then beyond Sea, and got it by the powerful Influence of Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury. Robert came over, and Matters were adjusted, upon Condition that William should pay him 300 Marks per Annum, and Robert should succeed him, if he out-lived him. This King proved milder to the English than his Father. He built Westminster-Hall, but did not think it big enough. He banished Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, for checking his Authority; and kept that See vacant four Years together, during which Time he enjoy'd the Revenue of it. He also banished Bishop Odo, his Uncle, for stirring up his Brother Robert against him. He made Malcolm, King of Scots, Tributary, and quell'd several Rebellions in Wales. In this Reign Earl Godwin's Lands, being 5000 Acres, were overflown. William was killed in New Forest, with an Arrow levelled at a Deer, by Sir Walter Tyrrel. His Reign lasted 13 Years, and he was buried at Winchester.

1100. XXIII. HENRY I. for his Learning surnamed Beauclerc, the youngest Son of William the Conqueror, succeeded next, Duke Robert being in the Holy Land; who being come back from thence, Henry agreed with him on William Rufus his Terms. King Henry restored the free Use of Fire and Candle, forgave all Debts to the Crown before his coming to it, confirm'd the Laws of Edward the Confessor, and establish'd the Yard-Measure. To please the Clergy, he recalled Archbishop Anselm, who refusing to consecrate some Bishops he preferred, fell into Disgrace, and was banished again, the King keeping that, and other Sees vacant. The greatest Blot to his Reign was his Cruelty to Robert, his eldest Brother, whom he stripp'd of his Dukedom of Normandy, and brought Prisoner over into England, confined him in Cardiff Castle in Wales, and kept him there Prisoner, with hard Usage, the Space of 26 Years. He married Maud, descended from Edmund Ironside, and got by her William, his eldest Son, who was married to the Duke of Anjou's Daughter. But coming

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over from *France* in great State, they had the Misfortune to be cast away, with Two more of the King's Children, and a great many Persons of Quality. As *Oxford* University was rector'd by *Alfred*, so was *Cambridge* by *Henry*. Some will have him also to be the Founder of our High Court of Parliament. He gave the *Welch* a great Overthrow, and died in *France*; but was brought over, and buried in the Abbey of *Reading*. About the latter End of his Reign there happen'd so great an Eclipse of the Sun, that the Stars were seen at Noon-day. He reigned 35 Years, and *Maud* his Daughter, his only Issue left alive, was laid aside by the Power of the Clergy, to make Room for

1135. XXIV. **STEPHEN**, a Grandson of the Conqueror, by *Alice* his Daughter, and *Stephen* her Husband, Earl of *Champaigne* and *Blois*, succeeded *Henry* by the Power of the Clergy, contrary to his Oath, and in Prejudice of *Maud* the Empress, Daughter of King *Henry*. To oblige the Clergy, he promised, that he would not seize upon Church Dignities, and exempted them from the secular Power, tho' never so criminal. But as he was an Ufurper, so his Reign proved troublesome, especially upon the Account of *Maud*, the right Heir to the Crown; who in pursuance of her Right, spun her self, and King *Stephen*, a long Thread of Troubles. The Empress narrowly escaped being taken several Times, once particularly, when to save her self, she was put into a Coffin, as if dead. The King was taken Prisoner, but released upon the Death of *Eustace* his Son, and his adopting *Henry*, the Son of *Maud*, to succeed him after his Decease. Thus he reigned 19 Years, died at *Dover*, and was buried at *Faversham*. He was a valiant Prince.

The NORMAN and SAXON Line United.

1154. XXV. **HENRY II.** Grandson of *Henry I.* and Son of *Maud*, the Empress's Daughter, by *Plantagenet* her Husband, succeeded next to King *Stephen*. *Henry I.* his Grandfather, being a *Norman*, and his Mother descended from the *Saxon* King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood were united in him, and runs still in the Veins of our present King. He was commonly called *Henry Fitz-Empress*, his Mother *Maud* having been first married to *Henry V.* Emperor of *Germany*; and he was, by the Mother's Side, descended from *Maud*, the first Wife of *Henry I.* Daughter of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, by *Margaret* Daughter of *Edward*, eldest Son of *Edmund Ironside*. His Father, *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, was Earl of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine*; which *French* Provinces became, in his own right, subject to the Crown of *England*: To which was added the Dukedom of *Aquitain*, including *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, *Guienne*, and *Gascogne*, in the Right of
- Eleanor*

Eleanor his Wife. He also recovered *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland* from the *Scots*, to whom those two Counties had been subject above 200 Years. He subdued the *Welch*, and conquered *Ireland*: A great Prince, but unhappy in his jealous Queen, and undutiful Sons, whom she stirred up against him. He had a Concubine, called *Rosamond*, whom he kept in his Palace of *Woodstock*, in *Oxfordshire*. *Henry* being gone to *Normandy*, the Queen took that Opportunity to gratify her Revenge, by poisoning *Rosamond*; for which the Queen was imprison'd till the King departed this Life. *Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, proved also a great Thorn in his Side. Several Rapes and Murders being committed by the Clergy, and *Becket* refusing to punish them, he was banished by the King. Being recalled from his Banishment, but continuing still refractory, he was murder'd at *Canterbury* by four Courtiers on *Christmas Day*. The King submitted to a grievous Penance inflicted upon him for it: Which was, to walk 3 Miles on his bare Feet, and to receive 80 Lashes on the Back, from the Monks of *Canterbury*. Thus he cringed to *Becket's* Ghost; and here is a Thing unaccountable, *Passive Obedience* from an humble King, to an insolent Clergy. 'Twas in this Reign the famous Abbey of *Glastenbury* was burnt by Lightning, and that 30 *Vaudois*, who fled into *England*, were starved to Death. He reigned 35 Years, died at *Chinon* in *Normandy*, and was buried at *Font Everard*.

1189. XXVI. *RICHARD I.* for his Valour surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded his Father *Henry*, being his eldest Son at the Time of his Death. He signalized himself in the Holy War, and where-ever he went Terror was his Fore-runner; inso-much that the *Saracens* used his Name to quiet their Children. He took the Isle of *Cyprus*; but being deserted by the *French*, he returned home, without taking *Jerusalem*. Being separated from his Fleet, and coming home by Land through *Germany*, he was taken Prisoner in the Emperor's Dominions, who imposed on him a grievous Ransom. Soon after his Return, a War broke out with *France*, in which he got a signal Victory over the *French* at *Gisors*: But soon after besieging the Castle of *Chaluz*, he was killed by an Arrow, and was buried at *Font-Everard*, at his Father's Feet, after a Reign of 10 Years. In his Time lived *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, two generous Robbers, who plundered the Rich, and relieved the Poor.

1199. XXVII. *John*, surnamed *Lackland*, succeeded his Brother *Richard*, in Prejudice of *Arthur* his Nephew, his elder Brother *Geoffrey's* Son, who being taken, was murdered. After which the King never prospered, and *England* was brought to the Brink of Ruin. For his preferring a Bishop to the See of *Canterbury*, against the Pope's Order, he was excommunicated; the Kingdom interdicted, and all Subjects absolved from their Alle-

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Allegiance : So that for above 6 Years the People lived like Heathens, by his Holiness's Command. Mean while, King Philip of France, surnamed *Augustus*, seized upon the *English* Possessions in France, Anno 1202. and prepared to invade England. The Barons, who hated the King, rose up in Arms against him, and called in *Lewis* the Dauphin of France, to be their King : But, upon some Disgust, he was fain to return home. King John, to extricate himself, did basely submit to the Pope, subjected the Crown of England to his Holiness, and engaged to pay him a Tribute for it of 10000 Marks a Year. Upon this Submission, the French King fell short of his Design upon England, and King John proved too hard for him. This unhappy Reign, however, is memorable for the *Magna Charta* the King granted to his Subjects, which has been ever since esteemed the Measure of the *English* Government ; wherein 'tis expressly provided, That if the King should violate any Part of it, and should refuse to rectify what he had done amiss, it should be lawful for the Barons, and the whole People of England, to distress him by all the Ways they could think on ; such as the Seizing on his Castles, Lands, and Possessions ; Provision being only made for the Safety of the Persons of the King and Queen, and of their Children. This King granted London to chuse yearly a Mayor, and in his Reign London Bridge was built of Stone. He reigned 17 Years, was poisoned by a Monk at *Swinstead Abbey* in *Lincolnsire*, and buried at *Worcester*.

1216. XXVIII. HENRY III. King John's Son succeeded his Father, and proved but a weak Prince. His exorbitant Kindness to Foreigners, and Neglect of his own Subjects, incensed the Barons against him ; who took him and his Brother *Richard* Prisoners at *Nottingham*. But the potent Earl of *Leicester* embracing his Interest, procured his Liberty. Such was this King's Lavishness, that it brought him to Want, this to Contempt. For 300000 *l.* he for ever renounced his Right to *Normandy*, and the other French Provinces. Four Mock Suns appeared in his Reign, and a Famine followed. This King reigned 56 Years, the longest of any King or Queen of England. He was buried at *Westminster*.

1272. XXIX. EDWARD I. Henry's Son, surnamed *Long Shanks*, was in the Holy Land, with *Eleanor* his Wife, when his Father died. Being returned from thence, he awed France, subdued *Wales*, and conquered *Scotland*, notwithstanding the Pope's Inhibition. He reigned 35 Years, and was interred at *Westminster*.

1307. XXX. EDWARD II. commonly called from his Birth-place *Edward* of *Caernarvon*, succeeded next to his Father *Edward* ; but proved an unfortunate Prince, hated by the Nobles, and slighted by the Commons. First debauched by *Pierce Gaveston* his Favourite, and next by the *Spencers*, Father and Son ; whose

whose intolerable Oppressions he countenanced, to the Hazard of his Crown. *Gaweston* was beheaded, and the *Spencers* were cut in pieces; the old Strugglers against Tyranny, the Barons, having taken up Arms against the King. In his Reign the *Scots* recovered their Liberty, and made *Robert Bruce* their King to maintain it; which he did so successfully, that the *English* were forced to quit their Hold in that Kingdom. And when *Edward* went in Person to reduce *Scotland* with a most gallant Army, his Forces were entirely defeated at *Banocksbourn*; and, with great Difficulty, he made his Escape from the victorious *Scots*. At last, the Barons forced him to resign his Crown to Prince *Edward* his Son, and he was soon after murdered at *Brackley* Castle, by *Mortimer's* Means, who was the Queen's Favourite. Her Name was *Isabella*, and she was Sister to *Charles IV.* of *France*. King *Edward* reigned 20 Years, and was buried at *Gloucester*.

1327. XXXI. *EDWARD III.* commonly called from his Birth-place, *Edward of Windsor*, was Son of *Edward II.* by *Isabella* his Queen, Sister to *Charles IV.* King of *France*. By the prevailing Interest of *Mortimer*, his Mother's Favourite, he made a dishonourable Peace with *Scotland*, for which *Mortimer* lost his Life not long after. But King *Edward* made a new Conquest of *Scotland*, and *Robert Bruce*, (their King) being dead, he forced the *Scots* to receive *Edward Baliol* for their King, from whom he received Homage. Notwithstanding the *Salique Law* in *France*, by which all Females are excluded from the Succession to that Crown, he pursued his Title to it with Success, in his Mother's Right, upon the Death of her Brother *Charles IV.* of *France*. *Edward*, surnamed the *Black Prince*, King *Edward's* eldest Son, got two signal Victories, one at *Cressley*, the other at *Poitiers*: In which last he took King *John* Prisoner, with *Philip* his youngest Son. The Queen on the other hand routed the *Scots* at *Newil's Cross*, near *Durham*, and took Prisoner *David Bruce* their King, who had got the better of *Baliol* by the Influence of a strong Party. Thus *England* had the Glory, at the same Time, to have two foreign Kings Prisoners, a noble Subject of Triumph! This Reign is also memorable for the Institution of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and for the Title of Duke of *Cornwall*, first conferred upon the famous *Edward the Black Prince*, and ever since continued as a Birth-right to the eldest Son of *England*. This Prince died in 1376. very much lamented; and his untimely Death hastened that of his Father, who departed this Life not long after, at *Shene* in *Surrey*, having reigned 56 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*. In this Reign lived *John Wickliff*, who strenuously opposed the Errors of the *Roman Church*; *Peter Pence* was denied to *Rome*, and the Manufacture of Cloth first brought into *England*. King *Edward* had 7 Sons and 5 Daughters, by his Heroick Queen *Philippa*,
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Daughter of *William Earl of Hainault and Holland*. His Sons were *Edward the Black Prince*; *William of Hatfield*, *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*; *Edmund of Langley Duke of York*, *William of Windsor*, and *Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester*.

1377. XXXII. **RICHARD II.** Son to *Edward the Black Prince*, who was the eldest Son of *Edward III.* inherited his Grandfather's Crown; but had neither his Wisdom, nor good Fortune. He was born at *Bordeaux* in *France*. His Mismanagements in *England* made his Reign very uneasy, and, at last, shook his Crown from off his Head. He raised a Tax of 4 d. a Head, which occasioned an Insurrection by *Wat Tyler*, who being stabb'd by *Sir William Walworth*, Lord Mayor of *London*, the Storm was laid; and a Dagger added to the City Arms. The Duke of *Gloucester's* being smothered, and the Duke of *Lancaster's* Goods unjustly seiz'd, with a Design to banish his Son, did, at last, compleat the King's Ruin. In short, he was forced to resign his Crown, and was confined in *Pontefract*, or *Pomfret* Castle in *Yorkshire*, where he was barbarously murdered. He reigned 22 Years, and was interred at *Langley*. *Chaucer*, the famous Poet, flourished in his Reign.

The Line of Lancaster, commonly called, The RED ROSE.

1399. XXXIII. **HENRY IV.** from his Birth-place in *Yorkshire*, called *Henry of Bolingbroke*, was Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, the fourth Son of *Edward III.* He came to the Crown by the Power of the Sword, but with the Consent of the People. Thus the Issue of *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, third Son to *Edward III.* who had a precedent Right, was set aside. As *Henry* got the Crown, so he kept it by the Sword; most Part of his Reign being spent in suppressing Factions, quelling the *Scots*, and reducing the *Welch*, then up in Arms under their notable Leader, *Owen Glendour*. He reigned but 13 Years, died at *London*, and was buried at *Canterbury*. In his Reign there passed an Act for burning the *Lollards*, or *Wickliffites*, who separated from the Church of *Rome*.

1412. XXXIV. **Henry V.** commonly called *Henry of Monmouth*, eldest Son of *Henry IV.* was a loose Prince in his Youth, but proved a religious and magnanimous King. First, he banished from Court all his lewd Companions; then he revived the *English* Title to the Crown of *France*, and pursued it so effectually, that with 13000 Men he defeated the *French* at *Agincourt*, above 50000 strong. In this Battle the great *Beauchamp* did Wonders. Then reigned in *France*, *Charles VI.* a weak Prince,

Prince, who was prevailed upon, by his Queen, to disinherit the *Dauphin*, and to give *Catherine* his Daughter to *Henry*. Upon which *Henry* was declared Heir to the Crown of *France*, and Regent during the King's Life, which was ratified by the States of that Kingdom; but he did not live to sit on the Throne of *France*. He reigned but 10 Years, died at *Vincennes*, a Royal Palace near *Paris*, and was buried at *Westminster*. He left no Issue but a new born Son, *Henry* his Successor, for whose Education he appointed the Cardinal of *Winchester*. The Government of *England*, till the young Prince was of Age, he left to *Humphry* Duke of *Gloucester*, and the Regency of *France* to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, both the King's Brothers.

1422. XXXV. *HENRY* VI. the only Issue of *Henry* V. succeeded next. He was born at *Windsor*, and proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, much fitter for a Cowl than a Crown. The old King of *France* dying soon after *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. was crowned at *Paris* King of *France*, Anno 1431. and Things had a good Aspect there, till the Siege of *Orleans* was raised by *Joan* the Shepherdess, after which the *English* Interest declined apace. This *Joan* being taken afterwards Prisoner by the *English*, was condemned for a Witch, and burnt alive at *Rohan* in *Normandy*. Nothing contributed more to our Loss of *France*, than our Distractions in *England*, by *Richard* Duke of *York*'s Claim to the Crown; being descended from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of *Edward* III. and elder Brother of *John* Duke of *Lancaster*: Which occasioned such Civil Wars in *England*, as made her bleed many Years; no less than 13 set Battles being fought, with various Success. Mean while, the *French* shook off the *English* Yoke, and in five Years Time recovered their Liberty, placing the *Dauphin* upon the Throne of *France*, who was then *Charles* VII. At home *England* became a Field of Blood, one Party being for the King in Possession, and the other for the House of *York*; the first distinguished by the Name of *Red Rose*, and the last by that of *White Rose*. *Henry* had a Queen of a martial and imperious Spirit, *Margaret* of *Anjou*, who to maintain him on the Throne, and secure the Succession to her Son, the young Prince *Edward*, left no Stone unturned. *Richard* was killed at the Battle of *Wakefield*, and left three Sons, viz. *Edward*, *Clarence*, and *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*. *Edward* laid his Claim to the Crown, fought *Henry*'s Forces near *Ludlow*, came off victorious, and was proclaimed King.

The Line of York, commonly called the WHITE ROSE, it being the ancient Bearing of that House.

1461. XXXVI. **E** *EDWARD IV.* eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, proved a martial Prince in War, but effeminate in Peace. Wonderful were the Changes and Revolutions of his Reign before it came to be settled; *Q. Margaret, Henry VI's Wife*, being resolved to dethrone him, or perish in the Attempt. The potent Earl of *Warwick*, commonly called the *King Maker*, being disgusted at *Edward* for under marrying himself by a Frolick to the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, Sir *John Grey's* Widow, and Sir *Richard Woodville's* Daughter, Queen *Margaret* got him over to her Interest. But, unhappily for her, that Earl lost his Life soon after at *Gladmore Fight*. The Queen, however, went on, and cut out still more Work for *Edward*. Sometimes one Party prevail'd, sometimes the other, and the Parliament was always for the strongest Side. In short, such were the Revolutions of this Reign, that *Edward* was forced to fly into *France*, *Henry* deposed, and *Edward* re-established; *Henry* being twice made a Prisoner to *Edward*, and *Edward* once to *Henry*. At length, *Tewksbury Fight* decided the Quarrel in Favour of *Edward*, in which Queen *Margaret*, and Prince *Edward* her Son, were taken Prisoners. The Prince was killed by bloody *Richard, Duke of Gloucester*; and his Father, King *Henry*, was murdered not long after in the *Tower*, by the same cruel Hand; but the Queen was ransomed. This *Richard* aiming at the Crown, got his elder Brother *Clarence* out of the Way, and procured his Death by an Impeachment of High Treason. And King *Edward* leaving two young Sons when he died, *Richard* found Means to remove these two stumbling Blocks, and clear his Way to the Throne. At last *Edward* died, having reigned 22 Years, and was buried at *Windsor*. 'Twas in his Reign the ART of PRINTING was brought into *England*; and that the King of *Spain* was presented with some *Cotswold Sheep*, from whose Breed came the finest *Spanish Wool*, to the Prejudice of *England*.

1483. XXXVII. *EDWARD V.* eldest Son of *Edward IV.* succeeded his Father, but was soon cut off, with his Brother *Richard*, by their Uncle *Richard* aforesaid, who got them smothered in their Beds; so that this young King reigned only two Months.

1483. XXXVIII. *RICHARD III.* surnamed *Crook-back*, youngest Brother to *Edward IV.* and Uncle to *Edward V.* succeeded next; having made away his Nephews, that he might reign without Competition: Which Cruelty so incensed the Duke of *Buckingham*, his Favourite, that he immediately projected

his Ruin. The Crown was offered, by his means, to *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, of the Line of *Lancaster*, then at the Court of *Bretaigne* in *France*, provided he would engage to marry *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *K. Edward IV.* whereby the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* should be united in one. Of which King *Richard* having Intelligence, he ordered the Duke to be apprehended, and forthwith to be put to Death, without any Trial. *Henry* accepting the Offer, came over with a small Force, and landed at *Milford Haven* in *Wales*, where he was soon re-inforced by the *Welch*, he being born in *Pembroke-shire*. As he advanced forward, his Army still increased, till both Armies coming in Sight, there happened, at last, a Battle at *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*. *Richard* fought valiantly, till he was killed in the Fight, and so made Way for *Henry* to the Crown of *England*.

The two Contending Families of YORK and LANCASTER united, in the Person of

1485. XXXIX. **H**ENRY VII. who succeeded next to *Richard*, upon his Victory at *Bosworth*. He was, by his Mother's Side, of the House of *Lancaster*, she being Great Grand Daughter of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth Son of *Edward III.* By his Accession to the Crown, the Prophecy of *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, came to be fulfilled, *That the British Blood should reign again in Britain.* *Henry* being born in *Pembroke Castle* in *Wales*; and by his marrying *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Edward IV.* the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* became united into one; tho' he assumed the Throne in his own Name, being crowned before his Marriage. He was a Prince of great Wisdom and Sagacity, but not without Blemish, nor his Reign free from Troubles: To which the Queen's own Sister, the Dutchess Dowager of *Burgundy*, a professed Enemy to the House of *Lancaster*, did mainly contribute, by her two Impostors, *Perkin Warbeck*, and *Lambert Simnel*, who personated *Edward V.* and *Richard* his Brother, both pretending to be still living. The End thereof proved comical in *Lambert*, and tragical in *Perkin*. The first having been crowned King in the Cathedral of *Dublin*, was afterwards taken, and made by *K. Henry* a Turnspit in his Kitchen; but *Perkin*, after great Honours done him in several Courts, as a Prince of the Blood Royal of *England*, was at last hang'd at *Tyburn*. *Edward Plantagenet*, Earl of *Warwick*, the last of his Race, was beheaded in his Reign, for attempting to make his Escape, after a long Imprisonment in the *Tower*. Two notable Rebellions, one in the *North*, managed by *John a Chamber*; and the other in the *West*, headed by the Lord *Audley*, were suppress'd by the King;

King; who to balance the Power of the Lords, found out a Way to raise the Credit of the Commons. As he grew old he grew covetous. He hoarded up the Subsidies granted him to prevent *Bretaigne* from falling to the Crown of *France*, and did nothing in the Business. To encrease his Treasures, he caused all *Penal Laws* to be strictly put in Execution; and the chief Instruments therein were *Empson* and *Dudley*, who paid dear afterwards for their Extortions. However, he was at the Charge of building that noble Chapel adjoining to the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, which is called to this Day King *Henry VII's* Chapel: In which he was buried, having lived 52 Years, and reigned 24. He died at his Royal Palace at *Richmond*, and left in ready Money 1800000 *l.* to his Successor. He had two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*. The first he wisely married to *James IV.* of *Scotland*, and *Mary* to *Lewis XII.* of *France*, contrary to the Advice of his Privy Council, who were for bestowing the Eldest upon the greater King. But he took a contrary Course, foreseeing, that if the Crown of *England* should fall to *France* by Right of Inheritance, *England* must look upon *France* as the greater Kingdom of the two. But falling to *Scotland*, as it did actually in the Person of King *James I.* *Scotland* must look upon *England* as the greater Kingdom. The 48 Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, were first established by this King.

1509. XL. HENRY VIII. born at *Greenwich* in 1491. was the only surviving Son of *Henry VII.* He reigned for some Years with great Applause, till being vitiated by Cardinal *Wolsey*, Luxury and Cruelty obscured his Virtues, and stained his former Glory. Of six Wives he had (*viz.* *Catharine* of *Spain*, *Anne* of *Bullen*, *Jane Seymour*, *Anne* of *Cleeve*, *Catharine Howard*, and *Catharine Parre*) he repudiated two, *viz.* *Catharine* of *Spain*, and *Anne* of *Cleeve*: The first as an incestuous Match, she being the Widow of *Arthur* his elder Brother. 'Tis true, he had a Dispensation from the Pope, but he questioned afterwards the Validity of it. As for *Anne* of *Cleeve*, he cast her off for some natural Defects. He also beheaded *Anne* of *Bullen* for pretended Adultery; and *Catharine Howard* for the real Fact. Thus he dispatched four Wives out of six. Upon his Divorce from *Catharine* of *Spain*, wherein he had the Advice of the greatest Men for Learning in *Europe*, he married *Anne* of *Bullen*; for which he was excommunicated by the Pope, and the Realm interdicted. But *Henry* being Proof against the Thunderbolts of *Rome*, shook off the Pope's Supremacy, and re-assum'd the ancient Power of his Predecessors, the *British* Kings, who had reigned independently from the Papal See. The Pope's Supremacy being thus disannulled, a Foundation was laid for a Reformation from the Abuses and Errors of the Church of *Rome*, to which *Thomas Cranmer* did very much

contribute, who was therefore preferred to the See of *Canterbury*. Mean while all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved, and six new Bishopricks erected, viz. at *Westminster*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Bristol*, *Chester*, and *Gloucester*, all which (except *Westminster*) have ever since continued Episcopal Sees. Before the King fell off from the Pope, he had writ a Book against *Luther*, in Defence of the *Romish* Church; for which Pope *Leo* honour'd him with the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, made since Hereditary to the Kings of *England*, by Acts of Parliament. After he shook off the Pope, he retained still, to the last, many Errors of the Church of *Rome*, and became a two-edged Sword, sparing neither the Opposers of his Supremacy, nor those who declared themselves against the Belief of *Transubstantiation*, hanging the first, and burning the last. The great Cardinal *Wolsey*, a Butcher's Son, who lived in the greatest State of any Prelate next to the Pope, fell under his Displeasure; and *Cromwel*, Earl of *Essex*, his great Favourite, was beheaded. The same Fate had Sir *Thomas Moor*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rochester*, for disowning the King's Supremacy. He happily suppress'd two Rebellions; one in *Lancashire*, the other in *Yorkshire*, besides another in *Ireland*. *Wales* was in this Reign incorporated to *England*, and *Ireland* made a Kingdom. *Henry* was also successful, both against *France* and *Scotland*, taking from the first *Teroüenne*, and other Places; and beating the last at the Battle of *Flodden Field*, in which *James IV.* (his Brother-in-law) was slain. After this, *Henry's* Friendship was earnestly sought after by *Charles V.* Emperor, and *Francis I.* King of *France*, then at War one against another. The Emperor carried it at first, who came in Person twice over into *England*. But Cardinal *Wolsey* aiming at the Papal Chair, and finding the Emperor thwarted him in his Design, got the King over, at last, to the *French* Interest. To unite *Scotland* with *England*, a Match was concluded between Prince *Edward* his Son, and *Mary* the young Queen of *Scots*; but afterwards broke off by the Power of the *Hamiltons*, influenced by the *French*: Which occasion'd a new War, both with *France* and *Scotland*; in which *Henry* took *Bologne* from the *French*, and destroy'd with Fire *Leith* and *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*. Thus reign'd *Henry* about 38 Years, a Prince at first of great Virtues, and at last of great Vices; who being grown boisterous and arbitrary, became a Terror to all his Subjects, and kept his Parliament in awe. He died *January 8, 1546*. And was interr'd in *Windfor Chapel*. All the Issue he left were his Three Successors, who all died without Issue, viz. *Edward* by *Jane Seymour*, *Mary* by *Catharine of Spain*, and *Elizabeth* by *Anne Bullen*.

1546. XLI. *EDWARD VI.* only Son of *Henry VIII.* by *Jane Seymour*, his third Wife, was about 10 Years old when he

he ascended the Throne of his Father ; but of a Pregnancy of Judgment, and such Improvement of Learning, as was much above his Years. His Reign begun with a prosperous War against the *Scots*, to whom the Duke of *Somerset* (his Uncle and Protector) gave a great Overthrow at *Musselberg*. But we lost Ground in *France*, by restoring to it *le Boulenois*. In this King's Reign (tho' but short) great Progress was made in the Reformation, by the Zeal of Archbishop *Cranmer*, and that of the Protector ; notwithstanding the strong Opposition of *Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*. This Reign is also memorable for the Discovery made by *Richard Chalinour*, of the *North-East* Passage to *Archangel* in *Muscovy*, till then unknown by Sea, and become since the great Thorough-fare of *Europe* for the *Russian* Trade : Also for the Fall of the Lord High Admiral, *Thomas Seymour*, the Lord Protector's Brother ; and not long after, of the Protector himself, by the great Power of the Duke of *Northumberland*, a Man of great Ambition ; who seeing the King in a Consumption, and contriving to settle the Crown in his Family, made first a Match with the Lord *Guilford* (his fourth Son) with the Lady *Jane Gray*, of the Royal Blood of *England* by the Mother's Side ; for she was Daughter to *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Francis* his Wife, Daughter of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, Sister to *Henry VIII.* Then he got King *Edward* to declare her his Successor by Will, to the Prejudice of his Sister ; and this Will was confirmed by the Privy-Council, and the Judges. The King lived but 16 Years, reigned but 6, and was buried at *Westminster*.

1553. XLII. *MARY I.* eldest Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by his first Wife *Catharine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, succeeded her Half-Brother *Edward*. 'Tis true, the Lady *Jane Gray*, mention'd in the former Reign, was proclaim'd Queen before her, according to King *Edward's* Will. But the Will being look'd upon as forced upon the King, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* were the first Counties that opposed the Establishment of the said Lady upon the Throne of *England*, and stood out for *Q. Mary* ; who having got the Crown, made it her Business to explode the Reformation, and to restore Popery with a Vengeance ; which she compassed in the Space of 18 Months, but with so much Cruelty, that the Kingdom blazed every where with Human Sacrifices. Four Bishops, and at last Archbishop *Cranmer*, ended their Lives in those Popish Flames. The two Popish Bishops committed in the late Reign, viz. *Gardiner*, now the Queen's Favourite, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*, Men of a revengeful Spirit, and cruelly imbibbered against Protestantism, were the great Promoters of those extreme Violences. Upon a Civil Account, the Lady *Jane*

Gray, the Duke of *Northumberland* her Father-in-Law, the Duke of *Suffolk* her own Father, the Lord *Guilford* her Husband, and his Brother the Lord *Thomas Gray*, lost their Lives upon the Scaffold. The Lady *Jane Gray*, then about seventeen Years of Age, was beheaded in the *Tower*, two Hours after her Husband, and died a standing Monument in History, of Piety, Constancy, Wisdom, Wit and Learning, above her Age, and beyond her Sex. She fell a Sacrifice to her Friends Ambition, by whose Prevalency she assumed the Crown with Tears. But the Lady *Elizabeth*, called by the Popish Party, *The Hope of Hereticks*, remained still a Stumbling-block. She was committed, under a slight Pretence of Treason; and suffer'd above a Twelvemonth's Confinement, before her Innocence could procure her Liberty. At last, Queen *Mary*, being near forty Years of Age, married to King *Philip* of *Spain*; and this Marriage occasion'd an Insurrection, headed by Sir *Francis Wyat*, but it proved unsuccessful. 'Twas in this Reign we lost *Calais* in *France*, after it had been in our Possession above 200 Years. The Queen died upon it, and with her Life expired a Reign, begun, continued, and ended, in Blood; Happy in nothing but the Shortness of it. She was buried at *Westminster*.

1558. XLIII. ELIZABETH, Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by *Anne of Bullen*, his second Wife, born at *Greenwich*, succeeded next to Queen *Mary*, her half Sister. She proved an excellent Queen, the Glory of her Sex, and Admiration of the Age she lived in. She restored the Reformation, and brought it to that Perfection, in which it has continued ever since in the Church of *England*: For which she was excommunicated by the Pope, and her Subjects absolved from their Allegiance; which occasion'd Plot upon Plot, and Rebellion upon Rebellion. The *Roman* Party was powerful in her Time, and strove hard to cut her off by Treachery, or dethrone her by Force: But it pleased God to preserve her, during the whole Course of her Reign, from all her Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. Memorable is the Year 1588, for the *Spanish* Invasion, attempted by King *Philip* with his *Invincible Armada*, but disappointed by God's Providence: Whereupon, Queen *Elizabeth* pursuing her Blow, carried on the War with *Spain* so successfully, both in *Europe* and *America*, that the *English* became every where a Terror to the *Spaniards*, and the very Names of our Chief Commanders, *Howard*, *Essex*, *Norris*, *Drake*, and *Raleigh*, struck an Awe upon them. These *English* Worthies took and burnt several Places in *Spain*, particularly *Cadiz* and the *Groyn*, intercepted their Plate Fleets, and brought that proud Monarchy so low, that it could never recover it self from that Time to this. In *Ireland* this great Queen quelled two Rebellions, one headed by *O Neal*, and the other by *Tir-Owen*. The new-
sprung

sprung States of *Holland*, she cherish'd and protected, as she did the Protestants of *France*. The whole Ocean she commanded, which spread her Fame all over the World, and made it respected in all Parts. Unhappily, but with much Reluctancy, she consented to the Death of *Mary Queen of Scots*, charged with High-Treason in *England*; where she was fled for Shelter, from a potent Faction in *Scotland*. The Queen did also very much lament the Death of the Earl of *Essex*, whose Fall was occasion'd more by her Favour, than his Crimes. She lived but two Years after, and died a Maiden (but an Heroick Queen) aged 69, and having reigned 44 Years. *Westminster-Abbey* is the Place of her Sepulture. 'Twas in her Reign the Inquisition of *England* was set up, I mean the *Star-Chamber*, and the *High-Commission Court*; which grew so very grievous, and the Judges thereof so Arbitrary, that they were both suppress'd in the Reign of King *Charles I.*

C H A P. XXVIII.

Of the Monarchs of Great-Britain, from King
JAMES I. to our present King GEORGE.

THE UNION of *England* and *Scotland* immediately after
the Decease of *Queen Elizabeth*, happen'd in the Person of

I. JAMES I. the first King of *Great-Britain*, and the sixth
of that Name in *Scotland*, who succeeded *Queen Elizabeth* in *England*, as next Heir to the Crown, being descended from *Margaret*, eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* He was Son of *Mary Queen of Scots*, beheaded in the late Reign; and she was Daughter to *James V.* of *Scotland*, Son of *James IV.* by the foresaid *Margaret*. His Father was the Lord *Darnley*, eldest Son of *Matthew Earl of Lenox*, descended from *Robert Stuart*, the next Successor to *David Bruce* King of *Scots*. Upon his Succession to the Crown of *England*, he quitted the lesser Kingdom for the greater, and made *London* the Royal Seat of his three Kingdoms. But, before he left *Scotland*, he narrowly escap'd a Conspiracy, manag'd against him by the Earl of *Gowry*, and his Brothers; and soon after his Arrival here, he was wonderfully deliver'd from the Gunpowder-Treason, hatch'd by the Popish Party; both Church and State being to be destroy'd at once, by blowing up the King and Parliament: The Memory whereof hitherto has been religiously and solemnly kept on the Fifth of *November*. In this Reign was held a Conference at *Hampton-Court*, upon a Petition of the Dissenters for a farther Reformation; but it came to nothing. A Peace was made with *Spain*, and the King quitted, for a Sum of Money, the Cautionary-Towns we had in *Holland*, viz, the *Brill*, *Flushing*, and others. Amongst some memorable Things of this
Reign,

1602.

Reign, I reckon the two Royal Visits his Majesty received from *Christiern IV.* King of *Denmark*, whose Sister *Anne* was King *James's* Royal Consort; which Frankness, unusual with Crown'd Heads, the King acknowledg'd with all Sense of Gratitude: The Creation of a new Sort of Knights, called *Baronets*, next to a Baron, and made Hereditary: The Fall of the Lord *Bacon*, a Man of wonderful Parts, who from the great Station of Lord High Chancellor was reduced to a Degree of Poverty, little short of Beggary: And that of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, a great Man in the late Reign; who by the Prevalency of *Gundamore* the *Spanish* Ambassador, then in great Favour at Court, lost his Head upon a Scaffold. The King's Issue by Queen *Anne*, was *Henry*, his eldest Son, the Peoples Darling, who died in his Father's Life-time, very much lamented; *Charles* his next Successor; *Elizabeth*, married to the unfortunate *Frederick*, Elector-Palatine of the *Rhine*, *Mary* and *Sophia*, who died young. *Frederick* being chosen King of *Bohemia*, and crown'd with his Wife at *Prague*, had a Competitor, *Ferdinand* the Emperor. King *James*, less concern'd than he ought to have been for his Daughter, could not be prevail'd upon to engage in the Quarrel; and for want of his Help, not only *Bohemia*, but the Electorate was lost to the Emperor. Thus his Daughter's Family was ruin'd, and a Protestant Kingdom added to the Popish Party, by the unaccountable Neglect of King *James*; which might have been prevented by natural Affection, and a proportionable Zeal for the Protestant Religion. The Truth is, King *James* was too much a Scholar, and too little a Soldier; and his Motto, *Beati Pacisci*, was the most of any suitable to his Temper; for he talked much of Religion, but never cared to draw Sword in its Quarrel. Tho' he was born and bred in Presbytery, according to the Reformation of the Kirk of *Scotland*, yet he took so great a Fancy to the Episcopal Government of the Church, as a great Support to the Crown, that he often used this Saying, *No Bishop, no King*. The Office of *Master of the Ceremonies*, for the Reception and Entertainment of foreign Princes and Ambassadors, was first Establish'd by this King: Who having Reigned 23 Years, died at *Theobalds*, his Royal Palace in *Hertfordshire*, aged Fifty-nine Years, and was buried in *Henry VII's* Chapel. Thus ended a peaceable, but inglorious; a plentiful, but luxurious Reign; to make way for one both turbulent, and tragical.

1625. II. CHARLES I. the only surviving Son of King *James*, succeeded next. He was born at *Dumferling* in *Scotland*, Nov. 10. 1600. and Crown'd at *Westminster*, Feb. 2. 1625. But his Crown proved a Crown of Thorns, and his Reign ended in Blood. He had a bigotted Queen, *Henrietta*, Daughter to King *Henry IV.* of *France*, who push'd on very hard to bring in Popery and Arbitrary Power; and he had a Ministry ready moulded for it. His wonderful Uxoriousness made him comply with the Queen in many Things that were not agreeable to the Laws of the

the Kingdom ; and he would sooner give Ear to his Ministers, than follow the Advice of his Parliament. His unbounded Favour to the Duke of *Buckingham*, a Man obnoxious to the State, increased the Disgust of the People. After the fruitless Attempts of three several Parliaments against the Life of that Duke, the King chose rather to part with them, than with so great a Favourite, who was afterwards assassinated by *Felton*. In short, the Nation was, for the Space of Twelve Years without a Parliament ; and the King ventur'd, against Law, to raise Ship-Money by his own Authority, which put the whole Nation into a Ferment. The cruel Massacre in *Ireland* of 200000 *English*, which the King was falsely charged with, by his Enemies, was a great Aggravation. The *Scots*, on their side, enter'd into a Covenant against Episcopacy, which he forced upon them. This drew on a Remonstrance from the Dissenters in *England*, and which occasioned the Long Parliament, convened by the King, for the Redressing of Grievances. The Houses proceeded in that Affair in a regular and parliamentary Way, 'till some ill Men blowing the Coals, Things grew to that excessive Heat, which set the Nation in a Flame. The King was obliged to part with his two grand Ministers, Archbishop *Laud*, and the Earl of *Stratford*, Men without Moderation, who lost their Heads upon a Scaffold. At last the Sword was drawn, several Battles fought ; but the King fell at last into the Hands of the worst of Enemies ; who, to take away his Life by Methods of pretended Justice, erected a *Judicial Court*, by which he was sentenc'd to Death, as the Occasion, Author, and Contriver of the late intestine War ; and the Sentence was executed upon him before *Whitehall Gate*, Jan. 30. 1648. by severing his Head from his Body ; which was done in the Name of the whole People of *England* ; when the better Part look'd upon it with Horror and Indignation. For, supposing the King had unhing'd the Government, the most they could do with some shadow of Reason or Justice, was, to declare the Government dissolv'd, and in a State of Anarchy. In which State all are Equal, and none can pretend to have a legal Power over another ; therefore they could pretend none over the King. And, to resettle the Government, the whole People of *England* should have had a Hand in it ; whereas it was done by a Cabal, and an Army which aw'd the Nation. The King was privately bury'd in *Windsor Chapel*, leaving three Sons, and three Daughters, viz. *Charles* his next Successor, *James* Duke of *York*, and *Henry* Duke of *Gloucester*. The Daughters, *Mary*, who married *William* Prince of *Orange* (Father to King *William III.*) *Elizabeth*, who died a Prisoner in the *Isle of Wight*, soon after her Father's Death ; and *Henrietta*, married to the late Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to *Lewis XIVth* of *France*.

III. CHARLES II. eldest Son of *Charles I.* succeeded his Father, but was kept from the Crown the Space of Twelve Years, before the *Restoration*. During which Time *England* was reduced

1648;

to

to a Commonwealth, but moulded into various Shapes, 'till at last *Oliver Cromwel* assuming the Government, under the Title of Lord PROTECTOR, kept *England* in Awe, curbed *Scotland*, reduced *Ireland*, beat the *Hollanders*, got *Dunkirk* and *Jamaica* from *Spain*, and became a Terror to *Europe* in general. King *Charles* yielding to some Conditions impos'd upon him by the Kirk of *Scotland*, was receiv'd by the *Scots*; and being Crown'd at *Scoon*, they sent an Army with him into *England*, to possess himself of it: But being entirely defeated at *Worcester*, and the King hardly escaping, he was fain to wander about in a Disguise, for the Space of six Weeks, 'till at last he made his Escape into *France*. From whence he was forced to fly into the *Spanish* Dominions, upon a League concluded by *Cromwel* with *France* against *Spain*. Several Attempts were made in the mean while, by the Loyal Party, but none that could take Effect: Nor was there any Hopes of a Restoration 'till *Cromwel*'s Death, which happen'd on the 3d of *September*, 1658. and gave Life to the Loyal Party, tho' he left two Sons, *Richard*, who succeeded him in the Protectorship, and *Henry* in the Government of *Ireland*. But *Richard* was soon turn'd out by the Army, as being lukewarm in the Cause; and the *Rump-Parliament* restor'd, under the Name of the *Junto*, consisting only of such Members as were entirely devoted to the Cause, the rest having been secluded. This *Junto* was soon after dissolv'd, to make Way for a new Model of Government, call'd the Committee of Safety, and consisting of 23 Members. During these Transactions, General *Monk*, who had an Army in *Scotland* to keep it in Awe, quitted that Kingdom, and with his Forces came up to *London*, where a new Scene was open'd in Favour of the exil'd King. He presently forc'd open the Gates of the City, and took Possession of it. This done, he caused the *Junto* to meet again, and made Way for the secluded Members to sit with them. In short, they came to this Resolve, that a free Parliament should be called, to sit the 20th of *April*, 1660. and having appointed a Council of State to govern till the Sitting of the Parliament, they broke up. The Parliament being met at the Day appointed, voted the Return of King *Charles*, as lawful Heir to the Crown. And he was accordingly proclaim'd at *London*, *May*. 8. where he made a most magnificent Entrance the 29th, being his Birth-Day; and on the 23d of *April* following (*St. George's Day*) was crown'd at *Westminster*, with greater State and Solemnity, than any King before or after him. So universal was the Joy of his Subjects upon the Restoration of the Crown to the lawful Heir. Thus the Laws of *England* were revived, the Church re-establish'd, and all Things restor'd to their proper Channel. The next Year the King married *Catharine*, Infanta of *Portugal*, whose Barrienness made *England* very uneasy. The Queen Mother came over from *France*, but returned thither, and died few Years after. Prince *Henry*, Duke of *Gloucester* (a hopeful Prince, and the People's Darling) died soon after the Restoration. But the Duke of *York*, his Brother,

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had but too great a Share in the *Government*, during the Reign of King *Charles*. The standing Army was disbanded, but General *Monk* had both Honour and Riches heap'd upon him. He was created Duke of *Albemarle*, and buried like a Prince after his Death. Several of the late King's Judges were brought to their Trial as Traytors, condemned, and executed; who died without any Sense of their Crime. As for the King, he proved a Prince of a most excellent Temper, affable, and easy of Access, of acute and excellent Parts, of great Insight into Men and Manners, and generally beloved by all Parties, for his innate Clemency. The fittest Prince in the World for the *English* Government, had not his over Indulgence to Ease and Pleasure made him averse to Business. *Mars* had reigned long enough in the late Reign, to make Way for *Venus*; and King *Charles*, who had been so great a Sufferer in his Exile, was willing to make himself amends in his Reign, with the Pleasures of Love. To enjoy them quietly, he indulg'd all Parties, and secur'd himself at Home, however Things went Abroad. *Henry VIII.* had the Art to keep his Subjects in Awe, but *Charles II.* had that of getting their Hearts. He was, said a great Statesman, *well qualify'd to Reign, but could not bear the Fatigue of it; and his Brother, the Duke of York, was indefatigable, but wanted Capacity.* Whenever King *Charles* persecuted the *Dissenters*, he did it to be quiet: for he could have no Rest from the hot Party of the Church, till he put the *Penals Laws* in Execution. And yet he ventur'd once to put out a Declaration for *Liberty of Conscience*, but it was quash'd by the ensuing Parliament. His Voluptuousness prov'd fatal to the Nation; for his Subjects following his Example, sunk to such a Degree of Softness and Effeminacy, as if the Business of this Reign had been only to breed Heroes for Ladies, and to melt Mens Courage for Voluptuousness. Another mischievous Thing, for which all *Europe* has smarted sufficiently, was his striking too far into the *French* Interest, and laying the Foundation of their Grandeur; when he had the greatest Opportunity, upon his Restoration, of making *England* formidable to *France*, and indeed to all *Europe*; this Nation swarming with old Soldiers, flush'd by the Civil Wars. But *France* prevail'd with her Gold and Promises, offering her Assistance against all such as should envy his Happiness, or disturb his Government. Amongst other memorable Things of his Reign, we may reckon his parting with *Dunkirk* to *France*, for a Sum much short of the Worth of it, and his blowing up *Tangier* in the *Streights*, after vast Sums had been expended for the Improvement and Keeping of so important a Place. The vast Subsidies he received from his Long Parliament, which were strangely misapply'd; his shutting up the *Exchequer*, after it was filled with Loans, to the Ruin of several Families; the two *Dutch* Wars, which ended with no great Advantage on either side, but served so far the *French* Interest, as to teach them the Art of Naval War, and gave them the Satisfaction to see the two most po-

tent Protestant States weaken one another ; the dreadful *Plague* this Nation was visited with five Years after the *Restoration*, when we were engaged in the first War with the *Dutch* ; the Burning of *London*, which happen'd *Sept. 2. 1666.* and the Popish Plot, that startled the Nation, and for which many suffer'd Death, are remarkable Events in this Reign. The Duke of *York* then strongly (and not without Ground) suspected of Popery, was forc'd, by the King's Command, to withdraw, first into *Flanders*, and next into *Scotland* : Till this Plot growing out of Date, another broke out, call'd the *Presbyterian Plot* ; which smother'd the former, and reviv'd the Popish Faction. Then the Duke of *York*, whom the House of Commons had voted incapable of inheriting the Crown, became more Powerful than ever ; and so disposed Things for his Succession to the Crown, that when his Brother died, he should have nothing to do but ascend the Throne. And no sooner were all Things ready for this fatal Change, but the King was seiz'd with an Apoplectick Fit, which in few Days put a Period to his Life and Reign. He died, *Feb. 6. 1684.* in the 55th Year of his Age, and eight Days after was privately bury'd at *Westminster*. Tho' King *Charles* was a Prince of an amorous Disposition, and did not much concern himself in religious Affairs ; yet his meek Temper to all Men took so much with his Protestant Subjects, that he died universally lamented ; and only those whose Interests and Hearts were wrapt up in the Duke of *York*, rejoic'd at it. He had no lawful Issue, but he left a great many Sons, whom he owned. The first were the Duke of *Monmouth*, his Favourite ; and *Don Carlos*, Earl of *Plymouth*, who died at *Tangier*. Those two were the first Fruits of his Amours, before his *Restoration*. After which he had three Sons by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*, viz. the Dukes of *Southampton*, *Grafton*, and *Northumberland*. By *Nell Gwyn*, two Sons, of which one died young, and the other was Duke of *St. Albans*. And by the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, he had the Duke of *Richmond*.

1684. IV. *JAMES II.* succeeded his Brother *Charles*, and proved an unfortunate Prince. As soon as he came to the Crown, he convinc'd the World of his Zeal for the *Romish* Cause. However, by his first Declaration, he promised great Matters to his Subjects, particularly to the Church of *England*, which had struggled so hard in the late Reign (especially in the House of Peers) to secure his Succession. But when he found the Church bent against Popery and Slavery, then he withdrew his Favour from her, and courted the Dissenting Party, by granting them a Liberty of Conscience, contrary to Law. 'Tis true, the Dissenters, fearing a Snake in the Grass, did not much depend upon it ; and what Addresses were presented to the King, were signed but by few of them. The King having had the Fortune to suppress the Insurrection of *Argyll* in *Scotland*, and that of *Monmouth* in *England* (who were both beheaded) and having a brave Army

Army on Foot, he presently broke loose upon the Laws, and made his Will the Measure of his Government. To do it with the better Gloſs, he ſet up a diſpenſing Power, by Virtue whereof he might ſuperſede any Law, and Roman Catholicks were admitted into publick Offices, without taking the Legal Oaths requir'd. The Rights of the Universities he invaded, and made *Magdalen College*, at *Oxford*, a Prey to his Violence. No leſs than ſeven Biſhops were ſent as Criminals to the *Tower*, and brought to their Trial, for reſuſing an illegal Compliance to his Will. But they were acquitted by Law. The Kingdom ſwarmed with Popiſts from all Parts, Popiſh Schools, Chapels, and Monaſteries were ſet up againſt Law. Father *Petre*, a Jeſuit, beſides ſeveral Popiſh Lords, ſat in the Privy Council, and ſome Popiſh Judges on the Bench. A ſolemn Embaſſy was diſpatch'd to the Court of *Rome*, and a Nuncio ſent from thence hither; who made a ſolemn Entrance, in Deſiance of our Laws: In ſhort, upon theſe barefac'd Practices, it was high time for the Proteſtant Party to check the growing Power of the *Roman* Catholicks, and to requeſt the Prince of *Orange* to vindicate his Conſort the Princeſs's Right, and that of theſe three Nations. The Prince being come over with a Land Army, revived the Hopes of all good Proteſtants, and ſunk thoſe of the Popiſts. King *James* had a gallant Army, of about 30000 Men, which by his Orders marched to *Salisbury-Plain*, as ſoon as he heard of the Prince's Landing at *Torbay*. But finding the Nation in general declared for the Prince, and that part of his Forces went over to his Highneſs, he did not think it convenient to ſtand a Battle. Mean while the Prince marched up to him, and the King upon his Approach returned to *London*. This made his Army break up, and march off in great Confuſion, ſome one Way, ſome another. Dec. 10. 1688. he ſent away his Queen into *France*, with the (pretended) Prince of *Wales*; and on the 11th late at Night, he withdrew himſelf from *Whitehall*, ſteering his Courſe the ſame Way. At *Faversham*, in *Kent*, he happen'd to be ſtopp'd by ſome ſturdy Fellows, then Jeſuit-hunting. But being known by ſome Gentlemen, who got him out of their Hands, he was prevailed upon to return to *Whitehall*, which he did on the 16th. The next Day he went off again, and a few Days after got over into *France*, where his Queen was already landed. Mean while the Prince came up to *St. James's Palace*, where he kept his Court. And ſome time after, he had both the Civil and Military Power lodged in him by the Convention of the States; which being met, Jan. 22. at *Weſtminſter*, voted the Abdication of King *James*, and the Throne to be vacant. The King, in the mean Time, took Sanctuary in the *French* Court, with his Queen, and the (pretended) Prince of *Wales*. He lived there above 12 Years, and died at *St. Germain en Laye*, his uſual Place of Reſidence, *Septemb. 5. 1701.* Thus ended

ended the Life of King *James* in Obscurity, under the unhappy Loss of three Crowns. His first Wife, when Duke of *York*, was *Anne*, eldest Daughter to *Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, upon the Restoration of the Royal Family; by whom he had Issue our late Queens *MARY* and *ANNE*. By his second Wife, *Mary*, an Italian Princess, he had several, but short-liv'd Children, except the Princess who was born, and died in *France*, at Years of Maturity.

1688.

V. *WILLIAM III.* and *MARY II.* Prince and Princess of *Orange*, succeeded King *James* her Father, upon the Vote of the Convention, That King *James* had Abdicated the Government, and that the Throne was vacant: After which the Convention voted an Offer of the Crown to the Prince of *Orange*; and to demonstrate farther their Gratitude and Generosity, together with the great Value they had for the Princess of *Orange*, notwithstanding the Male-Administration of her unhappy Father, they raised her jointly with the Prince to the Degree of a Sovereign; the publick Acts to run in the Name of both, but the executive Power to be solely in the King: so that the Prince and Princess were equal in Dignity, but not in Authority. The Princess, upon this, set out from *Holland*, and arriv'd at *Whitehall*, Feb. 12th. The next Day, being the 13th, the Crown was offer'd to their Highnesses, in the Name of both Houses: Which being accepted, they were solemnly proclaim'd on that Day, and upon the 11th of *April* following, crown'd with great Pomp and Magnificence. The Settlement of the Crown was thus; To be enjoy'd by them during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them, and after their Deceases, to be to the Heirs of the Princess; and for Default of such Issue, to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body; and for Default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of *Orange*. In *Scotland* the same Course was taken for settling the Government there. And to prevent all Divisions from any pretended Title to the Crown, and to preserve a Certainty in the Succession thereof, this Settlement was confirm'd by an Act of Parliament, which passed Decemb. 16th, 1689. with this excellent Proviso, That all and every Person reconciled to, or holding Communion with the Church of *Rome*, or professing the Popish Religion, or that shall marry a Papist, shall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to enjoy the Crown of *England* and *Ireland*, or any Part of the same; That in such a Case the People shall be absolved of their Allegiance; and the Crown shall descend to the next Person being Protestant, that should have inherited the same, in case the said Person or Persons so reconciled, &c. as aforesaid, were naturally dead. By which Act, farther confirmed and asserted by the Act of Recognition, passed in the next Session of Parliament, the Crown is, by Law, for ever insured into Protestant Hands, and all Pretence of Popish Succession nulled and invalidated. Mean while the Parliament voted a War against *France*, which was carried on with various Success

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on both Sides, the *French* King being at that Time in his flourishing Condition. *Ireland* was then up in Arms for King *James*, powerfully assisted by *France*, both with Men and Money, to secure that Kingdom for him, and make Way by it for his Restoration here, but all to little Purpose. Two Campaigns made an entire Conquest of that Kingdom, the first famous for King *William's* signal Victory at the *Boyne*, in which fell that great General, the Duke of *Schomberg*; the other for the *English* Victory at *Aghrim*, under the principal Conduct of Lieutenant General *Ginckle*; the Consequence of which was the Taking of *Limerick*, and the total Reduction of *Ireland*. Immediately after the Battle at the *Boyne*, King *James* (who saw it only at a Distance) not thinking himself safe in *Ireland*, went back again into *France*. The taking of *Cork* and *Kingsale*, by the Earl of *Marlborough*; the wonderful Resistance of *London-Derry*, and the great Vigour and Courage of the *Inniskilling* Men, in the North of *Ireland*, deserve to be recorded. *Scotland* had also a Party for King *James*, which appear'd in open Arms, under the Command of Viscount *Dundee*; while the Castle of *Edinburgh* held out for the said King, under the Duke of *Gordon*. But *Dundee* being slain in Fight, *August*, 1689. and his Forces routed, the Duke of *Gordon* soon after surrender'd the Castle to the Government. In *England* King *William* had the most malignant Party to keep under; some plotting against his Life, others betraying his Counsels, all of them endeavouring to work the Nation into a perpetual Disgust. In short, he struggled with such Difficulties, that he scarce knew whom to trust; betray'd by his Friends, undermin'd by his Enemies, insomuch that his Crown prov'd but a *Crown of Thorns*. Whilst some that were in Places of Trust heap'd up Riches, and made a Prey of their Country, the People groan'd under the Burden of Taxes, want of Trade, great Losses at Sea, and dearth of Provisions. But nothing was more like to distract us at once, under those Calamities, than the Abuse of our hammer'd Coin, (the great Cash of the Nation) most part of which was clip'd to half the Value; and the Mismanagement of the publick Monies, a good Part whereof went into private Purses. All Engines were at work to cause a Civil War at home, while we could hardly struggle with our War against *France*: For the prosecuting whereof, King *William* cross'd the Sea twice a Year, going early in the Spring to the *Low Countries*, and coming home when the Campaign was ended. In his Absence, the Regency was left to the Queen. During this bloody War of 9 Years Continuance, several great Battles were fought, particularly at *Flerus*, *Stienkirk*, and *Landen*, in which the *French* got the Advantage by their Superiority, but their Victories cost them excessive dear. The two Sieges of *Namur* are also very remarkable, the first successful to the *French*, the last to the Allies, who carried it with the utmost Bravery,

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from an Army *within*, commanded by Mareſchal *Boufflers*; and in the Sight of a *French* Army *without*, conſiſting of 100000 Men, under the Command of Mareſchal *Villeroy*. At Sea we had two general Fights, both in the Channel. In the firſt the *French* came off victorious, and kept the Sea, but made no Advantage of it. In the laſt, fought at the *Hogue*, we got an entire Victory, deſtroy'd about one third Part of their Fleet, and the beſt of their Ships, while the reſt made their Eſcape: From which Time the *French* Royal Fleet never durſt appear before the *Engliſh* in this Reign, ſo that King *William's* Fleet ſailed triumphantly ever-aſter both over the Ocean and the *Mediterranean*. But I cannot, without a grieved Heart, call to mind our Attempt upon *Breſt*; to baſtle which, *France* had a timely Warning from her Friends in *England*. Queen *Mary's* Death, which happen'd Dec. 28. 1694. was no ſmall Addition to the Grief both of King and People: A Princeſs admir'd all over *Europe*, for her Perfections both of Body and Mind. Her Funeral was perform'd with great Pomp and Solemnity, a ſtately *Mauſoleum* being erected and kept up a long time in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, (the Place of her Sepulture) as a Monument of the great Love and Reſpect his Maſteſty had for a Princeſs who was the Glory of her Sex, and whoſe Virtues will ſhine in After-ages. The War with *France* went on ſtill, till at laſt all Parties grew weary of it, and *France* her ſelf fought for Peace; not (I confeſs) in a precarious Manner, but under the lofty Notion of giving Peace to *Europe*. *Ryſwick*, near the *Hague*, was the Place appointed for the Treaty in 1697. and it was concluded in *September* that Year, by which *France* gave up moſt Part of her Conqueſts. To ſecure this Peace, and prevent a new Breach upon Account of the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Spain*, whoſe King was in a dying Condition, and without Iſſue, King *William* made a *Partition Treaty* with the *French* King: Who being tied thereby, to be contented with ſome Limbs of that Monarchy, and to leave the Main to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, broke all thoſe Articles upon the Death of the King of *Spain*. The Pretence was a *Will* made by that King in behalf of the Duke of *Anjou*, one of the *French* King's Grandſons. To make which good, he ſent his Grandſon into *Spain*, with an Army ready on the Borders to awe the *Spaniards*, if they offer'd to decline this new King put upon them. Preſently after, with the Concurrence of the then Elector of *Bavaria*, Governor of the *Spaniſh* Netherlands, he ſeiz'd upon them, and by this means aw'd the *Hollanders* into a Recognition of the new King. He alſo took upon him to direct the Council of *Spain*, and nothing muſt be done there contrary to his Advice. July 29, 1700. *William* Duke of *Glouceſter*, the only ſurviving Iſſue of Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, departed this Life at *Windſor*, in the 12th Year of his Age. His Maſteſty, upon his Return, thought it very proper to put his Parliament upon conſidering what farther effectual Means might be uſed for ſecuring

curing the Succession in the *Protestant* Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of all *Pretenders*, and their open and secret *Abettors*. Accordingly, the Parliament passed a *Bill for the farther Limitation of the Crown*, &c. and with the Royal Assent it was enacted, That after King William and the Princess Anne of Denmark, both dying without Issue, the Crown should fall next in Succession in the *Protestant* Line to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutches-Dowager of Hanover, Daughter of the Princess Elizabeth, late Queen of Bohemia, Daughter of King James I. and after her Decease, to the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants. Thus King William, like a true Hero, not only rescued these Kingdoms from *Papish* Slavery, but provided as much as possible for their future Security. Sept. 5. 1701. King James died at St. Germain. Upon whose Decease the French King provok'd these Kingdoms in the highest Manner, and drew upon himself an universal Resentment and Indignation, by presuming to proclaim the (pretended) Prince of Wales, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, after he had own'd King William, by the Treaty of *Reswick*, as King of Great-Britain, and Ireland. This false Step provok'd King William in the highest Degree, and indeed the whole Nation, it being the greatest Indignity he could offer to him, and his good Subjects. In short, all Things concurr'd for a new Breach with France, towards which the Parliament voted great Subsidies, and the King in the mean while made great Alliances against France. But when the Time for Action drew near, it pleas'd God to take this Royal Hero to himself, March 8. 1702. after a Reign of 13 Years and some Weeks. He died at Kensington Palace, and his Body was bury'd at Westminster. He was the only Issue of William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, and the Lady Mary, eldest Daughter of King Charles I. He was born at the Hague, Nov. 4. 1650. ten Days after his Father's Death, and two Months before his Time, which made him weak and infirm. Queen Mary was his Cousin German, whom he married, Nov. 4. 1677. but had no Issue by her. Thus died a Prince, who, like a true Nassau, made it his Business to secure Liberty and Property, and rescue Europe from the encroaching Power of France. To save Holland, his native Country, he went through Fire and Sword, and recover'd at last her Liberty. To save us here, he expos'd his Life by Sea and Land. By this Means England and Holland became united into one Interest, which France always endeavour'd to divide, and this Union may be look'd upon as a sufficient Barrier against all Pretenders to universal Monarchy. He revived the martial Spirit of the British Nation, shook the Foundation of the French King's Greatness, and left the Demolition of it to Queen Anne.

VI. ANNE, Queen Mary's only Sister, and second Daughter to King James II. succeeded King William; whose Death was a great Joy to France, and as great a Trouble to England, and

1701

her Allies. But the Queen check'd the first immediately, and banish'd the Fears of the last. The very Day of her Accession to the Crown, She made a gracious Declaration to Her Privy Council; in which Her Majesty express'd Her deep Sense of the unspeakable Loss of the King, and the great Burden it brought upon Her self, and declar'd her own Opinion of carrying on all the Preparations to oppose the great Power of *France*, and losing no Time in assuring Her Allies, that nothing should be wanting on Her Part for the Support of the Common Cause. The Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which She made three Days after, was to the same Purpose. April 23d following, She was crown'd with the usual Solemnity, and the 4th of May next, the War was proclaim'd at *London*, *Vienna*, and the *Hague*, against *France* and *Spain*. Some Time after, the same was done by the Empire, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the King of *Portugal*, who came into the Grand Alliance. From the Empire I except the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Elector of *Cologne* his Brother, both Uncles to the Duke of *Anjou*, the Usurper of *Spain*; who declar'd themselves for *France* and *Spain*, and lost themselves by it. What has pass'd since, is worthy our Admiration, and almost incredible. The rapid Conquest of the *Spanish* *Guelderland*, the Electorate of *Cologne*, and Bishoprick of *Liege*: The prodigious Victory over the *French* and *Bavarians*, totally routed at *Blenheim* on the *Danube*, after their Lines were forc'd at *Schellenberg*, by the great Conduct and Bravery of the Duke of *Marlborough*; the Re-taking the strong Fortrefs of *Landau* from the *French*, and conquering from the Duke of *Bavaria* (an unfortunate Friend to *France*) all his Estates in *Germany*: The forcing the *French* and *Bavarians* out of their Lines in *Brabant*, which was thought impracticable: The Battle of *Ramelles*, so fatal to *France*, and glorious to *England*, attended by an extraordinary Desertion of the *French* and *Spanish* Troops, and the Surrender of *Brabant*, and most part of *Flanders*, to their lawful Sovereign: The Victory at *Oudenarde*; the Taking of *Lisle* and *Tournay*; the Defeating of the *French* Army at *Blarney*, and the Conquest of *Mons*; are such Events, as will render her Majesty's Reign famous to all succeeding Ages. If we turn our Eyes on the Side of *Spain*, how bold and successful was our Attempt at *Vigo*, where we took and destroy'd the whole *Plate-Fleet*, Men of War and others, in all 38 Sail, of which not one of them escaped? What can be greater than our taking *Gibraltar* in a trice, by a handful of Men, and keeping the same afterwards against a whole Army of *French* and *Spaniards*, who attempting to recover it, were at last forced to quit their Enterprize? The same Fate the *French* had before *Barcelona*, which being taken by the *English* and *Dutch* (in which the Earl of *Peterborough* gave signal Proofs of his great Courage and Conduct) was soon after besieg'd by King *Philip* at the Head of a great Army,

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Army, and after a sharp Siege, he and his Troops forced to an inglorious Retreat into *France*: Upon which all *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, *Valencia*, and other Parts of *Spain*, submitted to *Charles III.* under the Influence of her Majesty's Arms. In *Italy*, who could have expected such a dismal Turn in the Affairs of *France*, as happen'd in the Year 1707. by the powerful Influence of *England*? A numerous Army of *French* and *Spaniards* dash'd in pieces against the Walls of *Turin*, by those two great Heroes, the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene* his Cousin. The Duke of *Savoy*, then stripp'd of all his Dominions by the Power of *France*, forc'd to quit his Capital City, hunted from Place to Place by his Enemies, now beating the *French*, much superior in Number, forcing them out of their Intrenchments, and driving them before him from the very Gates of *Turin* into *Dauphine*, leaving behind them all their Artillery, Ammunition, Cash, Baggage, &c. with the loss of 20000 Men at least, from the Beginning of the Siege of *Turin*. Thus *Piemont* was abandon'd, the *Milanese*, *Mantuan*, *Modenese*, *Parmafan*, and *Montferrat*, yielded up under her Majesty's Reign. *England* and *Scotland* were united into one Kingdom, notwithstanding such Difficulties as were thought insuperable, the fruitless Attempts of this kind, for above a Century past, and the strong Opposition she expected both from her Enemies, and another Sort of Men that must be courted into their own Interest. Under those great Discouragements her Majesty proceeded in the Attempt; God bless'd her with Success, and one Year completed what a whole Age could not bring to pass. While her victorious Arms triumph'd abroad, her Love to her Subjects increas'd at home, for whose Benefit she accomplish'd the Happy Union of *Scotland* with *England*. To conclude, the Successes in her Reign justly pronounce her one of the most triumphant Monarchs of former Ages, and her personal Virtues, her Piety and Religion, will ever be acknowledg'd by all *English* Men. Her Majesty was born at the Royal Palace of *St. James's*, Feb. 6. 1664. and having had a Princely and Pious Education, She was, by the provident Care of her Uncle King *Charles II.* for the Security of the Protestant Religion in *Great Britain*, disposed in Marriage, Anno 1683. to his late Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, Uncle to his present *Danish* Majesty; by whom she had several Princes and Princesses, who were all unhappily snatch'd away by Death.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of the several Branches of the Royal Blood, and the Settlement of the Crown in the Protestant Line.

BEFORE I enter upon his present Majesty's Reign, it will be necessary to shew the several Branches of the Royal Blood

Blood of England, and the Settlement of the Crown in the Protestant Line.

There are two Branches of the present Royal Family ; the one *Protestant*, the other *Popish* ; the latter are nearest in Descent (but disqualify'd to reign by their Religion) deriving it

From *Henrietta Maria*, the fourth and youngest Daughter of K. *Charles I.* who being born during the Heat of the Rebellion, was carried privately into *France*, and there being left wholly to the Care of the Queen her Mother, she embrac'd the *Romish* Religion, and was married to *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to *Lewis XIV.* by whom she had Issue a Son, called *Philip Charles*, who died in his Infancy ; and two Daughters ; *Maria Aloisia*, married to the late Duke of *Savoy*, who at the Peace of *Utrecht*, was made King of *Sicily* ; but by Agreement since with the Emperor, they chang'd it for *Sardinia*, and was translated accordingly in Power and Title to be King thereof, and the 3d of *October*, N. S. 1730. he abdicated the Throne in favour of his Son *Emanuel*, the present King of *Sardinia* ; and their Issue were *Victor Amadeus* Prince of *Piedmont*, born in 1698. and *Charles Emanuel Victor III.* Duke of *Savoy* and King of *Sardinia*, who hath also several Children, born in 1701. The Daughters, *Maria Adelweida*, born in 1685. and *Maria Louisa*, born in 1688. The first married the Duke of *Burgundy*, 1698. by whom she had the present King of *France*, *Lewis XV.* and the last to his Brother the Duke of *Anjou*, now King of *Spain*, both Sons to the Dauphin of *France*, and Grandsons to *Lewis XIV.*

The *Palatine* Branch contains a numerous Issue. The Root is in the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter of King *James I.* who married *Frederick V.* Elector and Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*. In 1619. he was crown'd King of *Bohemia*, but lost his Crown and *Palatinate* upon the Defeat of his Forces near *Prague*, by *Ferdinand* the Emperor, and died at *Mentz* in 1632. leaving three Sons and one Daughter, viz. *Charles Lodovick*, *Rupert*, and *Edward*, and the Lady *Sophia*, Electress and Dutcheis Dowager of *Hanover*.

Charles-Lodovick succeeded his Father in the *Palatinate*, by the Treaty of *Munster*, and left one Son and a Daughter by *Charlotte* his Wife, Daughter to the *Landgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel*. *Rupert* settled in *England*, where he died a Bachelor : And *Edward* lived in *France*, where he turned *Roman* Catholick, and married *Anne de Gonzague*, from which Match came a numerous Offspring, as we shall see presently.

The Sons of *Charles-Lodovick* aforesaid, succeeded also by that Name in the *Palatinate* ; but dying without Issue, the *Palatinate* fell to the *Popish* Family of *Newbourg*, now possess'd of it. The Daughter, *Charlotte Elizabeth*, by Name, was the second Wife of the late Duke of *Orleans*, who had Issue by her, the Duke

Duke of *Chartres*, now Duke of *Orleans*, and *Mademoiselle de Chartres*. The first married to *Mademoiselle de Blois*, by whom he has Issue four Daughters; and the last to *Leopold*, the late Duke of *Lorrain*, by whom he has one Daughter living, and a Son.

Edward, the youngest Son of the unfortunate *Frederick*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, married, as I said before, *Anne de Gonzague* in *France*, by whom he had Issue three Daughters, *Anna*, *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, and *Louisa Maria*, which last never married.

Anna, the eldest Daughter, married in 1663. to the late Prince of *Condé*, of the House of *Bourbon*, and consequently of the Royal Blood of *France*, which Prince got Issue by her one Son, called *Lewis de Bourbon*, and four Daughters, viz. 1. *Maria Theresa*, *Mademoiselle de Bourbon*. 2. *Anna-Louisa de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Enguien*. 3. *Louisa-Benedicta de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Condé*. 4. *Maria-Anna de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Montmorency*.

Lewis de Bourbon, the present Prince of *Condé*, married *Mademoiselle de Nantes*, a natural Daughter of *Lewis XIV.* in 1685. and had Issue by her one Son and four Daughters, viz. *Lewis-Henry* Duke of *Enguien*, born in 1692. *Mademoiselle de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Charolois*, *Mademoiselle de Sens*, and *Mademoiselle de Clermont*.

Amongst the late Prince of *Condé's* Daughters, the eldest, *Maria-Theresa*, married to *Francis-Lewis*, the late Prince of *Conti*; who had Issue by her two Sons, one called Prince of *la Roche sur Yon*, and the other *Compte de la Marche*; besides two Daughters, *Mademoiselle de Conti*, and *Mademoiselle d'Alais*.

Louisa-Benedicta de Bourbon, third Daughter of the late Prince of *Condé*, married to the Duke of *Maine*, in 1692. who got Issue by her the Prince of *Dombes*, and *Mademoiselle d'Aumale*.

Edward's second Daughter, viz. *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, married to *John Frederick*, the Popish Duke of *Hanover*, by whom he had Issue three Daughters, viz. *Charlotte-Felicità*, *Anna*, and *Willielmina Amelia*.

The first married to *Charles Ferdinand*, the present Duke of *Mantua*, who had no Issue by her. The second married to the present Duke of *Modena*, who has a Son and a Daughter. And the third to the late Emperor of *Germany*, to whom she bore three Children, of which none survives but *Maria Amelia*, born in 1701.

I conclude with the Protestant Branch of the Royal Family, in the House of *Hanover*. which begins with the most Illustrious Princess *Sophia*, the youngest Daughter of the Lady *Elizabeth*, Queen of *Bohemia*, and Sister to *Charles-Lodovick*, *Rupert*, and *Edward* aforesaid, whose Offspring we have seen.

This most excellent Princess, the fifth and youngest Daughter of *Frederick V.* Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and King of *Bohemia*; and of *Elizabeth* of *Great-Britain*, eldest Daughter of King *James I.* born at the *Hague* in *Holland*, the 3d of *October*, 1630. in the Year 1658. was married to *Ernest Augustus*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, the fourth and youngest Son to *George* Duke of *Lunenburg Zell*, which Duke *Ernest* succeeded afterwards to the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug*; and also upon the Death of his elder Brother, *Anno* 1680. *Frederick*, Duke of *Hanover*, who died without Issue-Male, to the Dukedom of *Hanover*; which upon account of so many Titles and Dominions centring in one Person, was so far honour'd as to be made into an *Electorate* of the Empire in 1692.

The Prince *Ernest* had Issue by the said Princess *Sophia*, *GEORGE LEWIS*, late King of *Great-Britain*; *Frederick Augustus*, slain in *Transilvania*, *Anno* 1690. valiantly fighting against the *Turks*; *Maximilian William*, the third Son, deceased; *Charles Philip*, fourth Son, slain at the Battle of *Cassineck* in *Transilvania*, 1690. *Christian*, fifth Son, shot in the River *Danube*, after the Battle of *Munderkingen*, in 1703. *Ernest Augustus*, late Duke of *York*, and Bishop of *Osnabrug*: *Sophia Charlotte*, only Daughter of the Princess *Sophia* and Duke *Ernest*, was married to the late King of *Prussia*, and had by him *Frederick William*, his present *Prussian* Majesty, who hath married with his Cousin German, the Princess *Sophia Dorothy*, the only Daughter of King *GEORGE I.* and Sister to His present Majesty King *GEORGE II.*

Pursuant to the Act of Settlement (before recited) on the Death of her late Sacred Majesty Queen *Anne*, (the Princess *Sophia* his Mother, to whom the Crown was limited, dying some little Time before) his late Majesty, *GEORGE LEWIS I.* the next indisputable Protestant Heir, was on the First of *August*, 1714. proclaim'd King of *Great-Britain*, &c. by the unanimous Voice of the People.

Who having soon Notice of the Queen's Death, and of his own Accession, hasted over to *England*, bringing with him his Son, his present Majesty, whom he soon after created Prince of *Wales*. On the 18th of *Sept.* his Majesty arrived in the River *Thames*, and Landed that Night at *Greenwich*, where he was met by the Lords of the *Regency*, many of the *Privy Council*, and others of the *Nobility* and *Gentry*. From thence, after a small Stay, his Majesty made his publick Entry into *London*, with the most joyful Acclamations of the People. He being thus peaceably and quietly settled on his Throne, took care, in a very particular Manner, to gratify those who in the worst of Times, and under the Frowns of the late Ministry, had shewed themselves his Friends. These he rewarded with Honours and Preferments, suitable to their great Merit and Affection.

He

He next dissolv'd the Parliament, under which his *Right* of *Succession* had been endanger'd; and being now a little at Leisure to look about him, he dispatch'd Ministers to all Foreign Courts, to notify his *Accession*, and to take care of his Interests. And on the Twentieth of *October* following he was solemnly crown'd King of *Great-Britain*.

C H A P. XXX.

Of the KING's Dominions, Titles, and Arms.

I Begin with the great *Extent* of the *British Monarchy* in all Parts of the known World, but chiefly in *Europe* and *America*.

In *Europe* the King is possess'd of the two greatest Islands in this Part of the World, viz. *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; the first containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*; *Ireland* being another Kingdom by it self. His Majesty is also in Possession of these four Islands on the Coast of *Normandy*, viz. *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*.

I have already shewn how *Wales* came to be incorporated to *England*. As for *Scotland*, it continu'd a separate Kingdom of it self, till the first of *May*, 1707. when the *Act of Union* pass'd in both Kingdoms, took place, and the two Kingdoms became one, under the Name of *Great Britain*.

I come now to *Ireland*, lying West of *England*, the greatest Island in *Europe*, next to *Great Britain*: Part of which was conquer'd by *Henry II.* towards the end of the 12th Century, upon this Occasion. *Ireland* was then divided into several small Kingdoms, and the King of *Leinster* having stripp'd the King of *Meath* of his Dominions, this King came over to *England* to crave *Henry's* Assistance for his Restoration. *Henry* gave Ear to his Proposal, went over to *Ireland*, and subdu'd a good part of it, which he bestow'd upon his Son *John*, surnam'd *Lackland*, with the Title of Lord of *Ireland*. But in 1532. it was made a Kingdom, and King *Henry VIII.* declar'd King thereof by an *Irish* Parliament. Yet *England* never made a full Conquest of it till the latter End of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, when the Rebels, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Tir-Owen*, received a total Overthrow: The Consequence of which prov'd according to the Rule, That every Rebellion, when suppressed, makes the Prince stronger, and the Subjects weaker. Upon the late Revolution, the *Irish* siding with King *James*, rose up every where in Arms against the *English*; but they were happily reduc'd in two Campaigns, after two bloody Battles, one at the *Boyne*, the other at *Azbrim*, notwithstanding their own numerous Forces, and their *French* Auxiliaries.

As for the Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, on the Coast of *Normandy*, 'tis all the *English* have to shew of their great Possessions in *France* in former Ages; when they had not only the whole Dukedom of *Normandy*, conquer'd by *Henry I.* of *England*, but also all *Aquitain*, *Tourraine*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, &c.

In *Europe*, *Great-Britain* lays a Claim besides to the Sovereignty of the *British Seas*, even to the Shores of all the neighbouring Nations. Therefore all Children born upon those Seas are accounted natural Subjects of *Britain*; and it was the Way of old, for Foreigners to ask Leave of *England*, to pass and fish in those Seas. To this Day they lower their *Top-sails* by way of Homage to all the Royal Ships of War.

In *America*, the King has the greatest Share next to *Spain*. In the Continent of *North America*, his Majesty is possess'd of all its *Sea-Coasts*, from *Canada*, or *New France*, as far as *Florida*, containing *New England*, *New York*, *New Jersey*, *Maryland*, *Pennsylvania*, *Virginia*, and *Carolina*. The rich and famous Island of *Jamaica*, the Isles of *Barbadoes*, *St. Christopher*, *Antegoa*, *Newvi*, and *Montserrat*, besides the *Bahama* and *Bermudas* Islands, and part of *Newfoundland*, are also under the Jurisdiction of *England*.

In *Africk* and *Asia* there are several *Forts* and *Factories* belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*. Near *Goa*, in the *East-Indies*, this Crown is possess'd of the Isle of *Bombay*; and between *Africk* and *America*, of *St. Helen*, an Island about 300 Leagues from any Continent, and 100 from any Island.

The King's
Titles.

As for the King's *Titles*, tho' his Dominions reach to all Parts of the known World, yet his Majesty is only stiled, *GEORGE*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith.

The last Title was given by *Pope Leo X.* to King *Henry VIII.* for writing a Book against *Luther*, in Defence of some Points of the *Romish* Religion: And it was afterwards confirm'd by Act of Parliament, the King being look'd upon as Defender of the ancient *Catholick*, and *Apostolick Faith*, profess'd in this Island. By the *Lateran Council*, under *Pope Julius II.* the Title of *Most Christian King* was conferr'd on *Henry VIII.* in the fifth Year of his Reign: But it was used before by his Father *Henry VII.* and assumed since by the *French King*, whereas the King of *Spain* bears the Title of *Catholick King*.

The Title of *Majesty* was not used in *England* till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who was first called *His Highness*, and afterwards *His Majesty*: And from that Time the Title has been improved to *Sacred Majesty*; whereas, in former Times, as about the Reign of *Henry IV.* the King was called *His Grace*; *Henry VI.* *His Excellent Grace*; and *Henry VII.* sometimes *His Grace*, and sometimes his *Highness*.

The Title of *Madam*, now so prodigiously given to Women of any genteel Appearance, is also used to the Queen, as that of

Sir

Sir to a King, according to the Title of *Sire*, given to the *French* King ; but only when *Sir* or *Madam* is used in Writing to the King or Queen, it has for Distinction sake always a Note of Admiration after it, thus ; *Sir ! Madam !*

Before the *Union* with *Scotland*, the Royal Arms were, 1. *Azure*, Three *Flower de Lucys*, Or, the Regal Arms of *France* quarter'd with those of *England*, which are, *Gules*, Three *Lions Passant Gardant* in *Pale*, Or. 2. A *Lion Rampant Gules*, within a *Double Tressure Counter-Flower de lys*, Or, for the Royal Arms of *Scotland*. 3. *Azure*, an *Irish Harp*, Or, stringed *Argent*, for the Royal Ensigns of *Ireland*. In the fourth Place, as in the first ; and all within (the chief Ensign of the Most Noble Order of) the *Gar-ter*. Above it an *Helmet*, and upon the same a rich *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold, doubled *Ermin*, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmounted for a *Crest* by a *Lion Passant Gardant*, Crowned with the same ; supported by a *Lion Rampant Gardant*, Or, Crowned as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent* gorged with a *Crown*, with a *Chain* thereto affix'd, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his Back, Or, both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the Table of the *Compartment* the King's Royal Motto in *French*, DIEU ET MON DROIT, i. e. *God and my Right*. This Motto was first given by King *Richard I.* to intimate, that he held his Crown of God only ; and afterwards used by King *Edward III.* when he claim'd the Kingdom of *France* : Instead of which King *William* used, JE MAIN TIENDRAY, i. e. *I will maintain* ; except in the *Broad Seal*, and elsewhere, where he order'd the former Motto to be used. The Motto used by Queen *Anne* was (that of her Royal Predecessor Queen *Elizabeth*) SEMPER EADEM, i. e. *Always the same*.

The Motto upon the *Gar-ter*, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, i. e. *Evil be to him that Evil thinks*, was first given by *Edward III.* the Founder of that Order ; to shew he had no Design in it, but what was just and honourable. With the Arms of *Great Britain* are now quarter'd his Majesty's Arms as Elector of *Hanover*, &c.

When King *Edward III.* claim'd the Kingdom of *France* in his Mother's Right, he caused the Arms of *France* to be placed first, as the greater Kingdom ; or, perhaps, thinking the *French* might be thereby the more easily induced to own the *English* Title.

By the *Act of Union* it is agreed, That the *Great Seal* of the United Kingdom be different from the former *Great Seals* used in either Kingdom ; and that the *Quartering of Arms*, as may best suit the *Union*, be left to his Majesty. Also, That the *Crosses* of *St. George*, and *St. Andrew*, be conjoin'd, when used in *Flags*, *Banners*, *Standards*, and *Ensigns*, both at *Sea* and *Land*.

C H A P. XXXI.

Of the KING's Forces, both by Sea and Land.

Forces.

AS the *Extent* of the *British Monarchy* is great, so is her *Power*, especially since the *Union*. In our late Wars, under the Conduct of that most auspicious Commander, *John Duke of Marlborough*, the *British Forces* (including some few *Foreigners*) amounted to above 80000 Men, besides 40000 *Sea-Men*: Which Forces were constantly attended with an almost incredible Success.

Master of the Ordnance.

The principal Magazine, or Store of Arms, is the *Tower of London*, which contains a noble *Arsenal* to equip at least 60000 Men, with a Train of Artillery consisting of 50 Pieces of Brass Ordnance, ready mounted, besides several Mortars, with all necessary Furniture. The greatest Pieces of Cannon are about 7000 Weight, and 63 Pound Ball each. But there are other Magazines at *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Windsor-Castle*, &c. which are all under the Master-General of the Ordnance, who has under him six principal Officers, holding their Places by Patent under the Great Seal, and sitting commonly three times a Week in the Office, if Occasion be.

Lieutenant.

1. The *Lieutenant of the Ordnance* receives all Orders from the Master, and is to see them duly executed. He is to inspect the Train of Artillery, and see it fitted for Motion upon any Occasion; and from him issue Orders for the discharging the great Guns, when requir'd, upon any solemn Day of Rejoicing, such as the King's Birth-Day, Coronation, &c.

Surveyor.

2. The *Surveyor*, whose Charge it is to examine into all the Ordnance and Stores, and to see them placed to the best Advantage. He ought likewise, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, to take care that all the Provisions brought in be good and serviceable, duly proved, and marked with the King's Mark. He is also to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Checque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works belonging to the Ordnance.

Clerk of the Ordnance.

3. The *Clerk of the Ordnance* records all Patents and Grants relating to the Office, and the Names of all Officers, Artificers, &c. injoyning the said Grants, or any Fees from the King for the same. He also records all Orders given relating to the Office, draws all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations and Contracts for the King's Service. He makes all Bills of Imprest and Debentures for the Payment of all Sums owing for Work done or Provisions received. He keeps Quarter-Books for the Salaries and Allowances of all Officers, and others belonging to the Office; as also Journals of the Receipts and Returns of all Stores,

Stores, to serve as a Checque between the two Accompts, one for Money, and the other for Stores.

4. The *Store-Keeper* takes into his Custody all the Ordnance *Store-Keeper* and Stores; for the safe keeping whereof, and giving a true Account from time to time, he must give good Security. He is to take care that all the Store-houses be well repair'd, and the Stores kept in such Order and Condition, as to be always fit for his Majesty's Service and Honour. He must not receive any Provisions but what are really good and serviceable, nor before they have been examined by the Surveyor; nor issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores, without an Order sign'd by the Officers, according to the Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the King's Order, or six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for the Use of the Navy. Nor is he to receive back any Stores, till they have been view'd by the Surveyor, and register'd by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains.

5. The *Clerk of Deliveries*, whose Office it is to draw up all *Clerk of the Deliveries* Orders and Proportions for delivering any Stores or Provisions at any of His Majesty's Magazines, and to see the same duly executed. He is also, by Indenture or Receipt, to charge the Receiver of the said Stores, and to register both the Warrant for Delivery, and the Proportions receiv'd.

6. The *Treasurer*, or *Pay-Master*, who makes the Payments *Treasurer* of all the Salaries, and Bills of Debt, according to the Master's Order under his Hand.

As for the *Master-Gunner*, who holds also his Place by Patent, *Master-Gunner* his Office is to teach all such as desire to learn the *Art of Gunnery*, and certify to the Master of the Ordnance the Ability of any Person recommended to be one of the King's Gunners. To every Scholar admitted to learn of him the *Art of Gunnery*, he administers an Oath, which binds him not to serve, without Leave, any foreign Prince or State, and not to teach any one the *Art of Gunnery*, but such as have taken the said Oath.

Thus having done with the King's Regular Land-Forces, *Militia* now proceed to his Majesty's *Standing Militia*, or *Trained Bands*, inroll'd for the Defence of *England*, upon any Rebellion or Invasion, but not bound to serve beyond Sea.

These Forces consist both of Horse and Foot, and are at present computed to be near Two Hundred Thousand in *England* and *Wales* only. They are to muster once or twice a Year. During the Time of the Muster, each Horse-Man is to be allow'd, from whom he serves, 2 s. a Day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 d. a Day.

No Person can be charged with a Horse, unless he has 500 l. yearly Revenue, or 6000 l. personal Estate; nor can any be charged with a Foot-Soldier, unless he has 50 l. yearly Revenue, or 600 l. personal Estate. Those that have meaner Estates, are to join two or three together, to find a Horse and Horseman, or a Foot-Soldier.

To

Lord Lieutenants.

To regulate these Forces, the Sovereign appoints Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties, who are commonly Peers of the Realm, with a Power to give Commission to Colonels, or other commissioned Officers, to arm and form them into Regiments, Troops, and Companies, to be employ'd where the Sovereign shall order.

Under the Lord Lieutenants there are *Deputy Lieutenants*, who, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenants, have the same Power. These *Deputies*, being of the principal Gentry of the Country, are named by the Lord Lieutenants, and presented to the King for Confirmation.

Deputy Lieutenants.

To find Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the *Lord Lieutenant*, or *Deputy Lieutenant*, may levy every Year the fourth Part (if he thinks fit) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month upon all *England* and *Wales*, and cause every Man so charged (in case of Marching against an Enemy) to allow his Soldier one Month's Pay. But he cannot be charged with another Month's Pay, without an Act of Parliament, before the first Month be repaid by the King.

Beacons.

To give speedy Notice of an Invasion, there are *Beacons* erected upon eminent Places of all Parts of *England*. Those *Beacons* are high Poles, with *Pitch Barrels* fastned on the Top of them, to be fir'd by Night, erected at proper Distances, one within Sight of another. This alarms the whole Country, makes the Inhabitants rise up in Arms, and upon the Alarm the Militia is order'd to march against the Enemy.

Castles.

There were of old many *Castles*, in all Parts of *England*. But, to prevent any lingering War in it, most of the Inland Castles have been demolish'd, or suffer'd to run to decay, as being only Shelters for Rebels and Invaders.

Naval Strength.

I conclude with the *Naval Strength*, which is beyond all, and consists of near 200 *Men of War*; besides *Yatches*, *Fire-Ships*, *Bomb-Vessels*, *Advice-Boats*, *Brigantines*, *Sloops*, *Store-Ships*, *Hulks*, and *Hoys*. The *Men of War* are divided into six Rates.

So prodigious is the Size of a First-Rate *English Man of War*, that the Length of the Keel of the *Royal Sovereign* (which was built at *Woolwich*, and launch'd in *July*, 1701.) is 146 Foot 6 Inches; her Length on the lower Gun-Deck, 174 Foot 6 Inches; utmost Breadth 50 Foot 3 Inches and a half; Depth in Hold, 19 Foot 10 Inches.

The Charge of building such a Ship, with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, comes to about 60000 *l.* besides Victualling; and that of lower Rates proportionably.

The *First*, *Second*, and *Third Rates*, are now built so very strong and large, that a *Second Rate* now is as good as was formerly a *First Rate*, and may engage singly with a *First Rate Ship* of War of any other Nation.

In Times of Peace, when the Royal Navy continues in Harbour, the very Charge of keeping it in Repair, amounts to about

130000 *l.*

130000 *l. per Annum*. And in Time of War, each Mariner is always reckoned to stand in 4 *l. per Month*, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tare, &c.

In War Time, the Manning of a Fleet of 70 *Men of War*, besides those for Protection of Trade, and foreign Convoys, requires 40000 Seamen. Those for protecting of Trade, &c. amounted in the late War to 43 Ships, *viz.* 4 *Third Rates*, 16 *Fourth Rates*, 13 *Fifth Rates*, and 10 *Sixth Rates*. And by Computation, *England* alone has near 80000 Seamen, which is near 3 Times the Number of the *French*.

For the Sea Service, in Time of War, not only Seamen may be pressed, but also Vagabonds, or vagrant Fellows, such as can give no good Account of themselves. Nay, Seamen belonging to Merchant Ships may be pressed into the Royal-Service, if Occasion require.

Each *Man of War*, in actual Service, is under the particular Command of a Captain, and a Lieutenant under him. The Pay of a Captain of a *first Rate Ship* is 15 *s. per Day*; of a *second*, 12 *s.* of a *third*, 10 *s.* of a *fourth*, 7 *s.* 6 *d.* of a *fifth*, 6 *s.* and of a *sixth*, 5 *s.*

A Seaman's Wages is 1 *l.* 4 *s.* a Month, besides his Victuals on Board, accounting 28 Days to the Month. Out of which, 6 *d.* a Month has been constantly retain'd towards the Charge of *Greenwich Hospital*, ever since its Foundation.

When the *British Fleet* is compleat, it is usually divided into 3 Squadrons, distinguish'd by the different Colours of their several Flags, into *Red*, *White*, and *Blue*. The principal Commanders whereof bear each the Title of *Admiral* of his Squadron. But the Admiral of the *Red* commands in Chief the whole Fleet, and is accordingly call'd *Admiral of the Fleet*. Each of those Admirals has under him a *Vice Admiral*, and a *Rear Admiral*, all call'd *Flag-Officers*, because each of them bears his proper Flag on Board.

The Pay of the Admiral of the Fleet is 5 *l.* a Day; and of the other two Admirals 3 *l.* 10 *s.* a Day.

A Vice Admiral is allow'd 2 *l.* 10 *s.* a Day; and a Rear Admiral 1 *l.* 15 *s.* when the Fleet is out.

But the supreme Command of the Naval Forces is, next to the King, in the Lord High Admiral of *England*, one of the Nine Prime Officers of State; who is in a manner His Majesty's *Viceroy* at Sea, and whose Power is very great. He keeps a Court, call'd the *Court of Admiralty*; and has under him many Officers, both at Sea and Land. His Salary is 7000 *l.* a Year.

By virtue of his Office, he appoints in several Parts of the Realm, Vice-Admirals, with their Judges and Marshals, to exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs, within their several Limits. But from their Sentence, any Person aggrieved may appeal to the *High Court of Admiralty*.

He is allow'd a Council for Maritime Affairs, consisting of 7 Members, having a Salary of 1000 *l.* There

There is also a *Vice Admiral* and *Rear Admiral* of Great-Britain, appointed by His Majesty. The Salary of the first is 470*l.* per Annum, and of the last 219*l.*

Navy Office. In *Crouched Friars, London*, is the *Navy-Office*, where the whole Business concerning the Navy Royal is manag'd in Chief by these four principal Officers, under the *Lord High Admiral*, viz. *A Treasurer, Comptroller, Surveyor, and Clerk of the Acts.*

Treasurer of the Navy. The *Treasurer's Office* is to pay the Charges of the Navy out of the *Exchequer*, upon a Warrant obtain'd for the Money by the *Lord Treasurer*, and another Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy for the Payment of it. His yearly Salary is 2000 *l.* per Annum, and 800 *l.* more for his Clerks.

Comptroller. The *Comptroller* attends, and comptrols all Payments of Wages, is to know the Market Rates of all Stores for Shipping; to Examine and Audit all Accompts of the *Treasurer, Victuallers, Purfers, and Store-keepers.* His Salary is 500 *l.* per Annum.

Surveyor. The *Surveyor* is to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the *Hulks, Masts, and Yards*, and estimate the Value of Repairs; to charge all *Boatswains and Carpenters*, with what Stores they receive, in order to a Voyage, and at their Return to state and audite their Accompts. There are two *Joint Surveyors*, each at 500 *l.* per Annum.

Clerk of the Acts. The *Clerk of the Acts* records all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Business transacted in this Office. His Salary is 500 *l.* per Annum. And he has an Assistant at 300 *l.* per Annum.

Next to these *Principal*, there are six other Officers, each at 500 *l.* a Year, who are called,

Commissioners of the Navy.

Commissioners of the Navy. Some executing that Part of the *Comptroller's Office*, which relates to the *Comptrolling the Victualler's Accompts*: And others, that which relates to the *Comptrol of the Store-keepers Accompts of the several Yards.* And there are other occasional Commissioners, as Exigence requires: For the *Principal Officers and Commissioners* hold their Offices by Patent, under the Great Seal; and the King allows them several Clerks, with Salaries, for the Dispatch of Business; whereas all other Officers, both in the King's Yards, and all others belonging to any of his Majesty's Ships, hold their Places only by Warrant from the *Lord High Admiral*, *durante bene placito.*

Commissioners for Victualling the Navy. There are also Commissioners for victualling the Navy, each 400 *l.* per Annum. Commissioners for the *Transport-Service*; and others, Commissioners to take care of the sick and wounded Seamen, and of the Exchange of Prisoners, who have each a Salary of 300 *l.* per Annum.

The Commissioners for victualling the Navy, keep their Office on *Little Tower-Hill*, and have their Agents at *Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Hull*, and other convenient Ports.

For

For Building, Repairing, and Cleaning his Majesty's Ships, there are six great Yards, *viz.* Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, Portsmouth and Plymouth; which are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving Places, for the Use aforesaid, and always furnish'd with large Quantities of Timber, Masts, Anchors, and other Materials. In these Yards there are also several great Rope-Yards, wherein Cables and all sorts of Ropes for the Navy are made: And convenient Store-Houses, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other sorts of Stores for the Navy.

For a Reserve, in Time of a great War, there is another Yard at Harwich.

And to each Yard belong several Officers, particularly a Clerk of the Cheque, Salary 245 *l.* Store-keeper, 260 *l.* Two Master-Attendants, 184 *l.* each. Master-Shipwright, 133 *l.* Two Assistants, 70 *l.* each. Clerk of the Survey, 260 *l.*

C H A P. XXXII.

Of the KING's Court.

HAVING hitherto spoke of the King's Dominions, Titles, and Arms, and his Forces both by Sea and Land; I shall now give an Account of His Majesty's Court.

It has been usual with all Sovereign Princes, to support their Dignity, and make themselves the more respected by their People, by keeping a Court suitable to their Power and Dignity. The Kings of England, far from falling short of any other Princes, have always exceeded most crown'd Heads in Stateliness, and Magnificence; and few of these have surpass'd them in a liberal Allowance for that Purpose.

Now, the Civil Wars in the Reign of Charles I. obliged him to retrench his Court, by lessening the Number of his Servants, and putting them to Board-Wages: Whereas formerly the Kings of England kept no less than 86 Tables, furnish'd with about 500 Dishes each Meal.

Tho' the Court is not what it has been formerly, yet it makes still a very good Figure, even beyond most Courts of Europe; nor can any compare with it in the large Salaries and Perquisites of its Officers and Servants. It consists of three Orders, *viz.* Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastick.

The Civil List alone amounts, by Computation, to about 600 Servants, under these principal Officers, *viz.*

The	{ Lord High Steward,	}	{ Groom of the Stole;	Principal
	{ Lord High Chamberlain,	}	{ Master of the Horse.	Officers

The *first* has particularly under his Charge all the Officers and Servants below Stairs ; the *Lord Chamberlain*, the greatest Part of those above Stairs ; the *Groom of the Stole*, those who belong to the King's Bed-Chamber ; the *Master of the Horse*, all the Officers and Servants belonging to His Majesty's Stables.

Of the Lord Steward, and the KING's Servants under him.

Lord Steward.

THE *Lord High Steward* is a *White Staff Officer*, the *White Staff* being taken for a Commission : Which is carried by himself in the King's Presence, and when he goes abroad, it is born before him, by one of his Footmen bate-headed.

Compting-House.

In the *King's Palace* there is a Place called the *Compting-House*, from the Accompts there taken daily of all Expences of His Majesty's Household by the *Lord Steward*, and the Officers under him.

Here they make also *Provision* for the Household, *Payments* for the same, and *Orders* for the well governing of the King's Servants.

Board of Green Cloth.

The *Board of Green-Cloth*, kept in this House, is a Court of Justice composed of the *Lord Steward*, and the Officers under him, who sit daily here. To this Court is committed the Charge and Oversight of the King's Household in Matters of Justice and Government, with a Power to correct all the Servants therein that shall any way offend, and to maintain the Peace of the *Verge* (or Jurisdiction) of the Court Royal, which is every way within 12 Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, *London* excepted. The same is called the *Green Cloth*, from a Green colour'd Cloth where they sit..

Without a Warrant first obtain'd from the *Board of Green-Cloth*, none of the King's Servants can be arrested for Debt.

Court of Verge.

Besides this Court, there is another called, the *Court of Verge*, held by the said Officers, with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, to hear and determine all Crimes committed within the Royal Palace, and that by the Verdict of the King's Household. For the King's Court is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court of Judicature, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the *Lord Steward*, or of the said Officers in his Absence : And the Royal Palace is accounted a Place so sacred, that if one Man draws Blood of another, he shall have his Right-hand cut off, and that with great Solemnity ; in Case of *Felony*, no Benefit of the Clergy is allowed here.

Thus the *Lord Steward*, by Virtue of his Office, and without a special Commission, judges of all Crimes committed in the Court, or within the Verge. And the Law has laid out such a Plot of Ground near the King's settled Mansion-House, to be subject to his special Jurisdiction, that Peace and Order may be preserv'd about his Person, with an Awfulness and Reverence in

Men

Mens Hearts ; that where the King is, Justice may not be sought, but immediately from His Majesty's own Officers.

At the first Sitting of a Parliament, 'tis the *Lord Steward's* Office to attend the King's Person, and administer the Oaths to the Members of the *House of Commons*. At the End of Parliaments he adjusts the Parliament Expences, &c.

The *Treasurer of the House*, and the *Comptroller*, are also White Staff Officers. The first may, in the *Lord Steward's* Absence, with the other Officers of the *Green Cloth*, and with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, hear and determine all Offences committed in the King's Palace.

The *Cofferer* has a special Charge and Oversight of the other Officers of the House. 'Tis he that pays the Wages of the King's Servants above and below Stairs ; and for Provisions, as directed by the *Green Cloth*. He hath two Clerks under him.

The *Master of the Household* surveys the Accounts of the House.

The *Clerks of the Green Cloth* sum up the Bills of Comptrolment, and the *Clerks Comptrollers* allow them.

The Yearly Wages, and Board-Wages of the Officers of the Board of Green Cloth.

	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Board-Wages.</i>
Lord Steward's,	160 00 00	1360 00 00
Treasurer's,	123 14 08	1076 05 04
Comptroller's,	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Cofferer's,	100 00 00	400 00 00
Mr. of the Household's,	66 13 04	433 06 08
Clerks of the Green Cloth, each	44 06 08	455 13 04
Clerks Comptrollers, each	44 06 08	455 13 04

Of the Lord Chamberlain, and the KING's Servants under him.

Next to the *Lord Steward* is the *Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household*, also a White-Staff Officer, who has the Oversight of all the King's Officers and Servants above Stairs, except the Precincts of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber. They are all sworn either by him, or the Gentlemen-Ushers by his War- rant. He has also the Charge of Coronations, Marriages, En- tries, Cavalcades, Funerals, &c. Of all Furniture in Parliament, and in the Rooms of Address to the King. His Salary is 1200 *l.* a Year.

A Vice-Chamberlain, whose Salary is 559 *l.*

A Secretary, his Clerk, and an Office-keeper;

R 2

Vice-Cham- berlain.

Off.

Officers, I. In the Privy-Chamber.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. There are under the Lord Chamberlain 48 *Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber*, who serve the King at their own Charges, for the Honour of the Place, and are preferred as Occasion offers, Twelve of them are in Quarterly Waiting, and two of these lie a Nights in the Privy-Chamber.

No Person that is not privileg'd by his immediate Waiting (except Privy-Counsellors) being to come near the King's Person without Leave. The usual Way to be admitted, is by one of these Gentlemen, who brings the Party to the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, to ask the King Leave: Which being granted, he is presented to his Majesty.

But in the Absence of the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, the *Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber* represent either of them, and have Place in the King's Barge accordingly.

When they execute the King's Orders, their Persons are a sufficient Warrant, and they have no need of written Orders. They have always Place at publick Solemnities, Interviews and Cavalcades, where the Honour and Glory of the Nation is concerned; and their Place is next to the Privy-Counsellors that are not Peers. When the King goes to the Parliament by Water, two of them wait in the same Barge; and being come to the House of Lords, kneel upon the second Step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allowed to come before them.

At the Coronation, two of them personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, in Ducal Robes, &c. And Six of them are constantly appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, with a Nobleman, and a Master of the Ceremonies, to attend all Foreign Ambassadors from Crowned Heads in their publick Entries, and to their Audiences.

In short, these *Gentlemen* were first establish'd by Henry VII. and ought to be Men of Birth and Parts.

When the King dines in publick, his Majesty's Cup-bearers, Carvers, and Gentlemen-Sewers, wait at his Table, and his Musicians play while he is at Dinner. The Yeomen of the Guard bring up the Dinner, and the Gentlemen-Sewers set the Dishes in order upon the Table; the Carvers carve for the King, and the Cup-bearers serve his Majesty with Drink, with one Knee on the Ground, the Cup-bearer first tasting it in the Cover before the King. Their Fee is each 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per Annum*.

For the Pleasure of Hunting and Hawking, there is

A Master of the *Hart* and *Buck-Hounds*, who for himself and Huntsmen, is allow'd 234 l. *per Annum*.

A Master of the *Harriers*, and a Master of the *Beagles*.

A Master Falconer.

Serjeant of the Hawks, 136 l. per Annum.

Ten Falconers, each 50 l.

These following Officers are independent, both from the Lord Chamberlain, and any other superior Officer, viz. The Master of the Great Wardrobe, whose Office is kept in York-Buildings; to which belong several Officers, and divers Tradesmen, to the Number of at least Sixty, all sworn Servants to the King.

By this Office Provision is made for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals of the Royal Family; Beds, Hangings, Canopies, and Carpets furnish'd for the Court; Cloths of State, and other Furniture, for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and all his Majesty's Ambassadors abroad. This is the Office which furnishes Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, all Robes, &c. for the Knights of the Garter, and Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Herald's, and Pursuivants at Arms. Also all Liveries for his Majesty's Servants, Coaches, Harnesses, &c. rich embroider'd Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges, Furniture for the Yachts, and the Furniture of Courts for Arraignment of Peers. His Majesty's Robes, Linnen and Laces, &c. come also out of this Office; which is for Life, with the Title of Master of the Great Wardrobe, and a Salary of 2000 l. per Annum. He hath a Deputy and Clerk, other Under-Officers and Tradesmen.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, &c. *Chief Justice in Eyre,*
on the North-side of Trent.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, &c.
on the South-side of Trent.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries,

Warden of the Stannaries.

Of the KING's Bed-Chamber, under the Groom of the Stole.

Room of the Stole, so called from the Latin, *Stola*, a Robe of State, is the King's first Lord of the Bed-Chamber, who has the Direction and Conduct of the Bed-Chamber, and puts on his Majesty's first Garment every Morning.

The other Lords, or Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, are Ten in Number, whose Office is to wait Weekly by Turns, in the Bed-Chamber, and to lie there a Nights in a Pallet Bed. When the King eats in private, they wait on his Majesty; and in the Absence of the Groom of the Stole, they officiate for Him.

*Of the Master of the Horse, and the KING's
Servants under him.*

*Master of the
Horse.*

THE *Master of the Horse* is a great Officer, has the ordering of all his Majesty's Stables, and of all the Officers and Servants belonging thereto; to whom he gives an Oath to be true and faithful; or else the *Avenuer* does it by his Warrant.

He has the Charge of all Lands and Revenues appointed for the King's Breed of Horses, Stables, Litters, Coaches, Sumpter-Horses, &c.

He alone has the Privilege of being allow'd, for his own Use, Horses and Servants belonging to the King's Stables, in the King's Pay and Livery.

Of His Majesty's Guards.

*King's
Guards.*

FROM the Civil List of the King's Court, I come to the Military, consisting of Three several Bodies, viz. The *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*, the *Yeomen of the Guard*, and the *Troops of the Household*. Of which, the two first guard the King above Stairs.

*Band of
Gentlemen
Pensioners.*

The *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*, first instituted by Henry VII. consists of 40 Gentlemen, whose Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-axes, to and from his Chapel Royal, and receive him in the Presence-Chamber, or coming out of his Privy-Lodgings. They ought likewise to attend at all great Solemnities, as Coronations, St. George's Feast, publick Audiences of Ambassadors, at the King's going to Parliament, Royal Funerals, &c.

They usually wait 20 at a Time Quarterly, but upon all Solemnities they all give their Attendance.

On the Coronation Days, and at St. George's Feast, they have the Honour to carry up the King's Dinner.

Their Captain is always a Noblemen, who has under him a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and Clerk of the Checque. There is also a Secretary, Paymaster, and Harbinger; the Harbinger's Office being to provide Lodgings for the Gentlemen Pensioners, and to assist the Clerk of the Checque when absent, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers, except the Captain, are sworn by the Clerk, for which he has a Fee of 5 l. 10 s.

The Captain's Pay is 1000 l. *per Annum*, the Lieutenant's 500, the Standard-Bearer's 310, the Clerk of the Checque's 120, and a Gentleman Pensioner's 100 l.

*Yeomen of
the Guard.*

The *Yeomen of the Guard* are another Body, who wait in the first Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*.

Formerly they were 250, being of a larger Stature than ordinary, for every one of them was to be 6 Foot high; now they are but 100 in daily Waiting, and 70 more not in Waiting; but to succeed the former, as they die. Forty of them wait by Day, and Twenty watch by Night, with Partizans and large Swords by their Sides. When the King's Dinner is ready, they bring up the Dishes to his Majesty's Table, and deliver them to the Sewers, who set them upon the Table. And when the King goes abroad, by Land or Water, they attend his Person.

Their Habit is a Scarlet Coat, of a peculiar Make, down to the Knees, garded with black Velvet, and Badges on the Coat before and behind. Their Breeches are also Scarlet, garded with black Velvet; and instead of Hats they wear black Velvet Caps, round and broad crown'd, with Ribbons of the King's Colour.

They are most of them Men of a large Size, commanded in chief by a Captain; who has under him a Lieutenant, an Ensign, Clerk of the Checque, and four Corporals.

The Captain's Pay is 1000 *l. per Annum*, the Lieutenant's 500, the Ensign's 300, Clerk of the Checque 150, and each Corporal's 50 *l.* but the Yeomen themselves have each but 39 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Ann.* except 8 Yeomen Ushers, who have each 10 *l.* more.

The Troops of the Household consist of Horse and Foot Guards, making in all about 2500 Men.

The Guards of Horse, commonly called the *Life Guard*; that *Horse-* is, the Guard of the King's Body, consist of 4 Troops, each of *Guards* 160 private Gentlemen, well mounted, arm'd and equipp'd; some of them Reform'd Officers, and other young Gentlemen, who are there made fit for Military Commands.

The first Troop is call'd, for Distinction-sake, the *King's Troop*, and the other Three bear the Name of their respective Captains: The Fourth being particularly distinguish'd by the Name of the *Scots Troop*.

Each of these Troops is divided into four Squadrons, two of which, commanded by one principal commission'd Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard, and are relieved in their Turns. When the King goes abroad, and near home, a Party from the Guard attends his Person; but if out of Town, his Majesty is attended by a Detachment out of the several Troops.

There are also belonging to the Horse Guards, two Troops of Horse-Grenadiers, consisting each of 145 private Gentlemen, a Division of which mounts the Guard, with a Squadron of the Troop to which they belong. The Gentlemen of the Guard perform Centry-Duty on Horseback, and the Grenadiers on Foot.

Each Troop of the Horse-Guard is commanded in chief by a Captain, who has under him two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Guidon, four Exempts, four Brigadiers or Corporals, and four Sub-Brigadiers.

In Point of Precedency, the Captains of the Horse-Guards always command as eldest Colonels of Horse, the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse, the Cornets and Guidons as eldest Majors of Horse, the Exempts (vulgarly call'd Exons) as youngest Captains, the Brigadiers as eldest Lieutenants. And, amongst themselves, every Officer precedes according to the Date of his Commission, when on Detachments. But when the four Troops march with their Colours, the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

The next Colonel to the Captains of the 4 Troops of Guards, is he that commands the *Royal Regiment of Horse*, who has Precedency before all other Colonels of Horse. This Regiment consists of 9 Troops, 40 Men in each Troop.

The Captain's Pay of the first Troop of Guards, is 1 l. 10 s. a Day; and of the other three Captains, 20 s. each. A Lieutenant's 15 s.

A Cornet's Pay of the first Troop 14 s. of the other three Troops, 13; a Guidon's, 12; and an Exempt's, 9.

A Brigadier's Pay of the first Troop, 7 s. of the other three Troops, 6 s.

A Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, that is, 4 s. a Day. Each Troop has a Chaplain, whose Pay is 6 s. 8 d. a Day. A Surgeon's Pay, 6 s. and for his Chest-horse, 2 s. in all 8 s. a Day.

The Trumpets and Kettle Drums have each 5 s. a Day.

The Pay of the Horse-Grenadiers is as follows. The Colonel's 15 s. the Lieutenant-Colonel's 12; the Major's 9; each of the Captains 8; the Guidon's 6; the Corporal's 3; the Hoboy's and Drummer's, as a private Grenadier, 2 s. 6 d.

Foot-Guards.

I come now to the Foot-Guards, which consist of two Regiments, viz. the *King's*, and the *Cold-Stream Regiment*. The first of 28 Companies, each of 60 private Men; and the second of 15 Companies, 70 Men in each.

The Colonel's Pay is 12 s. a Day; a Lieutenant-Colonel's 9; a Major's 6; a Captain's 5; a Lieutenant's 4; an Ensign 3; a Serjeant's 1 s. 6 d. a Corporal's 1 s. and a private Man 10 d.

Now, as the Captains of the Horse-Guards command as eldest Colonels, and consequently take Place of all other Colonels of Horse; so the Colonels of the Regiments of Foot-Guards precede all other Colonels of Foot. And all Regiments of Horse or Foot, not being of the Guards, take Place according to their respective Seniorities, from the Time they were first raised, no Regiment losing its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

Of the King's Chapel, his Majesty's Closet, or private Oratory, and his Almonry.

From the Civil and Military Part of the King's Court, I proceed to the Ecclesiastical Part, which brings me first to the *Chapel Royal*, in which his Majesty performs his publick Devotion. It is under the Conduct of a Dean, who is stiled, *Dean of the Chapel*, and who owns no Superior but the King in his Station, the Royal Palace and Chapel being exempt from all Spiritual and Temporal Jurisdiction but the King's,

In this Chapel Prayers are read three Times a Day, Sermons preach'd on *Sundays*, and *Holy-Days*; the Communion administer'd every first *Sunday* of the Month, besides the great Festivals; and all Things perform'd with great Decency and Order.

By the Dean (who is generally some Bishop) are chosen all the other Officers of the Chapel, particularly a Sub-Dean, 12 Gentlemen in Holy Orders, to perform Divine Service, in Praying and Singing, &c. besides eight Clerks, and ten Children of the Chapel, joyning in Consort with them.

Of the 12 Gentlemen in Holy Orders, one is chosen particularly to read Prayers every Morning to the King's Household, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, and to resolve any Scruple of Conscience, or Point of Religion. Therefore some call him *Confessor of the Household*.

Among the Clerks, one of the best skill'd in Musick is chosen Master of the Children, to instruct them in the *Rules* and *Art of Musick*, for the Service of the Chapel, and two to be Organists.

Upon *Sundays*, *Collar-Days*, and other Holy Days, a Consort of the King's Musick is joined to them, to make the Chapel Musick more complete.

The principal Festivals, when his Majesty makes his Solemn Offering at the Altar, after Divine Service, with his chief Nobility adorn'd with the Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds in their rich Coats, are,

1. *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All-Saints*, commonly call'd *Household-Days*, when his Majesty offers a Piece of Gold call'd *Byzant*, or *Byzantine*, from *Byzantium*, the old Name of *Constantinople*, where this Piece of Gold was first coined; which is deliver'd to the King by the Lord Steward, or one of the other White-Staff-Officers.

2. *New-Year's Day* and *Twelfth Day*, upon the latter of which, Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh, are offer'd in several Purses by the King.

3. *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *St. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmas-Day*, when only Gold is offer'd.

ALL

All which Offerings are at the Disposal of the *Dean of the Chapel*, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Collar-Days
without
Offering.

The King has also *Collar-Days* (that is, Days when he wears the Collar of the Garter) without Offering, viz.

The Holy Days and Sundays in the 12 Days of <i>Christmas</i> .	St. Mark, April 25.
His Majesty's Birth Day, Oct. 30.	St. Philip and James, May 1.
St. Matthias, Feb. 24.	St. Peter and St. Paul, June 29.
His Majesty's Accession and Proclamation to the Crown, June 11 and 14.	St. James, July 25.
The Holy Days in <i>Easter</i> , and <i>Whitsun-Week</i> .	St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24.
His Majesty's Coronation, October 11.	St. Matthew, Sept. 21.
	St. Luke, Octob. 18.
	St. Simon and Jude, Octob. 28.
	Gunpowder-Treason, Nov. 5.
	St. Andrew, Nov. 30.
	St. Thomas, Dec. 21.

Communion-Days.

On *Christmas Day*, *Easter* and *Whitsunday*, are the usual Times when the King receives the Holy Sacrament; and then none but some of the Royal Family, and two or three of the principal Bishops receive the Communion with him.

Chaplains.

For the *Preaching* Part, there are 48 *Chaplains* in ordinary, Four of them in Waiting monthly: Besides 6 *Chaplains* appointed to preach at St. James's, and two *Household Chaplains* at *Whitehall*.

Lent Preachers.

And, whereas *Lent* is a solemn Part of the Year, both for publick and private Devotion, the *Preachers* for that Season are appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Lord Chamberlain, thus;

Upon *Asb-Wednesday*, being the first Day of *Lent*, the *Dean of the Chapel* is to preach of course; and each *Wednesday* after, one of the King's ablest *Chaplains*. Every *Friday*, a *Dean* of some Cathedral, or Collegiate Church; and on *Good-Friday*, the *Dean of Westminster*. On every *Sunday* in *Lent* a *Bishop*; on *Palm Sunday*, an *Archbishop*; and upon *Easter Day*, the Lord High Almoner.

King's Closet.

Besides the *Chapel Royal*, the King has a *Closet*, or *private Oratory*, for his more retir'd Devotion; which used to be under the Direction of a Divine, stiled *Clerk of the Closet*; whose Office was to wait on the King in his *Closet*, to attend at his Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, and to give Thanks at his Table. But now this Office is in the Hands of three Divines.

Lord Almoner.

The *Almoner* is under the Care of the Lord High Almoner, who is usually a *Bishop*; by whom the King's *Alms* are distributed, as he thinks most convenient. Among which all *Deodands*, and *Goods* of *Self-murderers* forfeited to the King, are always bestow'd in *Alms* to the Poor.

'Tis the *Lord Almoner* who pays the Pension to such of his Servants below Stairs, as, thro' Age, or otherwise, are unfit for Service. Also to such Widows and Children of his Majesty's Household-Servants as are left unprovided for. And he also on *Maunday Thursday* (being the *Thursday* in the *Passion Week*) performs the Ceremony of *Washing the Feet* of a certain Number of Poor; which has been often done by the King himself, in imitation of our Saviour's Pattern of Humility. The Charity bestow'd upon this Occasion to each Lazar admitted to this Ceremony, is *Woollen Cloth* for one Suit, *Linnen* for two Shifts, six *Penny Loaves* of Bread, *Fish* in wooden Platters, a *Quart Bottle* of Wine, and two Red Leather *Purses*, one with as many single Pence as the King is Years old, the other with as many Shillings as Years of the King's Reign.

Under the *Lord Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Yeoman*, and two *Grooms* of the Almonry.

C H A P. XXXIII.

Of the KING's Revenue, and the Officers belonging to it.

THE Charge of the Government in Times of Peace, is computed to be *Six Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum*, besides extraordinary Expences: Which Sum was settled upon his late Majesty during his Life, in the first Year of his Reign, for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And the Revenues appropriated for it, are as follow, viz.

per Ann.

The Excise of 2 s. 6 d. per Barrel on Beer, Ale, &c. excluding 3700 l. a Week appropriated thereout for publick Uses; and including so much of the Charges of the Management as is paid by the Cashier; which, by a Medium of three Years, amounts to

286178

The farther Subsidies of *Tunnage* and *Poundage*, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes imported, exclusive of *Drawbacks*, by Debentures and Allowances for damaged Goods, by a like Medium, is

256841

The Revenue of the General Post-Office, by a like Medium, including Charges of Management paid by the Receiver, is

101101

The

The Produce of the Fines arising in the Alienation-Office, including all necessary Expences of the Court of <i>Chancery</i> , and other Charges born thereat, is by a Medium,	l. 4804
The past Fines, by a reserved Rent on a Grant thereof in being,	2276
The Produce of the Revenue arising by Wine Licenses, including Charges of Management by a Medium,	6314
Sheriffs Proffers, <i>communibus Annis</i> , about	1040
Compositions in the <i>Exchequer</i> , by a Medium of three Years,	13
Seizures of Uncustom'd and Prohibited Goods,	13005
The Revenue of the Dutchy of <i>Cornwall</i> , consisting of the Custom, Coinage, Duty of Tin, Rents of Lands, Fines of Leases, and other Revenues certain and casual, about	9869
The Revenue of the Principality of <i>Wales</i> , about	6857
Other Revenues arising by Rents of Lands and Fines of Leases, &c. by a Medium of what was paid into the <i>Exchequer</i> in three Years,	2906
So the Total of the <i>Revenues</i> appropriated, as is aforesaid, reckoning upon a Medium, and including the Charges of raising the same, is about	691204

The Revenues also of the *First Fruits* and *Tenths*, by an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, were granted for the Support of the Civil Government; but are not computed here, because they have been since given in Perpetuity for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

The *Land-Tax*, &c. is ascertain'd at near two Millions, the *Customs* at above Thirteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, and the *Excise* at near One Million.

Among the several Taxes which have been enacted by publick Authority, I shall take particular Notice of the yearly Produce of these following :

Duties on Coals, Culm, and Cinders	l. 113688
Duties on Low Wines, and Spirits of the first Extraction,	25267
On Beer and Ale, at 9 d. per Barrel,	155000
On Malt, Mum and Cyder,	650000
On Salt, at 12 d. per Bushel	54621
Rent of <i>Hackney-Coaches</i> , being 4 l. per Annum each, for 700 Coaches,	2800
Licences to Hawkers and Pedlars,	6460
Stamp Duties on Vellum, Parchment, and Paper,	89110
Duties on Windows	112069

For

For managing the *Custom Revenue*, there are in the first place, *Officers of the Customs*, *Seven Commissioners*, having the Charge and Oversight of all his Majesty's *Customs* in all *Ports* of *England*. They hold their Places by Patent, and sit Day by Day in the *Custom-House*, *London*. Many Officers and Servants are employ'd under them, amounting to about 600; some Officers holding their Places by Patent from the King, and others by *Warrant* from the Lord High Treasurer. And their due *Perquisites* are so considerable, as to exceed sometimes the Salary.

The Excise upon Malt, Beer, Ale, and other Excisable Liquors, *Officers of the Excise*, is also manag'd by *Seven Commissioners*, whose Office is kept in the *Old-Jury*, near *Cheapside*. These have likewise several Officers and Servants under them. In the Country there are 50 Collectors, and 140 Supervisors; besides a vast Number of inferior Officers, commonly called *Excisemen* or *Gaugers*, whose Salary is 20 s. each *per Week*: So that the whole Number of Officers concern'd in the Excise, may amount to near 2000.

From the said Commissioners there lies an Appeal to five others, called *Commissioners of Appeals*.

For the Salt Duty, Wine-Licences, Stamp'd Paper and Vellum, Prizes and Hackney Coaches, there are five Commissioners to each; and for the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapman, Three Commissioners.

Of His Majesty's Treasury, or that Part of the Exchequer, which is for Receiving and Disbursing the Royal Revenue.

WE have seen the Commissioners, and other Officers, appointed for collecting the King's Revenue, we come now to those who receive the same in his Majesty's Exchequer or Treasury, and disburse it according to his Order.

Among which the principal are, the Lord High Treasurer of *England*, and the Chancellor (or Under-Treasurer) of the Exchequer.

The Chancellor is the next Officer to him in the Treasury. He *Lord Treasurer*, has the Custody of the Exchequer Seal, and a Superintendency, *over, and* over the Lord Treasurer's Rolls. The Offices of Comptroller of the Pipe, Clerk of the Pleas, and Clerk of the Nichils, are in his Gift. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.* As Under-Treasurer, he has the Gift of the two Praisers of the Court.

Next to the Chancellor are the two Chamberlains, the Auditor of the Receipts, the four Tellers, and Clerk of the Pells.

The Chamberlains have in their Custody many antient Re-Chamberlains. cords, the Standards of Monies, Weights and Measures, and the Black Book of the Exchequer, first called *Rotulus Wintoniae*, and afterwards *Doomsday-Book*.

This

*Doomsday
Book.*

This Book, which is two Volumes, was the Tax Book of all England, except Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland, that might be in a Volume by it self, now lost. This Book was six Years a making, in the Reign of William the Conqueror, containing an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages, but also of Families, and what every one possessed, either in Land or Money. And when any Difference arose about those Things, or Taxes, &c. the Book cleared the Point, and the King could not be cheated. Therefore it got the Name of *Doomsday-Book*; it is now kept under 3 Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. nor any Part of it transcribed under 4 d. a Line.

*Auditor of
the Receipts.*

The *Auditor of the Receipts* files the Bills of the Tellers, by which they charge themselves with all the Monies received. And by Warrant from the *Lord Treasurer*, he draws all Orders to be signed by his Lordship, for issuing forth all Monies, by Virtue of *Privy Seals*, which are recorded in the Clerk of the Pells Office, entred and lodg'd in the Auditor's Office. He also by Warrant of the *Lord Treasurer*, makes Debentures to such as have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the Exchequer, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He daily receives the State of the Account of each Teller, and weekly certifies the whole to the *Lord Treasurer*. At Michaelmas and Lady-day, he makes a *Declaration*, that is, an Abstract of all Accompts and Payments made in the preceeding half Year, one for the *Lord Treasurer*, and the other for the *Chancellor*. He keeps the *Registers* appointed for Payments in Course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue, and has 5 Clerks under him.

Tellers.

The four *Tellers* receive all Monies due to the King, therefore each of them must give 20000 l. Security. Each *Teller* has two *Clerks*, who constantly attend his Office.

*Clerk of the
Pells.*

The *Clerk of the Pells* is in Nature of a Comptroller. He is called the *Clerk of the Pells*, from the Latin word *Pellis* a Skin, his Office being to enter the *Teller's* Bill into a Parchment Skin, and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cause, and by whomsoever. He has 4 *Clerks*, one of them for Incomes, and the other for Issues.

Use of Tallies

'Tis observable, that no Acquittances are us'd in the *Exchequer* upon paying any Monies to the King, but only *Tallies*, as being the most certain Way of avoiding all Imposition. A *Tally* is a Stick with Words written on it on both Sides, expressing what the Money receiv'd is for. Which *Tally* being cloven asunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, the *Stock* is deliver'd to the Party who paid the Money, and the *Counter-stock* (or *Counter-foil*) remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other *Deputies*, to be kept till it be called for, and joined with the *Stock*. After which they send it by an Officer of their own, to the *Pipe*, to be apply'd to the Discharge of the Accomptant.

The

The *Deputy-Chamberlain*, whose Office is to cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each Piece a-part, sits in the *Tally-Court*, where the *Tally-cutter* attends. The *Tellers*, upon the Receipt of Monies due to the King, throw down a Bill thro' a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is received by a *Clerk* attending there, to write the Words of the Bill upon a *Tally*. This done, he delivers it to be entred by the *Clerk of the Pells*, or one of his *Under-Clerks*, who attends there to enter it in his Book. Then the *Tally* is cloven by the *Deputy-Chamberlain*, having their *Seals*; while the *Senior-Deputy* reads one Part, the *Junior* examines the other, with the other two *Clerks*.

Agents for Taxes are appointed as Assistants to the *Lord Treasurer*, for the Accompts relating to the Taxes are remitted to them from all Parts for their Examination, and to make their Report of it to the *Lord Treasurer*. They sit three times a Week in their Office at *Westminster*, viz. *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, from Nine in the Morning till Twelve or One.

C H A P. XXXIV.

Of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and particularly of the Secretaries of State.

WE have seen hitherto the vast Dominions of the King of *Great-Britain*, His Majesty's Power, the Splendor of his Court, and the Extent of his Revenues: I am now come to speak of his *Privy-Council*, as bearing Part of that great Weight in the Government, which otherwise would lie too heavy upon him.

The *Privy-Council* is composed of eminent Persons, fit to advise his Majesty upon all Emergencies; and upon whose Wisdom, Vigilance and Integrity, depends, in a great Measure, the Honour and Welfare of his Majesty's Dominions in all Parts of the World. They are bound by Oath to advise the King, to the best of their Judgment, with all the Fidelity and Secrecy that becomes their Station. They are generally chosen from among the Nobility.

The Number of them is at the Sovereign's Pleasure, sometimes more, sometimes less: But it is rare to see one Half meet in Council.

Tho' there are stated Days appointed for their Assembling, yet upon any sudden Emergency the Members are summon'd at any time, and a Council is seldom or never held, without one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

The King is often present to hear their Debates, the lowest Counsellor delivering his Opinion first, and his Majesty at last declaring his Judgment, which terminates the Matter debated.

To

To propose Business to the *Privy-Council*, and in the King's Absence to make the Report of their several Transactions to his Majesty, there is a *President*, who by his Office is one of the Nine great Officers of State.

The King may declare or conceal from his *Privy-Counsellors* whatever he thinks fit, and has a select *Council* out of their Number, commonly called the *Cabinet-Council*; with whom his Majesty determines such Affairs as are most important, and require the utmost Secrecy. Being what chiefly relates to the well-governing of the Kingdom.

'Tis in the Power of the *Privy-Council* to enquire into all Trespasses and Crimes against the Government, and to commit the Delinquents in order to their Trial.

A *Privy-Counsellor*, tho' but a Gentleman, has Precedence of all Knights, and younger Sons of Barons and Viscounts, and is stiled *Right Honourable*: But the *Council* it self is called *Most Honourable*.

To attend the *Council*, there are four Clerks in ordinary, and four extraordinary: Also two Keepers of the *Council Chamber*.

*Secretaries
of State.*

The *Principal Secretaries of State* are, by their Office, Members of the *Privy-Council*, ever since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Whereas before they only prepared Business for the *Council-Board*, in a Room adjoining to the *Council-Chamber*; which done, they came in, and stood one on the Right Hand, and the other on the Left. And till the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals, nothing was debated at the *Council-Board*.

Before the latter End of Henry VIII's Reign there was but one Secretary of State, when his Majesty thought fit to have this Office discharged by two Persons of equal Authority, and both called *Principal Secretaries of State*. Whose Employment being of great Trust, makes them very considerable, both to the Eyes of the Sovereign and People; therefore they attend him daily, as Occasion requires. The Requests of the Subject being likewise for the most Part lodged in their Hands, the same are represented by the *Secretaries of State*, to the King, and the Dispatches by them made according to his Directions.

As for Domestick Affairs, both Publick and Private, the two *Secretaries* do equally receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, as private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. except Ireland and the Plantations, which properly belong to the elder Secretary. But for foreign Affairs, they have each his Province, one called the *Northern*, and the other the *Southern Province*, the last belonging properly to the elder Secretary. The *Northern Province* includes the *Low Countries*, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Muscovy; and the *Southern*, France, Swisserland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, &c. According to which Division, each Secretary receives Letters and Addresses from, and makes all Dispatches to the several Princes and States belonging to his own Province.

On

On the 3d of February, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$. the late Queen in Council was pleased to declare, That the publick Business increasing (by reason of the late happy Union) she had thought fit to appoint a *Third Secretary of State*; but that her Majesty intended nevertheless to continue the Foreign Affairs, for the present, in the Course of Dispatch they were then in: Whereupon *James Duke of Queensberry* and *Dover* was sworn into that Office, which, upon his Grace's Death was for some time discontinued, till her Majesty was pleased to appoint the then Earl of *Marr* her *Third Principal Secretary of State*. This *Third Secretary* is now in Use.

In all the Royal Houses, they have each his Apartment, as well for his own Accommodation, as for his Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very good Table at the King's Charge, or else Board-wages; and their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is about 2000 *l.* to each *per Annum*.

They have each of them two *Under Secretaries* and *Clerks* attending the Office, and wholly at his own Choice, without any Dependence upon any other. These Places are considerable.

A Secretary of State being a Baron, takes place of all other Barons; but if above the Degree of a Baron, then he takes place only according to the Seniority of his Creation. If a Knight, and has no other Qualifications, he has the Precedence of all other Knights.

To the Secretaries of State there belong two other Offices, one called the *Signet*, and the other the *Paper-Office*.

By the *Signet* is meant the King's Seal, being in their Custody. In this Office, which is kept at *White-hall*, there are four Clerks, who wait alternately three Months together, and prepare such Things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the *Privy-Seal*.

The Clerk in waiting attends the Court wheresoever it resides, and prepares such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as he is directed by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council.

All Grants prepared by these Clerks, or by the King's Council learned in the Law, for the King's Hand, are returned into this Office, when signed, and there transcribed again. The Transcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and being sealed by him, it is called a *Signet*: Which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy Seal upon it. But Privy-Seals for Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrant issues countersigned by the Lord Treasurer.

The *Paper Office* is that wherein are kept all Papers and Dispatches that pass thro' the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, such as Matters of State and Council, Letters, Intelligences, and Negotiations with Foreign States, which are here disposed of by way of a Library at *White-hall*. The Keeper whereof has a Fee of 160 *l. per Annum*, payable out of the *Exchequer*.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Parliament of GREAT-BRITAIN.

The Constitution of a British Parliament.

I Come now to speak of the *High Court* of PARLIAMENT, wherein the grand Concerns of the whole *British* Nation are to be debated. This Assembly is vested with a Legislative Power, and makes Two of the Three Estates of the Realm; which three Estates are the *King, Lords and Commons*.

Accordingly this August Body consists of *two Houses*, one called the *House of Lords*, and the other the *House of Commons*.

Before the *Union*, the first consisted of all the Spiritual and Temporal Peers of the Realm, qualified to sit in the House, and making up about 170. But the *House of Commons* consisted of 513 Commoners: Among which we call *Knights of the Shire*, such as are chosen by the *Cinque Ports*; *Citizens*, that stand for Cities; and *Burgesses*, for Towns or Boroughs privileged to send Members to Parliament.

By the *Union*, there is an Accession of 16 Peers of Scotland to the *House of Lords*, and 45 Commoners to the *House of Commons*. The first to be chosen against a new Parliament, by the Peers of Scotland, out of their Body; and the last, being Barons and Burgesses, by the Shires and Boroughs. By which 16 Peers, and 45 Commoners, Scotland is to be represented in the Parliament of Great Britain. And the Scots Peers sitting in the House of Lords, have the same Privileges as the *English* Peers.

As the *House of Lords* seems constituted to support the Rights of the Crown, so the proper Province of the *House of Commons* is to contend for the Preservation of the People's Liberties. And tho' the *Commoners* in some Parliaments have been for extending the *Royal Prerogative*, yet I find the *Lords* in all Times have been the surest and most natural Bulwark of the Prerogatives of the Crown. King Charles I. called them an excellent Skreen between the Prince and the People, to assist each against any Enchroachments of the other. 'Tis not the Lords Interest any way to contribute to the Diminution of the Rights of the Crown, or to suffer it in others. For the Preservation of the legal Prerogative, is not only the surest Way to secure their own Privileges, but of absolute Necessity for the happy and rightful Administration of the Government.

In short, the Design of Parliaments is to keep up the Constitution, to support the Honour of the Crown, and maintain the Privileges of the People; to raise such Subsidies as Occasion requires, make necessary Laws, and redress all publick Grievances. Therefore 'tis the Interest of the People to be careful and wary in the Election of their Representatives, and (like free Agents)

Agents) not to suffer themselves to be biaſſed againſt the publick Intereſt.

The Power of Calling a Parliament, of Adjourning, Pro-roguing, and Diſſolving the ſame, is entirely lodg'd in the Sovereign.

The Sitting of the Parliament is appointed by Royal Proclamation, with the Advice of the Privy-Council; and the Time appointed for the Parliament to meet, ought (by the late *Union Act*) to be no leſs than 50 Days after the Date of ſuch Proclamation.

Upon the Proclamation, Writs are iſſued by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to every Lord Spiritual and Temporal, to appear at the Time and Place appointed, to give their Advice on ſome weighty Affairs. Alſo to all the Sheriffs, commanding them to ſummon the People to elect as many Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in their reſpective Counties, as are to fit in the *House of Commons*.

As for *Scotland*, a Writ is to be directed to the Privy-Council there, for ſummoning the 16 Peers, and for electing the 45 Members, by whom *Scotland* is to be repreſented in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Many undue Elections were formerly made at an exorbitant Charge, the Candidates expending great Sums, in treating the Electors for their Voices: To prevent which Abufe, an Act was made in the late Reign, by which *any Gift or Preſent, Reward or Entertainment, given or promiſed, directly or indirectly, by any one, from the Date of the Writ, makes the Election void*. All *false Returns* are alſo prohibited by an Act paſſed in the ſame Seſſion, and the Party aggrrieved is *impowered to ſue the Officers and Perſons making or procuring the ſame, and to recover double the Damages, with his full Coſts of Suit*.

And whereas it happens ſometimes, that a Burgeſs is elected for two Boroughs, when the Parliament meets, he muſt declare to the Houſe for which Place he will ſerve, that a Writ may be iſſued out for a new Election to be made by the other Place.

No Judge of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, can be choſen, becauſe they are Aſſiſtants in the Lords Houſe; no Sheriff, becauſe his perſonal Attendance is required at his Bayliwick during his Sheriſſalty; no Clergyman, becauſe of his attending the Convocation, nor is any Gentleman qualified to ſerve in Parliament, unleſs he be poſſeſs'd of 300 *l. per Annum*.

A Man attainted of Felony or Treafon, cannot be choſe; but one Out-lawed, in a perſonal Cauſe, may be elected. No Foreigner that is not naturalized can be a Parliament Man; but, if he be a Houſholder, his Voice in the Election of Members is allowed of in ſome Places, particularly in the City of *Weſtmiſter*.

Anciently, a *Knight of the Shire* was allowed 4 s. and a *Citizen or Burgeſs* 2 s. a Day, from the reſpective Places for which they were choſen: A good Allowance in thoſe Days: But now ſo inconfiderable, that it is quite laid aſide, and all Members ſerve at their own Expence. The Lords have always borne their own Charges, becauſe they repreſent only themſelves in Parliament.

*The Solemnity
of the Parlia-
ment's Meet-
ing.*

As the Time for the Parliament's Sitting lies in the Sovereign's Breaſt, ſo does the Place of Meeting: Though it is fixed at the ancient Palace of *Weſtminſter*; the Lords in a large Room by themſelves, and the Commons in a larger, which was of old *St. Stephen's Chapel*.

At the opening of the Parliament on the Day prefix'd, the King comes to the Houſe of Lords, in His Royal Robes, with the Crown on His Head, and the Sword of State borne before Him. His Maſteſty ſits under a Canopy, at the upper End of the Room.

Then the Temporal Lords appear in their Scarlet Robes of State, every one according to his Degree; and the Spiritual Lords in their Epifcopal Habit.

Againſt the Wall, on the King's Right Hand, the two Arch-biſhops ſit by themſelves on a Form. Below them, the Biſhops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Wincheſter*; and next to them, all the other Biſhops, according to the Priority of their Conſecration.

On the King's Left Hand, the Lord Treafurer, Lord Preſident of the Council, and Lord Privy Seal, ſit upon Forms, above all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood. Then the Dukes, Marquiſſes and Earls, according to their Creation.

Croſs the Room are the Wool-facks, continued to this Day, to put the Peers in mind of the great Advantages the *Engliſh* Wool has brought to the Nation, that the Care of it may never be neglected.

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, being of Courſe the *Speaker* of the Houſe of Lords, ſits on the firſt Wool-fack, before the Throne, with the Great Seal and Mace lying by him.

Below the Wool-facks there are Forms croſs the Room, firſt for the Viſcounts, and next for the Barons, ſitting in Order according to their Creation; except the *Lord High Admiral*, the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of England, the *Earl Marſhal*, the *Lord Steward*, and the *Lord Chamberlain* of the King's Houſhold, who take place of all others of the ſame Degree of Nobility with themſelves.

But whatever Diſtinction there be among the Peers, they all ſit as Barons in the Houſe of Lords; and the Biſhops themſelves ſit there, by virtue of their Barony.

As to the other Wool-facks, the Judges, the King's Council at Law, and Maſters of Chancery, ſit upon them, when called to give their Advice in point of Law. But they ought not to ſit in the King's Preſence, without His Leave. In His Maſteſty's Abſence

Absence they may sit, but not be cover'd, till the *Speaker* signify to them the Leave of the Lords. The King's Council, and the Masters of Chancery, sit also, but always uncovered.

The lowermost Wool-sack is for the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament: The first concerned in all Parliamentary Writs and Pardons, the last in keeping the Records of all Things passed in Parliament. This Clerk has two Under-Clerks, who, kneeling behind the Wool-sack, write upon it.

When the KING comes to *Parliament* he commands the Usher of the Black Rod to call the House of Commons to the Lords House. He is in a manner the Messenger of the Lords, and is so called from a *Black Rod* he carries in his Hand. He sits without the Bar of the House, and what Peers the House thinks fit to commit, upon any Trespas, are left to his Custody. He has under him a Deputy, a Yeoman-Usher that waits at the Door within, and a Crier without.

The Commons being come to the House of Lords, stand without the Bar; and the King commands them, by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to chuse one of their Members for their *Seaker*, and to present him such a Day, that is, in a Day or two. But of late Years this is generally done without the King, and only by the Lord Chancellor, authorized for that Purpose by his Majesty. How the Speaker of the Commons is chosen.

The Commons being returned to their House, chuse a *Speaker*, who ought to be a Person of great Experience and Ability, especially in Parliamentary Affairs: For the *Speaker* is in Effect the Mouth of the House, and so necessary a Part thereof, that the Commons are properly *no House*, as the Phrase is, that is, can do no Business without him. 'Tis the *Speaker's* Part to see the Orders of the House observed; to state the Bills that are brought in; to collect the Substance of the Debates; and the Sense of the House upon them. The Nature of his Office.

The Choice being made, by the Majority of Votes, 'tis a Custom for the Party chosen to decline the Office, and pray the House to proceed to a new Election. This is a kind of *Nolo Episcopari*: But he is commonly answered with a full Consent of Voices upon his Name, upon which two of the Principal Members go to him, and lead him to the *Speaker's Chair*; where being set, they return to their Places. Ceremonies upon his Choice.

At the Day appointed for his Presentation to the King, his Majesty being come to the House of Lords, the Commons are called in. Then the new *Speaker* is brought in between two of their Members, with low Obeisance to the Bar, and there presented to the King, where he makes also a modest Refusal of that high Office, urging his Incapacity for it. Which not being allowed of by the King, he makes a Speech to his Majesty, which generally concludes with these Petitions, That the Commons may, during their Sitting, have free Access to his Majesty. That

That they may have Freedom of Speech in their House, and be free from Arrests. These Requests being granted, his Majesty makes a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, concerning such Matters as he thinks fit to lay before them. This done, he leaves both Houses to their private Debates, and the Commons return to their own House, the Mace being carried (as usual) before the Speaker.

After this, his Majesty never comes to the Parliament in State, but to lay fresh important Affairs before them; give his Royal Assent to Bills passed in both Houses, or to close the Session. But when there have been extraordinary Debates in the House of Lords, the King has been there frequently to hear them, but not to influence the House one way or other. Then his Majesty appears as it were *Incognito*, and every Peer sits and speaks with the same Freedom as if the King were not there.

In the King's Absence, the Lords do always pay a Reverence to the Chair of State, when they come into the House.

The full Number of the House of Commons is 558, from the Time of the Union. But, if 300 are met, 'tis reckon'd a full House, many being absent upon Business, or Sickness, &c. However, 40 make a House. They sit promiscuously upon Forms, except the *Speaker*, who sits upon a Chair in the middle of the Room, with a Table before him, the *Clerk* of the House sitting near him at the Table. Nor does any Member wear a Robe but the *Speaker*, except the Members for London, who at their first Meeting appear in Scarlet Robes. Their Time of sitting is in the Forenoon, commonly from nine of the Clock till one: But, upon urgent Occasions, they sometimes sit very late and do Business by Candle-light.

Before the Parliament enters upon any Business, the Members of both Houses must take the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament. They are also to make a solemn Declaration against the Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*, the *Invocation* and *Adoration* of *Saints*, and the *Sacrifice* of the *Mass*, by which Declaration all *Papists* are incapacitated to sit in Parliament. They are, moreover, to abjure the *Pretender*, before they can be admitted to sit in either House: Which Oath, appointed by the last Parliament of the late King *William*, was the last Bill he sign'd, not above twelve Hours before his Death.

*Of the Proceedings of both Houses, in their Debates,
and passing of Bills.*

THE Parliament of Great Britain has a particular Method in their Proceedings, for the Dispatch of Business.
Committees.
The first Thing the Commons do after the Choice of their *Speaker*, is their appointing the *standing Grand Committees*, for Pri-

Privileges and Elections, for Grievances, for Trade, and for Religion.

The *Committee for Privileges and Elections* has always had the Precedency, being commonly the first *Committee*, appointed either the same Day the *Speaker* takes his Place, or the next Day after. This *Committee* consists of no set Number of Members, for any Member of the House is free to sit here. Their Business is chiefly to examine Elections and Returns, complained of as undue, and make Report of it to the House. As for Matters of *Privilege*, they are now commonly heard in the House.

The standing *Committees* being settled, a private *Committee* is generally appointed to draw up an *Address of Thanks* to the King for his most gracious Speech; wherein they commonly express a cheerful Disposition to concur with his Majesty in those Things He has laid before them. The same is done in the House of Lords.

As to the chief Business of the Parliament, which is to make new Laws, revive or abrogate old ones, whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a *Bill*. Any Member of the House may offer a *Bill*, for the publick Good; but he must first open the Matter of it to the House, and offer Reasons for the admitting thereof, which is called, *Making a Motion*. Upon which the House will either admit, or deny it.

Subsidy-Bills, for imposing of Taxes, are not to be brought in but by Order of the House: And whereas all other Bills may begin in either House, these do always begin in the House of Commons; nor will the Commons allow the House of Lords to make any Alteration in such Bills. The Reason is, because the greatest Part of the Monies arise from the Commons.

If any Member desire, that a Law in Force be alter'd, or repeal'd, he must first move the House in it, and give Reasons for it. If the House allows the *Motion*, their usual Way is, to appoint some of the Members to bring in a *Bill* for that Purpose.

The Leave of the House must also be obtain'd, to bring in any private *Bill*, and the Substance of it must be made known to the House, either by a *Motion* or *Petition*. *Petitions* are usually presented by Members of the same County the *Petitioners* are of: If they concern private Persons, they are to be subscrib'd, and the Persons presenting them called to the Bar, to avow the Substance of the *Petition*, especially if it be a Complaint against an Offender.

Before any *Bill* can pass into a Law, it must be read three several Times in each House, and debated; and then obtain the *Royal Assent*. For, as each House has the Privilege of a Negative Voice, so the Sovereign is free to assent or not to the *Bill*.

A *Bill* of *Indemnity* coming from the Throne, has but one Reading in each House, the Subject being to take it as the Sovereign is pleas'd to give it.

To come to Particulars, the *Speaker*, and sometimes the *House*, directs the Clerk what Bill to read ; which he reads with an audible Voice. This being done, he delivers it to the *Speaker* ; who rising from his *Chair*, stands uncover'd, and holding the Bill in his Hand, says, *This Bill is thus intituled*, and then reads the Title. He then opens the Substance of the Bill, either trusting to his Memory, or with the help of a Breviate filed to the *Bill* : Then he declares to the House, *That it is the first Time of Reading this Bill*, and delivers it again to the Clerk.

The speaking *for*, or *against* a Bill, is commonly put off till the second Reading, some Day after the first, that the *Members* may have Time to consider of it.

If a Bill, originally begun in the Commons, happens, upon the first Reading, to be debated *Pro & Con*, and that upon the Debate, the House calls for the Question, the Question is, *Whether the Bill shall be Rejected* ; and not, *Whether the Bill shall be Read the second Time*, which is the usual Way. But to a Bill coming from the *Lords*, so much Favour and Respect is shewn, that if it be spoken against upon the first Reading, and the *Speaker* pressed to put the Question, he makes it first for the *second Reading* ; and if that be deny'd, then for *Rejection* ; it being more prudential to consider the Bill before it be put to such a Hazard.

If the greater Voice be to have the Bill *Rejected*, the Clerk sets it down *Rejected* in the Journal, and indorses it so upon the Back of the Bill. And then it shall be read no more that Sessions, unless it be alter'd in any Point material, both in the Body and in the Title. If the Voice be to have the Bill retain'd, then it shall have a second Reading in Course.

It seldom happens that a Bill is read twice in one Day. And tho' it may have a second Reading the next Day after the first, yet the usual Way is to put it off for some Days, unless the Business require the utmost Expedition.

Upon the second Reading, which is perform'd in the same manner as the first, if none speak against the Bill, and several speak for it, without excepting against the Form of it, the *Speaker* may put the Question for *Ingrossing* of it, that is, Writing it in fair Parchment.

But Debates arise most upon the second Reading. After which the House usually calls for the *Committing of the Bill*, that is, for referring it either to a *Committee of the whole House*, or to a *select Committee*. The latter consists of several Members, nominated by the House, with the Time and Place appointed for their Meeting : But whoever has spoken directly against the Bill, is thereby incapable of being one of the *Committee*, for he that is against the Bill, cannot be thought a proper Person to be employ'd about it.

Whilst a *Bill* is under Debate, whoever speaks to it stands up uncover'd, and directs his Speech to the *Speaker*. If two rise at

at the same Time, and speak both together, the *Speaker* determines which shall give Way to the other. He that speaks is to be heard out, and not to be interrupted, unless the Discourse be tedious, or foreign to the Purpose; in which Cases the *Speaker* may check any Member.

None is allow'd to speak twice to a *Bill* in one Day, except it be by Way of Explication, or when the *Bill* happens to be Read twice. And if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he must not answer again the same Day; for were it allow'd to answer, the whole Time might be spent by two talkative Persons.

If any Thing be done contrary to the Orders of the House, any Member may rise up, and speak to it, in the Heat of the Debates, if the *Speaker* do not. But if the *Speaker* stands up, he is first to be heard; and while he stands up, the other must sit down. Whoever speaks to the Orders of the House in the midst of a Debate, must keep within that Line, and not fall to the Matter it self. For, if he do, he may be reprimanded by the *Speaker*, or any other Member, according to the Orders of the House.

But the *Speaker* is not to argue for, or against any Side. He is only to hear the Arguments of the House, and collect the Substance of them. Neither has he any Voice, but when the House is equally divided, and then he has the *Casting Vote*.

No Member in his Discourse ought to mention the Name of any other then present, but to describe him by his Title, or Addition, as, *That noble Lord, That worthy Knight, or Gentleman*. Or by his Office, as *Serjeant, Gentleman of the Long Robe, &c.* Or by his Place, as the *Gentleman near the Chair, near the Bar, on the other side, or that Gentleman who spoke last, or last but one, and the like*.

No reviling or reflecting Expressions must be used. And, tho' Freedom of Speech and Debates be an undoubted Privilege of the House, yet whatsoever is there spoken, is liable to the Censure of the House. If any speak offensive Words of the Sovereign, or the House, he is call'd to the *Bar*, where he receives on his Knees a Reprimand from the *Speaker*: And if the Offence be great, he is sent to the *Tower*.

When a *Bill* that has been committed is Reported, the House does commonly agree to the Report in the whole, or in part only. But when the Matter is of Importance, the *Bill* is sometimes Re-committed, and most usually to the same Committee.

After the Debate is ended, the *Speaker* puts the Question for *Ingrossing*. If the Majority of Voices be against it, then the *Bill* is dash'd. If for it, it's immediately perform'd.

The *Bill* being *ingrossed*, the *Speaker* offers it some Days after to be read the Third Time, for the Passing thereof. And to prevent carrying of Bills with a few Voices, it has been order'd sometimes by the House, that no *Bill* should be put to the
Passing

Passing before Twelve a Clock, when the House is commonly full.

When the Bill comes to a *third* Reading, 'tis done after the same manner as at the *first* and *second* Reading. After it is read, the *Speaker* tells the House, that it has been read Thrice, and with their Favours he will put it to the Passing. But before he does it, he pauseth a-while, that the Members may speak to it, if they please. For it happens sometimes, that upon the *third* Reading, the Matter comes to a fresh Debate; but then 'tis very rare to have it Re-committed, except for some particular Clause, or Proviso.

The Debate being over, the *Speaker*, holding still the Bill in his Hand, puts it to the Passing, thus; *As many as are of Opinion that this Bill should pass, say Yea*; and after the Affirmative, *As many as are of the contrary Opinion, say No*. Upon which the *Speaker* declares his Opinion, whether the *Yea's* or *No's* have it; and his Opinion is to stand as the Judgment of the House, unless the Case be doubtful. Then a Motion being made for the Dividing of the House, the Question is put, Whether the *Yea's* or *No's* are to go out of the House, which commonly falls out to be the Lot of the *Yea's*, especially upon a new Bill. For it seems but reasonable, that they should sit still who are for the old Law, because they are in Possession of it. To count the House, the *Speaker* nominates two of the *Yea's*, and two of the *No's*; who having each a Staff in his Hand, are to count the Members that remain sitting in the House. Then they go to the Door, two on each side standing within it, and counting them who went forth, as they come in. While this is performing no Member is to speak, or to remove out of his Place, except such as go forth upon the Division.

The House being thus told, the two Tellers that have the most Votes, standing at the Bar on the Right Hand of the two others, make their Approaches together to the Table, with the usual Obeisance to the House; and he that has the Right Hand declares to the *Speaker* the Number of the *Yea's* and *No's*. Upon which they all return to their Places, and Mr. *Speaker* makes the Report to the House.

If it be carry'd in the Affirmative, the Clerk enters it, *Resolved*. If in the Negative, thus; *the Question being put, &c. it passed in the Negative*.

If the Bill passed be originally exhibited in the House of Commons, the Clerk writes within it on the Top next the Right Hand, *Soit baillé aux Seignours*, i. e. *Let it be sent to the Lords*. But, if begun in the Lords House, he writes underneath the Subscription of the Lords, *A ce Bill les Communes ont assentez*, i. e. *To this Bill the Commons give their Assent*.

The Bill is carry'd up to the Lords, by Messengers appointed to the House: And as they come with great Respect to the Bar of the Lords House, their Lordships rise from their Places, and
come

come down to meet them. The Title of the Bill being read by the chief Messenger, it is humbly deliver'd to the *Speaker* of the House of Lords,

But when a Bill is sent by the Lords to the Commons, they send none of their Members, but only some of the Masters of Chancery, or another Person whose Place is on the Woolfacks; and who coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing thrice, one of them having read the Title, and desir'd it may be taken into Consideration, delivers the Bill to the *Speaker*. But in Messages of great Importance, the Lords make use of One or Two of the Judges, to go to the House of Commons.

If either House disagrees with the other upon a Bill, a *Conference* is demanded. The *Conference* is held in the *Painted Chamber*, to which both Houses send respective Deputies, called *Managers*, to argue upon the Matter. If they cannot agree, sometimes a new *Conference* is demanded. And if it proves ineffectual, the Bill is *ipso facto* quash'd.

The Manner of Voting in the House of Lords is thus: They begin at the lowest Baron, and so go on *Seriatim*; every one answering apart, *Consent*, or *Not Consent*. If the Voices be equal, the Negative carries it, the *Speaker* being not allow'd a casting Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

'Tis usual in the House of Commons, from Time to Time, to call the House over. Every Member present uncovers his Head, and stands up when he is call'd. The Absent are either excus'd, and entred accordingly; but if none excuse an absent Member, he is enter'd *Deficit*, and sometimes sent for by the Serjeant at Arms. But when a Member of the House is call'd home into the Country, upon some extraordinary Occasion, the usual Way is to ask Leave of the House to be Absent for some Time, and it is readily granted.

When the Matter under Debate requires a full House, the Serjeant at Arms is commanded to go to the Court of Requests, *Westminster-Hall*, and other Places near the Parliament House, to seek for the Members there, and require their Attendance.

Upon Notice of the Death of any Member, the *Speaker*, by Order of the House, issues out his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for making a new Writ, directed to the Sheriff of the County for which the deceas'd Member serv'd, in order to a new Election.

As to the *Committees*, take these following Remarks. Upon the first Meeting of a *Committee* in the *Committee-Chamber*, they chuse a *Chairman* amongst them, who is much like the *Speaker* in the House. The Bill they are entrusted with is first read over, and then they consider it by Parts. If there be a *Preamble*, they consider it after the Parts of the Bill; because, upon the Consideration of the Body of the Bill, such Alterations may be made in it as may also occasion an Alteration in the *Preamble*.

The *Committee* may not raze, interline, or blot the Bill, but must mark the *Amendments* in a Paper by it self; setting down

Rules observed by Committees.

in the Paper the Number of the *Folio* where the Amendment is made, and naming particularly the Place where the Words of the Amendments are to be inserted, or those of the Bill omitted. The *Breviate* also annex'd to the Bill must be amended accordingly, and made to agree with the Bill.

Every *Amendment* is voted singly, and when they are all perfect, they are read, and put to the Question, *Whether the same shall be reported to the House*. But, before the Question is put, any Member of the *Committee* may move to add to those *Amendments*, or to amend any other Part of the Bill.

If the Vote of the *Committee* pass in the Affirmative, the *Chairman* is appointed to make the Report. He first acquaints the House, that he has a Report to make from the *Committee* to whom such a Bill was committed; which being receiv'd by the House, the *Chairman*, standing in his Place, reads each of the *Amendments*, with the Coherence in the Bill; and gives the Reasons of the *Committee* for such *Amendments*, until he has gone through all. This done, if his Seat be not next the Floor, he comes from his Place to the Bar, and from thence to the *Speaker's* Table, where he delivers both the *Bill* and the *Amendments* to the Clerk.

Whereupon any Member of the House may speak against all, or any of the *Amendments*, and desire the *Coherence* to be read. But he must make all his Objections at once to all the *Amendments*.

*Committee of
the whole
House.*

When any great Business is in Hand, *Money-Bills* particularly, which require much Debate, the House resolves it self into a Grand Committee, commonly called a *Committee of the whole House*. The Design of it is, to have a great Freedom of Debate, such as leads most to the Truth: For in this *Committee* every Member is free to speak to one Question as often as he shall see Cause, and to answer the Reasons and Arguments of others.

Then the House being resolved from the Rules of it to the Nature of a *Committee*, the *Speaker* leaves the Chair, and the House chuses a *Chairman*, who sits in the Clerk's Place at the Table, and writes the Votes of the *Committee*, the Gathering whereof is according to the Rules of the House.

As the Business that lies under the Consideration and Debate of this *Committee* does commonly require several Sittings, before they can go through it, the *Chairman* must ask Leave for them to sit again. But when the Matter has been thoroughly debated, and is judg'd fit to be resolved in the House, the *Chairman* having read all the Votes, puts the Question, *That the same be reported to the House*.

If the Question be carried in the Affirmative, the *Speaker* is called again to the Chair; and the *Chairman*, standing in his usual Place, reports what has been Resolved in the *Committee*, and brings up his Report to the Table: Whereupon the House proceeds as a *House*, and not as a *Committee*.

The

The Lords have also their *Committees*, but with this Difference, That the Judges, and other Assistants there of the Long Robe, are sometimes join'd to the Lords of the *Committee*, tho' they have no Voice in the House: And whereas they sit cover'd in the House, by Leave of the Peers, here they sit uncover'd.

But I must not omit taking Notice, That during the Sessions, the Parliament may Address the King, upon such Matters as they think convenient. And their Addresses are either from each House apart, or sometimes from both Houses joining together in one and the same Address. These Addresses are presented at the Time appointed by his Majesty, sometimes in a whole Body, but most commonly by deputed Members from each House.

When *Bills* are ready for the *Royal Assent*, the King comes to the House of Lords in the same State as before, cloathed with his Royal Robes, and the Crown upon his Head, the Lords also in their Robes. Being seated upon his Throne, and the Commons sent for up by the *Black Rod*, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill; and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to Instruction, pronounces the *Royal Assent* in these Words: If a publick Bill, the Answer is, *Le Roy le veut*. If private, *Soit fait comme il est désiré*. If a Money-Bill, *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Bénévolence, & aussi le veut*. If a Bill of Indemnity, the Return is from the Lords and Commons to his Majesty in these Words, *Les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez, au Nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement Votre Majesté, & prient Dieu vos donner en Santé bonne Vie & longue*. If a Bill which the King does not think fit to pass into a Law, *Le Roy s'avisera*, i. e. The King will consider of it; which is look'd upon as a civil Denial.

But 'tis observable, that the King may, by Commission granted to some of the Peers, give his *Royal Assent* to any Bill, without his personal Presence.

As each House has an undoubted Privilege to *Adjourn* themselves for some Days, so the King may *Adjourn* them, in order to a Recess for some Time. And then all Bills already read and debated, in one or both Houses, remain as they were, and at the next Meeting may be brought to an Issue.

'Tis otherwise with a *Prorogation*, which makes a Session. For in this Case all Bills that passed either House, or both Houses, and had not the *Royal Assent*, must begin a-new at the next Meeting, before they can be brought to Perfection.

Lastly, The Parliament is said to be *Dissolved*, when the House of Commons is discharged in order to a new Election. Both the Dissolution, and the Calling a *New Parliament*, are commonly done by *Proclamation*, after the last Sitting of the *Old One*.

Where-

Of the Tri-
ennial Par-
liament.

Whereas some of our Kings formerly called no Parliament, but when they thought fit, or continued Parliaments too long to be true to their Trust; by an Act passed in K. William's Reign, there ought to be a *Parliament sitting at least once in three Years*. And if a Parliament Sitting be dissolv'd, without an Act passed, or Judgment given, 'tis no Session of Parliament, but a Convention. By the same Act it is enacted, That no *Parliament shall continue longer than three Years at the farthest, to be accounted from the Day on which the said Parliament shall be appointed to meet by the Writs of Summons*: Therefore 'tis call'd a *Triennial Parliament*.

Upon the King's Decease, if there was a Parliament Sitting, or in Being, 'twas *ipso facto* dissolv'd, the King being look'd upon as the Head of Parliament. But, to prevent the Mischiefs and Confusions that may be occasion'd in such a Case for want of a Parliament, a providential Act was made in Queen Anne's Reign; by which the *Parliament then Sitting, or in Being, shall in that Case continue, and immediately meet, for and during the Time of Six Months, unless the same shall be sooner Prorogued or Dissolved by the next Heir to the Crown in Succession*. But in Case there shall be no Parliament in Being, then the last preceding Parliament shall immediately Meet, Sit, and Act, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said Parliament had never been Dissolved.

'Twas a Custom of Old for the Sheriff to proclaim, by the King's Command, after every Session of Parliament, the several Acts passed in that Session, that none might pretend Ignorance: But that Custom has been laid aside, since Printing came into Use: all publick Acts of Parliament being now publish'd, soon after the same are passed.

Of the Privileges and Power of the Parliament.

There are Three Things in England, said an eminent Lawyer, the Bounds of which are unknown, *viz.* The Royal Prerogative, The Peoples Liberties, and, The Privileges of Parliament.

As for the last, the *House of Lords* are undoubtedly the hereditary Counsellors of the Crown, and have a judicial Power lodged in them by the Constitution. They are the Supreme Court of Judicature, and from them there lies no Appeal.

In the last Parliament of England, there happen'd a great Contention in Point of Right, between the Two Houses, as to the *Ailesbury Men*, committed by the House of Commons into Custody for Breach of Privilege. The House of Lords took upon them to enquire into the Matter, and justify'd their Proceeding as follows, by their Representation to the Queen, January 18, 1701.

That by the known Laws and Customs of Parliament, the House of Peers has an undoubted Right, when they conceive it to be for the

Good

Good and Safety of the King and Kingdom, to take Examinations of Persons charged with criminal Matters, whether such Persons be then in Custody, or not; and also, to order the Person so to be examined, to be taken into Custody of the King's sworn Officers attending the House, during such Examinations, or to commit them to any other safe Custody that they shall think proper, and to restrain others (if they see Cause) from having Access to, or Communication with them. The House of Lords have exercised this Right from time to time, as Occasions have required, without Objections. The Records are filled with Precedents, which warrant their Claim in every Part of it. And they urge, That if Persons in Custody are out of the Reach of the House of Lords, 'tis not to be imagined, that the Commons can pretend to a greater Power of examining, committing, or restraining them, which Power they have assumed several Times. They further alledged, That when the Peers order Persons to be examined in their House, they cannot be said to take the Examination of them solely to themselves, exclusive from the King, the King being always look'd upon as present in that great Council, in Consideration of Law, where He may be present in his Royal Person as often as he pleases.

The House of Commons, insinuating upon the Nullity of that Right of the House of Lords, address'd the Queen about it, and used such Expressions as were highly resented by their Lordships. As to their addressing the Queen, the Lords represented, That if at any time either House conceived they had a reasonable Ground to object against the Proceedings of the other, it has been a common Practice to desire Conferences, fairly to discuss the Matter in Debate between them, whereby Mistakes have been cleared for the most part, a good Understanding cultivated, and a mutual Respect preserved. They said further, That if it be justifiable in the House of Commons, to be appealing to the Crown against the Lords, the same Method may be taken by the Lords. And, That 'tis easy to foresee how fatal the Consequences may be in the Reign of an ill-designing Prince, and what Advantages may be taken from it, for utterly subverting the Constitution. There are Examples abroad, where Proceedings of this kind have ended in the Overthrow of the Liberties of the People.

However, the Commons resolv'd, That they have an undoubted Right to commit for Breach of Privilege, and that the Commitments of the House are not examinable in any other Court whatsoever.

The Lords, on the contrary, resolv'd, 1. That neither House has any Power to create new Privileges. 2. That the Commons in Committing the five Persons, have assumed a new Privilege they can show no Right to. 3. That every Englishman has a Right to apply for, and obtain a Habeas Corpus. 4. That the Commons censuring Persons for aiding a Prisoner to procure a Habeas Corpus, is of dangerous Consequence. 5. That a Writ of Error is not a Writ of Grace, but a Writ of Right.

One of the fundamental and principal Ends of Parliaments being to redress Grievances, and ease the People of Oppressions, the chief Care thereof lies in the *House of Commons*; which is the grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present publick Grievances to be redressed, and publick Delinquents punished; such as corrupted Consellers, Judges and Magistrates. This makes Parliaments to be a great Check to ill Men, and therefore abhorred by such Men in Authority.

In this Case, when the Parliament sits, the *Commons* impeach, and the *Lords* are the Judges. The *Commons* inform, present, and manage the Evidence; and the *Lords*, when the Trial is over, give Judgment upon it. In short, such is the Privilege of the *House of Commons*, that they may impeach the highest Lord in the Kingdom, either Spiritual or Temporal. But the *Lords* cannot proceed against a Commoner, except upon a Complaint of the *Commons*.

In a Case of Misdemeanour, both the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal are Judges. But if the Crime be Capital, the *Lords* Spiritual absent themselves during the Trial. For by an Ordinance made at the Council at *Westminster*, in *Henry II's* Reign, all Clergymen were forbidden *agitare Judicium Sanguinis*, upon Pain of being deprived both of Dignities and Orders.

Formerly, all Members of Parliament were free from Suits, Arrests, or Imprisonment (except in Case of Treason or Felony) not only during the Sitting, but also forty Days before, and forty Days after the Sessions: Which Privilege did likewise extend to their Menial Servants, and the Officers attending the House. But by an Act passed in the late Reign, the Privilege ceases immediately after the Prorogation or Dissolution of any Parliament, till the prorogued Parliament be re-assembled, or a new Parliament meet. It ceases also immediately after any Adjournment of both Houses of Parliament for above fourteen Days, until both Houses meet again. And upon the rising of the Parliament, the Plaintiff shall be at Liberty to proceed to Judgment and Execution. Nor shall any Action for the Recovery or obtaining of any Debt or Duty due to the Crown be impeach'd, stay'd or delay'd, under the Colour or Pretence of Privilege of Parliament. But the Person of the Debtor or Accomptant, whether a Peer of the Realm, or a Member of the House of Commons, shall be free from Arrest or Imprisonment during the Continuance of the Privilege of Parliament.

The *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal, qualify'd to sit in the House, have this Privilege, That if they cannot appear in Parliament, by reason of Sicknes, they make their *Proxies* to vote in their Stead. But then such *Lords* as would make their *Proxies*, must enter them in Person, at the Beginning of every Parliament.

While the Parliament sits, all Members of the *House of Commons* are free from Attendance on Trials in inferior Courts of Judicature, from serving on Juries, and the like. In

In time of Parliament, whoever offers to speak irreverently of that Court, to threaten, or abuse any Member of the *House of Commons*, is liable (upon Complaint thereof) to answer it to the House, and be committed to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

'Tis a common Saying, That a *Parliament can do any thing*: Which is to be understood, That the *Parliament*, with the *Royal Assent*, can do any Thing that is not repugnant to common Justice. They may revive or abrogate old Laws, and make new; settle the Succession to the Crown, determine doubtful Rights for which no Law is made; appoint Taxes; establish Forms of Religion; naturalize Aliens; legitimate Bastards, adjudge an Infant (or Minor) to be of full Age; attain a Man of Treason either alive or after his Death; condemn or acquit them who are upon their Trial; give the most free Pardons; restore in Blood and Name, &c. And the Consent of the Parliament is taken to be the Consent of every *Englishman*.

But how great soever the Power of King and Parliament may be, yet they cannot restrain or confine future Parliaments. *Quod leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*, is a Maxim in the Law of Parliaments: And a subsequent Parliament has still a Power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, explain, or make void the Acts of the former, in the Whole, or any Part thereof; notwithstanding any Words of Restraint, Prohibition, or Penalty in the former.

C H A P. XXXVI.

Of the Courts of Judicature: And first of the Superior Court.

FROM the High-Court of Parliament I proceed to the Courts of Justice sitting at *Westminster*, and opened four Times a Year, called the four Terms, viz. *Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas*, and *Hilary* Terms.

Easter Term begins the 17th Day after *Easter*, and lasteth 27 Days. *Trinity* Term the 5th Day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth 20 Days. *Michaelmas* Term the 23d of *October*, and lasteth 37 Days. *Hilary* Term the 23d of *January*, and lasteth 22 Days. So that the Four Terms take up in all 106 Days; from which must be deducted about 20 *Sundays* and *Holy Days*, in which the Courts do not sit.

The several Courts are the Court of *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, and *Common Pleas*; and two concerning the King's Revenue, viz. the Court of *Exchequer*, and that of the *Dutchy of Lancaster*.

The Principal of these Courts are the High Court of *Chancery*, and the Court of *King's Bench*, both kept at the upper End of

Westminster-Hall; the last being a Court of Justice, that observes nothing but the strict Letter of the Law; and the first a Court of Mercy, in which Causes are try'd, not according to the Strictness of Law, but by the Rules of Equity.

And as the *King's Bench* is a Court in which the Pleas are between the King and Subject, so in the Court of *Common Pleas* are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject.

Of the COURT of CHANCERY.

Chancery-
Courts.

I begin with the *Court of Chancery*, which is the most ancient, and has the Pre-eminence.

Here the Proceedings were in *Latin* or *English*. In *Latin*, when the Court proceeds according to the known *Laws* and *Customs* of the Land; and by *English* Bill, when according to Equity and Conscience. For the *Chancery* has two Courts in one; the equitable Part being instituted for the *Relief* of the Subject, against *Cheats*, Breaches of Trust, and unfortunate Accidents, to temper the Rigour of the Law, and rescue Men from Oppression. But the Remedy has proved too often as bad as the Disease, by the length of Time it holds the Appellants in Suspence; but by a late Act of Parliament all Law-Proceedings are now in *English*.

The Form of *Pleading* in this Court is much after the Manner of the Civil Law, by Bill, Examination of Witnesses, and a *Subpœna*, by which the Defendant is summon'd to appear, and answer the Complainant's Bill; upon neglecting whereof, there issues out an *Attachment*, to compel him. This being not obey'd, then goes out an *Attachment* with a *Proclamation*: And if the Defendant continue still contumacious, the Court will award against him a *Proclamation* of *Rebellion*, upon which he is sent Prisoner to the *Fleet*.

In this Court all Patents, most Sort of Commissions, Deeds between Parties, touching Lands and Estates, Treaties with Foreign Princes, &c. are sealed and inrolled. Out of it are issued Writs to convene the Parliament, and Convocation, Proclamations, and Charters, &c.

Lord Chan-
cellor.

For the *Latin* Part of this Court there are 24 *Cursitors*, whose Business is now all done in *English*; and for the *English* six *Clerks*. And the Judge is the *Lord High Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*; who since the happy Union of *England* and *Scotland*, bears the Title of *Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain*. He is the chief Magistrate in the Kingdom, and the prime Minister of State. His Office is reckoned to be worth 7000 *l.* a Year; which he holds only *durante bene placito*, i. e. during the King's Pleasure. When he goes abroad, the Mace and Great Seal go constantly with him.

In the other Courts afore-named there are four Judges to each, but in *Chancery* the *Lord Chancellor* is the sole Judge. And, for his *Equity*, is said to be the *Keeper of the King's Conscience*.

The

The other Courts sit only in Term-time, and have no Power to act as Courts of Justice out of Term, whereas the *Chancery Court* is always open. So that, if any Man be wrongfully imprison'd in the Vacation-time, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law. He may also in Vacation-time grant Prohibitions, as well as in Term-time.

Tho' the *Lord Chancellor* or *Lord Keeper*, be the sole Judge ^{Masters of Chancery.} here, yet he has *twelve Assistants*, called *Masters of Chancery*; who were all anciently Doctors of the Civil Law, and whose Business was to inform the *Lord Chancellor* of the equitable Part of the Civil Law. Now, their chief Business is to take *Affidavits*, or Depositions upon Oath, or any other Matter to which an Oath is requir'd by the *Rules* of the Court, for which end they have an Office in *Chancery-lane*. The *Chancellor* does also refer to them the *Examination of Accompts*, depending on this Court, of which they make their Report in Writing. In Term-time Three of them sit at Court with the *Lord Chancellor*, at some Distance from him; and Two out of Term, when he hears Causes at his own House.

These are *Masters* in ordinary, whose Salary is 100 l. each, paid out of the *Exchequer*, besides Fees and Robe-Money. But there is besides a great Number of *Masters Extraordinary*, dispersed all over the Kingdom, to take *Affidavits*.

The First of the aforesaid Twelve Masters is called *Master of the Rolls*, as having the Custody of all *Charters*, *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Deeds*, and *Recognizances*; which being made into Rolls of Parchment, gave Occasion for that Name. And the Repository for that Purpose is called the *Rolls*. In which are kept all the *Rolls* since the Beginning of the Reign of *Richard III.* the former being kept in the *Tower of London*.

This is a great Officer, and his Place of great Profit, tho' much short of what it has been. He is so far an Assistant to the *Lord Chancellor*, as to hear Causes in his Absence, but does not go so far as to make a Decree.

By virtue of his Office, he keeps a Court at the *Rolls*, with two Assistant Masters of *Chancery*, where he hears and determines Causes that come there before him: But his Decrees are appealable to the *Court of Chancery*.

His Place is in the King's Gift, either for Life, or *durante bene placito*. And he has the Gift of the *Six Clerks* Offices, of the *Examiners* Offices, *Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag*, and the *Six Clerks of the Rolls Chapel*. He has under him a *Secretary*, two *Registers*, and an *Usher*.

In Parliament, when he sits in the House of Lords, his Place is next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Wool-sack.

The *Chancery Court* swarms with Officers: Amongst which the *Six Clerks* are next in Degree to the *Masters of Chancery*, and ^{Six Clerks.} their

their Business is to inrol all Patents, Commissions, Licences, Pardons, and other Instruments that pass the Great Seal. They have under them no less than 90 *Clerks*, having each a Seat in the Office, and some of them getting 4 or 500 *l.* a Year.

In the last Session of the last *English* Parliament, a *Bill* was brought in for giving the *Six Clerks* in *Chancery* a Recompence upon taking their Offices away, and for appointing *Attornies* for the better keeping the Records of this Court: But the *Bill* dropt for want of Time to bring it to Perfection.

Clerk of the Crown.

Next the *Six Clerks* is the *Clerk of the Crown*, who by himself, or Deputy, is always to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of State. He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, Commissions for distributing Justice, general and special Pardons.

Prothonotary.

The *Prothonotary*, whose Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies.

Register.

Register, whose Office is executed by Deputies, giving constant Attendance in Court, and taking short Notes, called *Minutes*, which they afterwards draw out at length into *Orders*, containing the Opinion of the Court in the Matter therein debated. 'Tis their Business also to ingross, file, and keep the Decrees, Orders and Injunctions issuing out of this Court.

Examiners.

Two *Examiners*, who examine Witnesses upon Oath, according to the Interrogatories delivered to them to examine the Parties thereupon, and put their Answers and Depositions into Writing.

Clerk, and Comptroller of the Hanaper.

There also belong to this Court a *Clerk*, and a *Comptroller of the Hanaper*, vulgarly called the *Hamper*. The *Clerk's* Office is to receive all Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs. He attends daily in Term-time, and at all Times of Sealing, with Leather-bags, in which are put all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. And then those Bags are deliver'd to the *Comptroller of the Hamper*.

Clerks of the Petty Bag.

Three *Clerks of the Petty Bag*, under the Master of the Rolls, whose Office is to make all Patents for Customers, &c. all *Congé d'eslires*, all Commissions for assessing of Taxes, and Writs for Nomination of Collectors.

Other Officers.

Two Masters of the *Subpæna Office*, who make out all *Subpæna's*; a Master of the *Affidavit-Office*, who files all Affidavits, sworn before a Master in *Chancery*; a Clerk of the *Patents*, who prepares, ingrosses, and exemplifies all Patents or Grants from the King, for any new Invention or Discovery: Besides several other Clerks.

Curfitors. Alienation-Office.

Twenty-four *Curfitors*, who make out original Writs. Therefore each of them has certain Counties allotted to him, into which he makes out such original Writs as are requir'd.

The *Alienation-Office*, where Fines are set, and Monies receiv'd upon Writs of Covenant for alienating any Estate in the Kingdom, as due to the King, for his Licence or Consent, is likewise

a Branch of this Court. To which Office there belong three Commissioners, a Master in *Chancery*, a Receiver, a Clerk of the Inrolments, and a Clerk of the Entries.

Lastly, Here is the Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet-Warden of Prison*, who takes into his Custody all *Prisoners* sent thither ^{the Fleet.} from this Court; and a Serjeant at Arms who bears a gilt Mace ^{Serjeant at Arms.} before the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper.

KING'S-BENCH COURT.

This is the highest Court in *England* at Common Law, next to the House of Lords in Parliament. And the Kings of *England* formerly sat in this Court. Here the Pleas are between the King and the Subject; all Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, and Mis-government, being commonly brought before this Court; as are also all Errors of the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all other Pleas, the *Exchequer* excepted.

In this Court all young Lawyers that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and practise.

There are four Judges belonging to it, who hold their Office by Writ, not by Patent, and have each a Salary of 1500 *l. per Annum*. But none may be Judge of this Court, except a Serjeant at Law, who (upon taking this Degree) is obliged to wear always a Lawn-Coif under his Cap at the Bar.

The first of these Judges is called *Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench*, or else *Lord Chief Justice of England*, because his Jurisdiction extends over all *England*, and a Warrant from him can fetch a Criminal from any Part of the Kingdom.

COMMON-PLEAS.

This Court is so called, because the Pleas usually here debated, are between Subject and Subject, and that according to the Strictness of Law.

None but Serjeants at Law may plead in this Court, and yet they have the Privilege of pleading in all other Courts.

Here all Civil Causes, real and personal, are usually tried; and real Actions are pleadable in no other Court. Nor are Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only at this Court, at *Westminster*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of Chancery.

This Court has also four Judges, with the same Salary as those Judges of the *King's Bench*, each holding his Place by Patent, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*. The first is called, *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*.

The chief Officers belonging to this Court, next to the Judges, are the *Custos Brevium*, three *Prothonotaries*, and a *Chirographer*, all

all sitting in the Court, with black round Caps on, such as were worn before the Invention of Hats in Queen Elizabeth's Reign. These Officers are all sworn, and have their Office for Life, as a Freehold.

*Custos Bre-
vium.*

The *Custos Brevium* is the first Clerk of this Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable here, and all Records of *Nisi prius*, called *Possea's*. He has the Gift of the second *Prothonotary's* Place, and of the Clerk of the *Juries*.

*Prothonota-
ries.*

The *Prothonotaries* are to enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, Judgments and Actions; and to make out Judicial Writs for all Counties, but *Monmouth*. 'Tis in their Offices all the Attornies of this Court enter their Causes, and each of them has a Secondary, who draws up the Rules of Court, &c. Those Secondaries are commonly the ablest Clerks or Attornies of the Court.

Chirographer.

The *Chirographer* is to ingross Fines acknowledg'd, &c. He has six Clerks in his Office under him, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.

Register.

Here is also the *Register* of the Fine-Office, and a Clerk of the Proclamations: Which Office is the only proper Place for searching of Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

There are in this Court three Officers unsworn, and holding their Places *durante bene placito*, viz.

Clerk.

1. A Clerk of the Treasury, who keeps the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, besides several other Things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice.

2. A Clerk of the Inrolments of Fines and Recoveries. This Officer is, by Statute, under the three *Puisné* Judges of this Court, and removeable at their Pleasure.

3. A Clerk of the Out-lawries, who (after a Party is return'd Out-law'd) makes out the Writ of *Capias Utlagatum*, in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

To the foresaid Officers add, 1. A Clerk of the King's Silver, to whom every Fine (or final Agreement) upon Sale of Land is brought from the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's Use.

2. Clerk of the Warrant, who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrols all Deeds acknowledged before any Judge of this Court.

3. Clerk of the *Habeas Corpus*, who makes Writs for Appearance of the Jury in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country.

4. Clerk of the *Essoines*, or Excuses, for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. Clerk of the Errors.

6. Clerk

6. Clerk of the Superfedeas, who makes out the Writs of Superfedeas.

There are also in this Court fourteen *Filazers*, and four *Filazers Exigentes*. The *Filazers*, having their several Counties allotted them, make out all Procefs upon Original Writs, besides several other things. The last of them is, by Patent, *Prothonotary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter*, for the County of *Monmouth*. The rest hold also for Life, and are in the Lord Chief Justice's Gift.

The Office of the *Exigentes*, is to make all Writs called *Exigentes*, *Exigents*, and *Proclamations*, in all Actions where Procefs of Out-lawry does lie. The Writ lies against a Transgressor of the Law that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods, within the County. And if he appears not after Summons by the Sheriff, at five several County-Courts, he is out-law'd. The Writ is called *Exigent*, because it exacts (or requires) the Parties Appearance, to answer the Law. The *Exigentes*, as well as *Filazers* Offices, are all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and held for Life.

COURT of EXCHEQUER.

There are two Courts held in the *Exchequer*, one which tries Causes according to Law, and the other according to Equity. The *Court of Equity*, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is held before the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and the Barons aforesaid: But the Judicial Proceedings according to Law are only before the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

Here are tried all Causes relating to the King's Revenue, such as are concerning Accompts, Disbursements, Customs and Fines imposed. For which there are four Judges appointed, called *Barons of the Exchequer*, none but Barons sitting here as Judges in former Times. And tho' Men learn'd in the Law have been in latter Times employ'd in this Station, the Title of *Baron* is still continu'd to them, and that of *Lord Chief Baron* to the first of them; who being the principal Judge of this Court, the Bar-risters direct their Speech to him, and he answers the Bar.

'Tis true, there is another Baron, called *Cursitor-Baron*, who sits in the Court with them, but is none of the Judges; his Office being only to administer the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Searchers, Surveyors, and other Officers of the Custom-house.

The next Officers are, 1. The *King's Remembrancer*, whose Office is in the King's Gift, and who has under him eight *Attornies* or sworn Clerks, two of which are distinguish'd by the Title of *Secondaries*.

In this Office the State of all Accompts, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts, concerning the King's Revenue, is enter'd; all Securities for the faithful exercising of Offices taken; and all Proceedings thereupon made. In short, from hence issues forth Procefs, to cause all Accomptants to come in and accompt. The

Exchequer being also a Court of Equity, as was before said, all Proceedings touching the same are in this Office.

Treasurer's Remembrancer.

2. The *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*, whose Office is to make Proceſs againſt all Sheriffs, Receivers, &c. for their Accompts, and many other Things of Moment. This Office is in the King's Gift, and here are fix Attornies or sworn Clerks, of which the firſt two are called *Secondaries*.

Clerk of the Pipe.

3. The *Clerk of the Pipe*, into whose Office all Accompts which paſs the *Remembrancer's Office* are brought. All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs are made up by him, and he gives them (as he does other *Accomptants*) their *Quietus eſt*; when their Accompts are even. 'Tis this Clerk of the Pipe, who makes Leaſes of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer. He has eight Attornies or sworn Clerks under him, whereof the two firſt are *Secondaries*.

Comptroller of the Pipe.

4. *Comptroller of the Pipe*, who writes in his Roll all that is drawn down from the *Remembrancer's Office* into the great Roll of the Pipe, and makes Proceſs for the Recovery of any Debt due to the Crown, by a Writ call'd, *The Summons of the Pipe*.

Clerk of the Pleas.

5. *Clerk of the Pleas*, in whose Office all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other privileg'd Persons, ſuch as Debtors to the King, &c. have the Privilege to plead, and be impleaded in all Matters at Common Law. The Reason of this Privilege, as to the Officers, is, that they ſhould not be drawn out of their own Court, where their Attendance is requir'd. There are in this Office five *sworn Attornies*, and a *Foreign Oppoſer*.

Of the Eſtreats.

There is, moreover, a *Clerk of the Eſtreats*, who receives every Term the *Eſtreats* (or Extracts) out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them out to be levied for the King. He alſo makes *Schedules* for Sums that are to be diſcharged.

Auditors.

Two *Auditors of the Impreſt*, who audit the great Accompts of his Maſteſty's Monies Impreſt, Mint, Customs, Wardrobe, Firſt-fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, &c.

Four *Auditors of the Revenue*, who audit all Accompts of the Revenue, and Subſidies granted by the Parliament.

Remembrancer of the Firſt-Fruits

Remembrancer of the Firſt-Fruits, who takes all Compoſitions for Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, and makes Proceſs againſt ſuch as are backward to pay. There are ſeveral Officers belonging to this Office.

I paſs by ſeveral other Officers belonging to this Court, as the Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, and Marſhal of the Court.

Here is alſo a *Chief Uſher*, who has under him four *Uſhers*, and ſix *Meffengers*, whose Offices are all in his Gift. His Office is hereditary, and he is alſo by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of Common Pleas.

COURT of the DUTCHY of LANCASTER.

This Court, which is kept at *Westminster* by the *Lower Exchequer*, takes Cognizance of all Causes that concern the Revenue of this Dutchy, which has been long since annex'd to the Crown.

The Chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor of the Dutchy*, who is assisted by the Attorney thereof. The other Officers you will find in the List.

C H A P. XXXVII.

Of the Assizes and Sessions. And therein of Constables, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Juries: With a particular Account of the Manner of Trying Malefactors.

THE Assizes are Courts kept twice a Year in every County *Assizes* of England, for the Ease of the People in the Distribution of Justice; the twelve Judges going for that Purpose by Commission from the King, to do Justice all over England: And this is called, *Going the Circuit*.

The Courts thus kept by these Itinerant Judges, are called *the Assizes*, in which they judge both Civil and Criminal Causes. *The Time for the Assizes.* Which *Assizes* are distinguish'd into *Lent* and *Summer-Assizes*, the first falling out presently after *Hilary-Term*, the last after *Trinity-Term*. They are usually held at the County-Town, and that with great Attendance and Feasting.

When the Judges are coming into a County, the Sheriff there *The Reception of the Judges going their Circuit.* is bound to attend in Person, with his Under-Officers, Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs of Hundreds, Constables, Jaylors, &c. all riding on Horseback. If the Sheriff cannot come himself, he must send one in his Place, to be allow'd of by the Judges. The Justices of Peace in that County are also to attend; and if either the Sheriff or they fail therein, they may be fined at the Discretion of the Judges.

'Tis observable, that in each County all Causes grown to an *Their Dispatch in determining Causes.* Issue in the Courts at *Westminster*, are commonly determin'd here in two or three Days. Which is done, not by the sole Arbitrement of the Judges (as in foreign Countries) but by a Jury of Twelve Men.

This Jury is chosen by the Sheriff of the County, and only *Jury.* directed in Point of Law by the Judges. For every Trial by *Assize* (whether the Action be Civil or Criminal, publick or private, personal or real) is referr'd for the Fact to a Jury, as in most

most Courts of the Common Law ; and as they find it, so it passeth the Judgment.

Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and Goal-delivery. By a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, directed to the Judges and others of the best Account in their Circuits, they are empower'd to judge of Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and Misdemeanors. And by a Commission of Goal-delivery, directed only to themselves and the Clerk of the Assize associate, they are to try every Prisoner for the Offence he stands committed for.

Malefactors committed by Justices of the Peace. The *Commitment* is commonly made by some Justice of the Peace, who examines the Fact upon Oath ; and, if the Evidence be found plain against the Malefactor, he sends him by a *Mittimus* to the County-Goal ; where he is kept a Prisoner, till his Case be brought before the Justices of the Peace at the next Quarter-Sessions, or referr'd to the Assizes.

Trial of Malefactors. The Trial of Malefactors in *England* is very singular and different from other Nations.

The Court being met, the Prisoners are brought into Court, one, two, or three at a time. The Clerk commands one of them to the Bar, and to hold up his Hand, then he charges him with his Crime, and asks him, whether he is *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty* ? If he answers *Guilty*, his Trial is over, and nothing left but the Sentence to be pronounc'd against him. If he stands *Mute*, and will not answer (which happens but seldom) his Punishment is to be press'd to Death.

But the usual Way is, to answer *Not Guilty*, tho' the Prisoner's Crime be ever so apparent, and he has confessed the Fact before his Trial. For the Law of *England* takes no notice of such Confession, and the Judges proceed only upon Evidence ; so that unless the Witnesses, who are upon their Oaths, be positive and clear against the Prisoner, the Jury will acquit him.

When the Evidence is over, the Judge directs the Jury, and bids them discharge their Conscience. If the Case be plain they agree upon the Verdict, without going from the Bar. Then the Foreman of the Jury, in the Name of all, brings in the Prisoner *Guilty*. But if the Case requires a Debate, they withdraw, with a Copy of the Indictment, into a Room, where they are all lock'd in, without Bread or Water, &c. till they are unanimously agreed on the Verdict, and an Officer without watcheth them. If any one of the Jury should die in the mean time, the Prisoner would be *ipso facto* acquitted.

Verdict.

The Jury being agreed on the Verdict, they send Notice of it to the Court by the aforesaid Officer, and pray to be heard. Then the Prisoner is sent for again to the Bar, and bidden to hold up his Hand and hear the Verdict. Thus the Prisoner is either Condemned or Acquitted, for the Verdict is unalterable. (Except in some doubtful Cases, when the Verdict is brought in *Special*, and is therefore to be determin'd by the Twelve Judges of *England*.)

If

If the Verdict be brought in *Guilty*, the Prisoner is asked by the Judge, What he can say for himself, why Sentence of Death should not pass upon him? If it be the first Fault, and the Crime be within the Statute, he may demand the *Benefit of the Clergy*, which saves his Life, and makes him liable to be only burnt in the Hand.

But where the *Benefit of the Clergy* is not allow'd of, the *Sentence of Death* to the convicted Prisoner runs in these Words, after a summary Account of the Trial: *The Law is, That thou shalt return to the Place from whence thou camest, and from thence to the Place of Execution, where thou shalt hang by the Neck, till thy Body be dead, and the Lord have Mercy on thy Soul*: Whereupon the Sheriff is charg'd with the Execution.

On the contrary, all Prisoners brought in *Not Guilty*, by the Jury, are forthwith acquitted and discharg'd; and they have their Recourse in Law against their Prosecutors.

If no Evidence comes in against the Prisoner, when brought to his Trial, he is likewise acquitted. And the Justice of Peace who committed him, delivers up the Examination he took of him, subscribed by those whom he has bound to give Evidence, who are sued upon their Recognizance.

As to Prisoners that stand not indicted, but were only sent to Prison upon Suspicion, they are proclaim'd in this Manner: *A. B. Prisoner, stands here at the Bar. If any Man can say any thing against him, let him speak; for the Prisoner stands at his Deliverance*. If, upon this, no Evidence appears against him, he is acquitted; and this is call'd *Deliverance by Proclamation*.

C H A P. XXXVIII.

Of the Courts of Sheriffs, Mayors, and Aldermen, Court-Leets, Court-Barons, and Courts of Conscience. Also, of the Court of Admiralty, Court-Marshall, and the Forest-Courts.

A Sheriff is a Magistrate, whose Power extends throughout *Sheriffs*, the County, except such Cities and Towns as are Counties of themselves.

All Sheriffs are thus appointed by the Sovereign. First, the Judges nominate six fit Men of each County, and commonly Gentlemen of good Estates; a List of them is given to the King, out of which His Majesty chuses whom he thinks fit, by *pricking* their Names with a Pin: from whence this Election is call'd *Pricking*. Formerly a Sheriff served many Years together.

together, and now 'tis like that of a Mayor, but a yearly Office; except that of the Sheriff of *Westmoreland*, which is Hereditary by Charter from King *John*; the Earl of *Thanet* being now in Possession of it.

Their Office. The Office of Sheriff is both Ministerial and Judicial. As it is Ministerial, the Sheriff is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Courts of Justice. He is to impanel Juries, to bring Causes and Malefactors to Trial, and to see the Sentences executed. In short, all Execution of the Law is by the Sheriff, all Suits beginning, and Process being serv'd by him. 'Tis also part of his Office to collect all publick Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments into the Exchequer, or where the King shall appoint; and to make such Payments out of them, as his Majesty shall command him to do. At the Assizes he is to attend the Itinerant Judges, and guard them all the Time they are in the County.

Courts, viz. County Court and Sheriff's Turn. As his Office is Judicial, he keeps two several Courts, one call'd the *County-Court*, and the other the *Sheriff's Turn*.

The *First* is held Monthly by the Sheriff himself, or his Under-Sheriff, in which he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under 40*s*. But this is no Court of Record. The *Sheriff's Turn* is one, and the *King's Leet* through all the County. Here Enquiry is made of all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, in which he is not restrain'd by Statute-Law. This Court is held twice a Year; but all Peers of the Realm, Clergymen, and such as keep Courts of their own, are exempted from its Jurisdiction.

Lastly, All those Officers, commonly call'd *Bailiffs*, and in the City of *London*, *Serjeants*, are appointed by the Sheriffs to serve Writs, to distrain Goods, and to summon the County-Sessions and Assizes.

The Mayor is the prime Magistrate of a Corporation, whether a City or Town, is the King's Lieutenant, and represents his Person. He is chosen out of the Body of Aldermen, but holds only for one Year.

In some Places this Magistrate is call'd by the Name of *Bailiff*, chosen out of a certain Number of Burgesses, and has the same Power as a Mayor. The *Normans* brought in the Title of *Mayor*, which comes from the *French* Word *Maire*, and his Power extends throughout the *Corporation*, over which he presides.

Mayor's Court.

The Mayor, with his Brethren the Aldermen, keep a *Court*; and they, with the *Common-Council*, have a Power to make Bye-Laws, for the better Government of the City or Corporation, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. So that the *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Common-Council*, represent in a manner the King, Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament; such is the *Uniformity* of the *English* Government.

If

If the Citizens be tax'd, 'tis by themselves, or their Representatives; every Trade having some of their own Members always of the *Council*, to see that nothing be done to their Prejudice.

Court Leets, and *Court-Barons*, are properly belonging to ^{*Court-Leets*} Lords of Manors, who appoint *Stewards* to hold them in their ^{*and Court-Barons.*} Names.

The first, otherwise call'd *View of Frank-pledge*, is a *Court of Record*, and the Word *Lect* signifies a Law-day. But all Manors have not the *Credit* of this *Court*, no Subjects being entrusted with this Power, but such as were in Favour with the King, or whom he had a great Confidence in. For, where-ever this *Court* is kept, 'tis reputed to be the *King's Court*, because its Authority is deriv'd from the *Crown*.

To this *Court* all are call'd to swear Fidelity to the King, who live within the Homage. Here Enquiry is made of Riots, Blood-shed, and privy Conspiracies; to which the Oversight of Measures has been added. And what Offences are found, especially great ones, ought to be certify'd to the Justices of Assize. This *Court* is kept twice a Year, and that at certain Times.

A *Court-Baron* is incident to every Manor, and is so call'd from the Lord of the Manor, who was anciently stiled *Baron*.

All the Tenants belonging to the Manor are summon'd to this *Court*, where Part of them are sworn for a *Jury*, which is call'd the *Homage*, not the *Inquest*. Here the *Steward* sits as *Judge*, and directs the *Jury* to enquire principally of Copy-holders and Free-holders deceas'd since the last *Court*, and bring in their next Heirs; also of any Incroachment, or Intrusion of any Tenant. Here they make likewise Orders and Laws among themselves, with a Penalty for Transgressors, payable to the Lord of the Manor.

These *Courts*, in short, are of great Use for Men who prefer their Quiet and Advantage in Husbandry, to the Trouble and extravagant Expences of Law-Suits. Otherwise either Party may get a Writ out of a higher *Court*, to remove the Plea to *Westminster*.

As for the *Courts of Conscience*, there are many settled by Par-^{*Courts of*}liament in several Parts of *England*, for the Relief of poor Peo-^{*Conscience.*}ple that cannot spare Money to go to Law with their Debtors, or to pay their Creditors in the Strictness of Law. These *Courts* are establish'd for their Relief, so far as to recover their Debts, and pay their own upon easy Terms, suitable to their Circumstances. But then the Debt must be under 40 s.

From the *Courts* aforesaid, most of them guided by the *Common Court of Ad-*Law, I come now to a *Court* which is ruled by the *Civil Law*:^{*miralty.*} I mean the *Court of Admiralty*, concern'd in Maritime Affairs, whose Judge is commonly a Doctor of the *Civil Law*.

The Writs and Decrees of this Court run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, who has here his Advocate and Proctor, by whom all others are presented, and admitted by the Judge. All the Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

Here is particularly a Register, and a Marshal. The Marshal attends the Court, carrying a Silver-Oar before the Judge, on which are the King's Arms, and the Lord High Admiral's.

The Court is held in the Afternoon in the Common-Hall, at Doctors-Commons.

Court-Martial.

The Court-Martial judges of any Suit concerning the Arms of Nobility or Gentry, and the Earl-Marshal of England (or his Deputy) is the proper Judge thereof. For the Earl Marshal is vested with a Power of ordering, judging, and determining all Matters concerning Arms, Crests, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees, Devices, and Ensigns Armorial; also of making and prescribing Rules, Ordinances, and Decrees for granting, controlling, and Regulation thereof, and the putting in Execution the Laws and Ordinances relating thereunto.

This Court is kept in the Hall of the College of Heralds, and sometimes in the Court of Requests, where any Nobleman or Gentleman abused in Point of Honour or Arms, may find Relief.

Forest Courts. The Forest-Courts are establish'd for the Conservation of the King's Forests, and preventing all Abuses therein. To which end there are three Courts, one call'd the Justice of Eyres Seat, another the Swainmote, and the third is the Court of Attachment.

The First, by ancient Custom, should be held every third Year by the Justice in Eyre of the Forest, in his Circuit for that Purpose.

Swainmote is as incident to a Forest, as a Pie-Powder Court to a Fair. By the Charter of the Forests, this Court is held twice a Year before the Verderors of the Forest, as Judges.

In the Court of Attachment, the Verderors have only a Power to receive the Attachment of Offenders against Vert and Venison, and to inroll them, in order to be presented and punish'd at the next Justice Seat.

C H A P. XXXIX.

Of the Spiritual Courts.

Convocation. I Begin with the Convocation, which is a general Assembly of the Clergy, to consult of Church Matters. The same is either National or Provincial, that is, of the Clergy of both Provinces, or only of one, and never meets, but in Time of Parliament.

'Tis

'Tis like the Parliament, divided into two *Houses*, the *Upper* and the *Lower*: And all Members thereof have, by Statute, the same Privileges for themselves and menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have.

The *Upper House*, in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of twenty-two Bishops. The Archbishop, who is the President thereof, sits in a Chair at the upper end of the Table, and the Bishops on each side, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods; the Archbishop's Hood being furr'd with *Ermine*, and the Bishops with *Minever*.

The *Lower House* consists of the Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for the inferior Clergy of the Dioceses.

Henry VII's Chapel at *Westminster*, is the usual Meeting-place for the Province of *Canterbury*; and *York*, the Place for the Province of *York*.

The first Business of the *Lower House* is to chuse a *Prolocutor*, or *Speaker*. Who, being chosen, is presented to the *Upper House* by two of the Members; one of them making a Speech in *Latin*, and the *Prolocutor* elect another. To which the Archbishop answers in the same Language, and approves the Person in the Name of all the Bishops.

The Matters debated by both Houses, are properly Church and Religious Matters; first proposed in the *Upper*, and then communicated to the *Lower House*, the major Vote prevailing in each House. But whatever is transacted there, can be of no Force without the Concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, and the Royal Assent.

The Executive Power of Ecclesiastical Laws is lodged in several Courts, provided for that Purpose: Whose proper Matters are Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Matrimonial Rights, Divorces, general Bastardy, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Apostacy, Simony, Heresy, Schism, Blasphemy, Fornications, Adulteries, Incests, &c. *Proper Matters for Spiritual Courts.*

The Manner of Trials in these Courts differs from those at Common Law. The first Step here is a Citation, then a Bill and Answer. Next they proceed to Proofs, Witnesses, and Presumption, the Matter being argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the Canon and Civil Law quoted. Whereupon the Judges decisive Sentence passeth without any Jury, and then Execution follows. *Their Manner of Trials.*

In Criminal Causes, the Trial is by *Accusation*, the Accuser taking upon him to prove the Crime. Or else by *Denunciation*, when the Church-wardens present upon common Fame, and are not bound to prove, the Crime being notorious, and it being presum'd they do it without Malice.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* has no less than three several Courts, viz. the *Court of Arches*, the *Court of Audience*, and the *Court of Peculiars*.

*Court of
Arches.*

The *Court of Arches* is the most ancient Consistory of the Province of *Canterbury*, for the Debate of Spiritual Causes; and is so called from the arched Church of *St. Mary le Bow*, where this Court is usually held.

All Appeals in Church Matters within the Province aforesaid, are directed to this Court, and all Process of it runs in the Name of the Judge: Who is call'd *Official* of the *Court of Arches*, otherwise *Dean of the Arches*; because a peculiar Jurisdiction of thirteen Parishes in *London*, call'd a *Deanry*, is commonly join'd to his Officialty. Which *Deanry* is out of the Bishop of *London's* Jurisdiction, and belongs to the Archbishop.

The *Advocates* who plead in this Court must be Doctors of the Civil Law: Upon whose Petition to the Archbishop, and his *Fiat* obtain'd, they are admitted by the Judge, but not allow'd to practise the first Year.

Both the Judge and *Advocates* wear Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lin'd with Taffety, if they be of *Oxford*; or white Minever Fur, if of *Cambridge*, and round black Velvet Caps.

Here are also ten Proctors to manage Causes, who wear Hoods lin'd with Lamb-Skins, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to their Degree.

By the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by the *Advocates*, and Petitions by the Proctors were formerly in the *Latin* Tongue; but by a late Act of Parliament they are now in *English*.

Here are two principal Officers, viz. a *Register*, who receives all Libels, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court. And an *Auary*, who sets down the Judges Decrees, registers the Court Acts, and sends them in Books to the Registry. Here is also a *Beadle*, who carries a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons that are cited to appear.

*Court of
Audiences.*

All Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Archbishop's Gift.

The next Court to that, and of equal Authority with it, is the *Court of Audience*, whose Original is thus. When the Archbishop heard Causes in his own Palace, he would not finally determine them himself, but left them to be discussed by certain Men learn'd in the *Civil* and *Canon Law*, hence call'd his *Auditors*, till at last those Causes were committed to one.

To this Office the *Archbishop's Chancery* was join'd heretofore, meddling only with Matters of Office, as granting the Custody of the Spiritualities, Institution to Benefices, dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c. Things which are now distinguished from the *Audience*. The Archbishop of *York* has also a *Court of Audience*.

The

The *Prerogative Court* is that in which Wills are prov'd, and all Administrations taken, which belong to the Archbishop by his Prerogative; that is, where the Deceas'd had Goods of any considerable Value out of the Diocess wherein he died. That Value is usually 5 *l.* but in the Diocess of *London* 10 *l.*

Upon any Contest about such Will or Administration, the Cause is properly debated and decided in this Court, to which there belongs a *Judge*: Who is attended in the Court by a *Register*, to set down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, to keep the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties deceas'd, that have left *Bona Notabilia*, &c.

There are six Clerks under the Register, severally appointed for respective Counties; and his Office, commonly call'd the *Prerogative Office*, is now kept in *Dean's-Court*, near *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, where for 10 *d.* per Sheet may be had a Copy of any Will.

The Court formerly held in the *Consistory* of *St. Paul's*, is now kept in the Common Hall at *Doctors Commons*, next Day after the *Arches* in the Afternoon.

The Archbishop of *York* has also such another Court, which is call'd his Exchequer, but far inferior to this, as to Power and Profit.

The *Court of Peculiars* is about certain Parishes, which have *Jurisdiction* within themselves for Probate of Wills, &c. and therefore exempt from the Bishop's Courts. The See of *Canterbury* has no less than 57 such Peculiars, it being an ancient Privilege of that See, that where-ever any Manor or Advowson does belong to it, the Parish is become exempt from the Ordinary, and is reputed *Peculiar*. So the King's Chapel is a *Royal Peculiar*, exempt from all spiritual Jurisdiction, and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of His Majesty.

I must not omit here the *Court of Delegates*, so call'd, as consisting of Commoners delegated or appointed by Royal Commission, to sit upon an Appeal to the King in the Court of *Chancery*.

But this is no standing Court, the Judges being appointed by the Lord Chancellor (or Lord Keeper) under the Great Seal of *England*, only *pro illâ vice*. So that, upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the Nature of the Cause. Sometimes Bishops, Common Law-Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians; sometimes Bishops, and sometimes Civilians only.

In this Court the Citations and Decrees run in the King's Name, and here is a standing *Register*. From hence there lies no Appeal in common Course, but the King may grant a *Commission of Review*, under the Great Seal.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every Bishop has a Court of his own, which is held in the Cathedral of his Diocess, and is call'd

Consistory Court : Over which he has a Chancellor, who being learned in the Civil and Canon Law, sits as Judge. And if his Diocese be large, he has besides a Commissary in some remote Place, who judges certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission.

*Archdeacons
and Deans
Courts.*

Lastly, Every Archdeacon has his Court, in which small Differences arising within his Jurisdiction are determin'd.

The Dean and Chapter of every Cathedral or Collegiate Church, have also a Court, wherein they take Cognizance of Causes depending upon the said Churches.

CHAP. XL.

Of PUNISHMENTS.

*Pressing to
Death.*

THE Punishments inflicted upon Offenders of all Kinds, are much more merciful in *England*, than in any other Part of the known World. Such Criminals as are obstinate at their Trial, and refuse the Plea of answering *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, *Pressing to Death* is the proper Punishment. In such a Case the Prisoner is laid in a low dark Room in the *Press-Yard* at *Newgate*, all naked but his Privy Members, his Back upon the bare Ground, his Arms and Legs stretch'd with Cords, and fasten'd to the several Quarters of the Room. This done, he has a great Weight of Iron and Stone laid upon him. His Diet, till he dies, is only three Morsels of Barley Bread without Drink the next Day; and if he lives beyond it, he has nothing daily, but as much foul Water as he can drink three several Times, and that without any Bread: Which grievous Death some resolute Offenders have chosen, to preserve Estates for their Children. But, in case of High Treason, the Criminal's Estate is forfeited to the Sovereign, as in all capital Crimes, notwithstanding his being pressed to Death.

Hanging.

The most usual Punishment in *England* for capital Crimes, is *Hanging*: In order to which the condemn'd Prisoner is convey'd in a Cart from the Prison to the Place of Execution; being met at the Gallows by a Clergyman (stiled the *Ordinary* of *Newgate*) to prepare him for Death. But, in case of Robbery and Murder, the Malefactor is afterwards hang'd in Chains in *Terrorem*, till his Body be wasted or devour'd by the Fowls of the Air.

Tho' counterfeiting the Coin be *High Treason* by Law, yet Offenders therein are only hang'd. But they are drawn, as Traytors, on a Sledge, to the Place of Execution; and, if Women, they are burnt alive.

*Burning
alive.*

For *Burning alive* is what the Law inflicts upon Women guilty of *High* or *Petty Treason*, and upon *Witches*. But instead of suffer-

suffering the utmost Rigour of the Law, the Criminal is usually strangled, before the Fire takes hold of her at the Stake.

Beheading is only allow'd to Persons of Quality, convicted of ^{Beheading.} any capital Crime. 'Tis true, the Sentence is the same with that of common Persons (*Hanging*) but by the Sovereign's Favour, they are commonly beheaded. Which is done upon a Scaffold erected for that Purpose generally on *Tower-Hill*, the Criminal laying down his Head upon a Block, it is struck off with an Axe. Tho' Malefactors are denied Christian Burial in other Countries, it is permitted here.

Traytors indeed must be excepted; a Traytor's Head, and sometimes his Quarters, being commonly exposed to publick View, over some publick Gate of the City.

The Law of *England* includes all capital Crimes in these three, viz. *High-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, and *Felony*.

The *First* is a Crime of State, which consists in plotting, conspiring, or rising up in Arms against the Sovereign, and endeavouring to subvert the Government. Counterfeiting the Coin is also *High-Treason* by Law.

Petty-Treason is, when a Child kills his Father; a Servant his Master or Mistress; a Wife her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate.

And by *Felony* are meant Thefts, Robberies, Murders, &c.

I come now to such *Punishments* as are not Capital, or do not reach to Death.

As, 1. *Burning in the Hand*, a Punishment inflicted upon such ^{Burning in the Hand.} as are found guilty of *Manslaughter*, or *Chance-medley*, which are distinguish'd from *Murder*.

For *Manslaughter*, in the Sense of the Law, is the unlawful killing of one, without Malice prepense: As when two that formerly meant no Harm to one another, meet, and suddenly falling out, the one kills the other. 'Tis *Felony*, because here is a present Intent to kill; but he is allow'd the *Benefit of the Clergy* for the first Time.

Chance-medley, or *Manslaughter by Misadventure*, is the casual killing of a Man, not altogether without the Killer's Fault, tho' without an evil Intent; for which the Offender shall have his Pardon of Course, unless he were doing an unlawful Act.

Thus when Two are fighting together, if a third Man, who comes to part them, is killed by one of them; tho' the Offender did it without an evil Intent, or any Malice forethought, yet he shall be brought in, *Guilty of Murder*, because fighting with another, he was doing an unlawful Act. And if they were met with Malice prepense, the one intending to kill the other, then it is *Murder* in them both.

A. for Thieves and Robbers admitted to their *Clergy*, they are *burnt in the Hand*, and put six Months to hard Labour, with

Bread and Water. Which is worse to many of them than Hanging.

*Whipping
and Trans-
portation.*

Whipping and Transportation, are proper Punishments for petty Larceny, or small Theft, under the antient Value of Twelvepence. The *Transportation* is into the *West-Indies*, for a Term of Years, during which they are used as Slaves.

*Pillory and
Stocks.*

The *Pillory* is properly used for Cheats, Perjurers, Libellers, and Blasphemers; and the *Stocks* for vagrant, idle Fellows, who can give no good Account of themselves.

*Fines and
Imprisonment*

There are also pecuniary Mulcts, call'd *Fines*, inflicted upon some Offenders, who must remain in the Prison till the same be paid.

In case of a *Præmunire*, and *Misprison* (or concealing) of *Treason*, the Offender forfeits the Profits of his Lands during his Life, and all his Goods, besides Imprisonment for Life.

*Punishments
from the Spi-
ritual Courts.*

The Spiritual Courts have also their *Punishments*. Some peculiar to the Clergy only, and some common both to the Clergy and Laity.

Of the first sort is, 1. *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Clergyman is, for some scandalous Offence, suspended for a Time from his Office. 2. *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when he is for some Time depriv'd of the Profits of his Benefice. 3. *Deprivatio ab Officio & Beneficio*, whereby he loses both his Office and Benefice, which is commonly for some heinous or capital Crime. Then he is solemnly stript by the Bishop of his Priestly Habit, and deliver'd up to the Civil Power, to be punish'd as a Layman.

I come now to the *Spiritual Punishments*, inflicted both upon the Clergy and Laity.

*Excommuni-
cation.*

One is *Excommunication*, or an Exclusion from the Church; which is of two Sorts, *Minor* and *Major*, the *Lesser* and the *Greater*.

The first is an Exclusion from the Communion of the *Lord's Supper*, upon Contempt of the Court. Which Power the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest, with the Chancellor of his Court: And then the Party excommunicated is, by Law, disabled from being a Plaintiff in any Suit.

The second is for enormous Crimes, as Heresy, Incest, Adultery. This is pronounc'd by the Bishop himself, and is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Concerns; a Person so excommunicated being disabled from being Plaintiff, or Witness, in any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical. And if he continues 40 Days excommunicated, without acknowledging and giving Satisfaction for his Offence, a Writ comes against him out of Chancery, *De Excommunicatio capiendo*, to cast him into Prison without Bail, and there to lie till he has fully satisfy'd for his Offence.

Ano-

Another Punishment is that called *Anathema*, used only for *Anathema*. obstinate Hereticks : Whereby the Offender is declar'd a publick Enemy of God, cursed, and deliver'd over to eternal Damnation. This is done by the Bishop himself, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or Twelve other grave and beneficed Clergymen.

The third is a publick Penance, when the Delinquent is compell'd to make a publick Confession of his Fault in the Church, *Publick Penance*. which is done after this Manner. Upon a *Sunday* he stands first in the Church-porch, in a white Sheet, bare-footed, and with a white Rod in his Hand. Thus he bewails his Crime, and begs of every one that passes by to pray for him. This done, he enters the Church, falls down upon his Knees, and kisses the Ground. Then he is placed in the middle of the Church, over against the Minister ; who makes a Discourse upon the Foulness of his Crime, and pronounces the *Absolution*, upon his humble Acknowledgment of it, and his solemn Promise (with God's Help) to watch more carefully for the Time to come against the *Temptations of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil*. The Penitent on his side, humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him, and receive him into their Holy Communion ; and in Testimony thereof, to say with him aloud the *Lord's Prayer*.

But if the Crime be not very notorious, the said *Penance* may be commuted, at the Delinquent's Request, into a *Pecuniary Mulct*, for the Poor of the Parish, or some other pious Use ; provided this appears to be the more probable Way to reclaim the Offender.

C H A P. XLI.

Of English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

AT the Beginning of Christianity the *Britons* computed (as did all the other Subjects of the *Roman Empire* at that Time) according to the then *Roman Accounts*, by the Year since the Building of *Rome*, by the Consuls, or by the Years of the Reign of the Emperors ; afterwards (in the Reign of *Constantine*, the first Christian Emperor) by *Indictions*, or *Cycles* of Fifteen Years. At length, in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian*, 532 Years after Christ's Incarnation, (and not before) all Christians generally began to account from the Reputed Year of Christ's Nativity, at which Time one *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Albas*, a worthy *Roman*, had finish'd a *Cycle* for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally receiv'd, and is still ob-

served by the Church of *England*; the Ground whereof is thus; the *Vernal Equinox* at that Time was accounted to be the 21st of *March*, and by Consequence must be the earliest *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 8th must be the earliest *New Moon*, and *April* the 18th must be the latest *Full Moon*, which hapning on a *Sunday*, (as it will when the Dominical Letter is C. and the *Golden Number* 8.) then *Easter Day* that Year will be *April* the 25th. So when the *New Moon* shall be on *March* 2. (as it will when the Dominical Letter is D, and the *Golden Number* 16.) then *Easter-day* will be on the 22^d of *March*, as it was in the Year 1667, which occasion'd a great Stir among the Mathematicians.

But the *Romish* Church inventing new Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes their *Easter* is full five Weeks before ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours; for Pope *Gregory* the XIIIth, in the Year 1582. having observed, that upon an exact Account, the Year contain'd above 365 Days, not full 6 Hours, (as had been from the Time of *Julius Cæsar*, hitherto reckon'd) but only 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, and 16 Seconds; and this Difference of almost 11 Minutes in the Space of about 134 Years make one whole Day; which being not consider'd since the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the Year at least 10 Days; insomuch that the *Vernal Equinox*, which was at first on the 21st of *March*, was now on the 11th of *March*; by Reason whereof sometimes two *Full Moons* pass between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the primitive Institution thereof; which was, That *Easter* should always be observed on the *Sunday following the first Full Moon after the Vernal Equinox*. Pope *Gregory* having observ'd these Inconveniencies, resolv'd at once to take away 10 Days, and that out of the Month of *October*, by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, those Festivals which fell in those 10 Days, which by Reason of the Vintage-time, were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the *Equinox* might never recede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years, three *Bissexile* Years should be left out; that is, in the Year 1700, 1800; and 1900; and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300. leaving the Year 2000 to have its *Bissexile*, and so every 400th Year.

The *English* Nation, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from the Bishop of *Rome*'s usurp'd Authority before the said Year 1582. except *Holland* and *Zealand*, observe still the ancient Account made by *Julius Cæsar*, Forty-three Years before the Birth of *Christ*, which is therefore called the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*; the other observ'd by those who are still under the *Romish* Yoke, is called the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is (by reason of the aforesaid 10 Days taken away, with the *Bissexile* the last Year) now 11 Days before ours, for the Beginning of Months, and for all fixed Festivals; but various for all moveable Feasts.

Easter,

Easter, and the other moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found ; *Shrove-Tuesday* is always the first Tuesday after the first New Moon after January, and the Sunday following is *Quadragesima*, and the sixth Sunday after is *Easter-day*, and the fifth Sunday after *Easter* is *Rogation-Sunday*, and the Thursday following, being forty Days after the Resurrection, is *Ascension-Day* ; Ten Days after which, or Fifty Days after *Easter*, is *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday*, and the Sunday following is *Trinity-Sunday* : Which Computation of the Church of *England* agrees with all the Eastern Christian Churches ; for they and we find *Easter* by the Rules which were generally receiv'd by all *Christendom*, Anno 532. and ever since, till 1582. when it was alter'd by the Pope aforesaid, and that was, That *Easter-day* should always be on the first Sunday after the first Full Moon after the 21st of March, which was then the Vernal Equinox. Yet it cannot be denied but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient ; for tho' the Church begin the Year January 1st, yet the State beginning it March 25. according to our Lawyers reckoning, two *Easters* will be observ'd in one Year ; as in the Year 1667, the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of April, and the second the 22d of March following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months.

But to reduce all to the same Order as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the *Annunciation* or Conception of our Saviour may be at the Vernal Equinox, his *Nativity* at the Winter Solstice, as it ought to be, may easily be effected, if the King had been pleased to command, That from the Year 1681, forward, there might have been omitted fifteen Leap Years ; that is, if there had been no more *Dies Intercalares* for the next sixty Years to come, but that every Year should consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds ; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, four Hours, forty-nine Minutes, and sixteen Seconds, every fourth Year putting in a whole Day, or twenty-four Hours, there is put in too much by forty-two Minutes, and fifty-six Seconds, which by 418 Leap Years since Christ's Birth, to the Year 1681, hath thrust back our Year twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Christmas-Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *St. Andrew's-Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of January, but the *English* Church begins the Year from the Day of Christ's Incarnation, on the 25th of March ; which is also observ'd in *Spain* ; yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of August ; the *Venetians* on the 11th of March, according to the *Epact* ; the *Grecians*

on the Longest Day ; as the old *Romans* did on the Shortest Day ; which two last seems to have most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day consisting of twenty-four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans*, at Mid-night, and counted by twelve Hours to Mid-day ; and again by twelve Hours to next Mid-night ; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun-setting by twenty-four of the Clock, to the next Sun-setting ; and at *Noremberg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the old *Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they begin at the first Hour after Sun-rising, to count One of the Clock, and so again at the first Hour after Sun-setting ; but *Astronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians*, and some others.

ENGLISH NUMBERING.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they apply'd the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both Hands, to Things whereof they desired to keep Account ; (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in almost all Nations, and in some Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecim*, *Duodecim*, &c.

Things that are sold by Tail, and not by Weight, are thus accounted :

Cod-fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike ; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which make a Barrel ; and 12 Barrels a Last.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber ; other Skins, five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper, 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire ; 20 Quire to a Ream ; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, 12 Skins make a Dozen ; and five Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker ; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.] For *Weights* and *Measures* at present used in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of Care taken by our Ancestors to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

By Chap. 27. of *Magna Charta*, the *Weights* and *Measures* ought to be the same all over *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of *Weights* and *Measures*, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, called the *Clerk*, or *Comptroller of the Market*.

Of *Weights*, there are two Sorts us'd at present throughout all England, viz. *Troy-Weight* and *Averdupois*: In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight Sterling; 20 Penny-Weight make one Ounce; 12 Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy-Weight* we weigh *Bread*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and *Liquors*: The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths* have the same Pound, Ounce and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions. By a late Act of Parliament Bread is weighed by the *Common* or *Averdupois-Weight*.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains Gr. make a Scruple ℥, 3 Scruples 1 Drachm ℥, 8 Drachms 1 Ounce ℥, 12 Ounces 1 lb, so that there is in

lb	℥	℥	℥	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the *Apothecaries* make up their Medicines by *Troy-Weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Averdupois-Weight*.

The *Goldsmiths* reckon 24 Grains make a Penny-Weight, 20 Penny-Weight make 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces make 1 Pound. So that there is,

lb.	Oun.	Pen. wt.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Averdupois-Weight* are all other Things weighed, as *Merchery* and *Grocery Ware*, *Metals*, *Wool*, *Tallow*, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun: So that there is in

Tun.

<i>Tun.</i>	<i>Hun.</i>	<i>Quart.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Drach.</i>
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Averdupois Ounce*, for 51 Ounces *Troy*, are equal to 56 Ounces *Averdupois*.

But the *Averdupois Pound* is more than the *Troy Pound*, for 14 Pound *Averdupois* are equal to 17 Pound *Troy Weight*.

Note, That formerly *Bakers* who lived in Corporation-Towns, made their Bread by *Troy-Weight*, but they who lived not in Corporations, were to make it by *Averdupois-Weight*; for Free-men are allowed 3 *d.* in the Bushel more for Profit, than those that are not Free; but by a late Act of Parliament all use *Averdupois-Weight*.

For Instance, when the current Market-price of middling Wheat is 5 *s.* per Bushel, a Free-man Baker must make a Penny-Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy-Weight*, and Three-half-penny White-Loaves the like Weight: But they that are not Free-men must make it as heavy as when the Market Price is but 4 *s.* 9 *d.* per Bushel; and when it is 5 *s.* per Bushel, they must out-weigh the Free-mens Penny-Loaf by ten Drachms, and make their Household Penny-Loaf a Pound, or sixteen Ounces *Averdupois*, and fourteen Drachms.

The *Tun* is twenty Hundred Weight of every Thing but Lead, of which there is but nineteen Hundred and a Half to the *Tun* or Fodder. *Note*, That this is only in and near London.

Wool is weighed by the *Clove*, which is 7 Pounds, or by the *Stone*, which is 14 Pounds; or by the *Tod*, *i. e.* 28 Pounds; or by the *Wey*, 182 Pounds; or the *Sack*, 364 Pounds; or the *Last*, 4368 Pounds.

In *Essex* they weigh Cheefe and Butter by 8 Pounds to the *Clove*, and 32 *Cloves*, or 256 Pounds to the *Wey*: In *Suffolk* they allow 42 of those *Cloves*, or 336 Pounds to the *Wey*.

Butchers commonly allow but 8 Pounds to the *Stone*, Horse-Racers, 14.

56 Pounds of Butter, or 60 Pounds of Soap make a Firkin, and two Firkins a Barrel.

A *Faggot* of Steel is 120 Pounds; a Burden of Gad Steel is 180 Pounds; Iron and Shot are weighed 14 Pounds to the Stone, 28 to the Quarter, &c.

Hay is sold by the *Truss*, 56 Pounds, and by the Load 36 *Trusses*, 18 Hundred, or 2016 Pounds.

Sugar, Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinamon, Allom, have but 13 Pounds and a half to the Stone, and 108 Pounds to the Hundred.

A *Seam* of Glas is 24 Stone, 5 Pounds to the Stone, make 120 Pounds.

A *Barrel* of Gun-powder is 100 Pounds, and 24 Barrels to the *Last*.

MEASURES.] Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest *Applicative Measure* is a *Barley-Corn*, whereof three in Length make a Finger's Breadth, or *Inch*; four *Inches* make a *Hand*; three *Hands* a *Foot*; one *Foot* and half make a *Cubit*, two *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are 16 *Nails*; one *Yard* and a quarter make an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell* or *Stick* by which Tapestry is measured, is but $\frac{3}{4}$ of a *Yard*; five *Foot* make a *Geometrical Pace*; six *Foot* a *Fathom*, 16 *Foot* and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other customary *Perches* or *Poles*, viz. 18 *Foot* for Fens and Woodland, 21 for *Forest*, *Lancashire*, and *Irish Measure*, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ *Scots*; forty *Perch* make a *Furlong*; eight *Furlong*, or 320 *Perch* make an *English Mile*; which, according to the Statute of 11 *Henry VII.* ought to be 1760 *Yards*, 5280 *Foot* more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 *Miles* (more exactly sixty nine *English Miles* and a half) make a *Degree*, and 360 such *Degrees*, or 25020 *Miles* compass the whole *Globe* of the *Earth*.

Note, That the Measures of Cloth in *England* are as follow:

Kent, York, Redding Cloths, 6 Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 30 or 34 *Yards* long, 86 *Pound Weight*.

Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, 7 Quarters, 29 *Yards*, 80 *Pounds*.

Worcester, Coventry, Hereford, 6 Quarters $\frac{1}{2}$, 30 or 33 *Yards*, 78 *Pounds*.

Gloucester, Oxon, Wilts, Somerset, 7 Quarters, 29 or 32 *Yards*, 76 *Pounds*.

Suffolk Sorting, 6 Quarters, 24 and 26 *Yards*, 64 *Pounds*.

Broad and Narrow *Yorkshires*, 4 Quarters, 24 and 25 *Yards*, 30 *Pounds*.

Taunton and Bridgwater, 7 Quarters, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 30 *Pounds*.

Devonshire Kerfies, and *Dozens*, 4 Quarters, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 13 *Pounds*.

Chequer Kerfies, *Grays*, *frip'd* and *Plain*, 4 Quarters, 17 and 18 *Yards*, 24 *Pounds*.

Penningtons or *Forests*, 3 Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 28 *Pounds*.

Sorting Pennington, 6 Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and 13 *Yards*, 35 *Pounds*.

Wafhers of *Lancashire*, 17 and 18 Yards, 17 Pounds.

Sack of Wool, 364 Pounds.

Tod 28 Pounds, to 1 Sack 13 Tods.

A Nale 7 Pounds.

1 Sack makes 4 Standard Cloaths, 24 Yards long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ wide, of 60 Pounds Weight, called *Sorting Cloaths*.

Horses are measured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For measuring of Land in *England*, forty *Perches* in Length, and four in Breadth, make an *Acre* of Land (so called from the *German* Word *Acker*, and that from the *Latin* Word *Ager*) thirty Acres ordinarily make a *Yard-Land*, and an hundred Acres are accounted a *Hide* of Land, and six hundred and forty Acres a *Mile square*.

A Table of Long Measure.

63360	21120	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8	Mile.
7920	2640	880	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	Furl.	
198	66	22	$16\frac{1}{2}$	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Pole.		
72	24	8	6	4	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Fath.		
60	20	$6\frac{2}{3}$	5	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Pace.				
45	15	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Ell.					
36	12	4	3	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$						
18	6	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Cubit.							
12	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Foot.								
9	3	Span.									
3	Palm.										
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But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In France, (about Paris) 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

A Table of Square Measure.

4014489600	27878400	3097600	1115136	102400	2560640	Miles.
6272640	43560	4840	17424	160	4	Acres.
1568160	10890	1210	4356	40		Rood.
39204	27225	3025	1089			Pole.
3600	25	277				Pace.
1296	9					Yards.
						144 Feet.
						Inch.

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot a Load.

Receptive Measure is twofold; First, Of liquid or moist Things; Secondly, Of dry Things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*; 2 Quarts a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*; a *Gallon* of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches, weighs of Rain Water, 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{1}{16}$ *Averdupois*; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 such *Firkins* make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 *Kilderkins*, or 32 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 *Barrels* a *Last*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; 2 such *Firkins*, or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin*; 2 such *Kilderkins*, or 36 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer; one *Barrel* and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hogshead*; 2 *Hogsheads* make a *Pipe* or *But*; and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 Pints or Pounds; a *Barrel* of Butter or Soap is the same with a *Barrel* of Ale.

The *English Wine* Measures are smaller than those of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer Measure are almost five Gallons of Wine Measure, and each *Gallon* of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachins *Averdupois* of Rain-Water. Of these Gallons, a *Rundlet* of Wine holds 18; half a *Hogshead* 31 Gallons and half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons, a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons;

lons ; a *Puncheon* 84 Gallons ; a Pipe or Butt holds 126, and a Tun 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

A Table of Ale Measure.

Pints.						
1 Gallons.						
8	1 Firkins.					
64	8	1 Kilderk.				
128	16	2	1 Barrel.			
256	32	4	2	1 Hogsh.		
384	48	6	3	1½	1 Last.	
3072	384	48	24	12	8	1

Note, That Butter, Fish, and Soap are sold by Ale Measure.

A Table of Beer Measure.

Pints.						
8 Gallons.						
72	9 Firkins.					
144	18	2	Kilderk.			
288	36	4	2	Barrels.		
432	54	6	3	1½	Hogheads.	

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*A Table of Wine Measure.*A Tun of Wine weighing *Averdupois* 17 C. Weight.One Pint 1 l. o. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces *Troy*.

Pints.							
8 Gallons.							
144	18	Rundlets.					
252	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Barrels.				
336	42	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	Tierce.			
504	63	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hogheads.		
672	84	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	Punchions.	
1008	126	7	4	3	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buts or Pipes.
2016	252	14	8	6	4	3	2 Tons.

The same for Honey, Oil, &c. Note, That a *Rochel* Hoghead is but 46 Gallons; and an *High Country* Hoghead but 54. A *Malaga* Butt or Pipe but 112 Gallons: A *Canary* Pipe but 116.

The received Disproportion in the Weight of Liquids is thus: The *Amphora* of the *Romans*, weigh'd of Wine or Rain-Water 50 Pounds of *Antwerp* Weight.

Note, That 112 Pounds at London make but 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Antwerp.

	Pounds
So that which contains of Wine or Rain-Water	50
Contains of River-Water	53
Of Oil or Butter	45
Of Linseed-Oil	39
Of Honey	35
Of Quicksilver	850

To measure dry Things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing 272 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cubic Inches, and 9 Pounds, 13 Ounces, and 12 Drachms and half of *Averdupois* Weight. Two of these Gallons make a *Peck*, four *Pecks* a *Bushel*, four *Bushels* the *Comb* or *Curnock*, two *Curnocks* make

a *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Raff*, and ten *Quarters* a *Last*, which contains 5120 Pins, and so many Pounds *Troy* Weight; so that in a Garrison, 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per Diem*, will consume near a *Last*, or 80 Bushels every Day; and 250 Men in a Ship will drink a Tun of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a Pottle *per Diem*.

A Table of Dry Measure.

Pints.							
2 Quarts.							
4	2 Pottles.						
8	4	2 Gallons.					
16	8	4	2 Pecks.				
64	32	16	8	4	Bushels.		
512	256	128	64	32	8	Quarters.	
2560	1280	640	320	160	80	40	5 Wey.
5120	2560	1280	640	320	80	10	2 Last.

Meal is weighed as Corn; but the common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pounds *Averdupois*, and 8 Pounds, 6 Ounces, 4 Penny Weight *Troy*; so a Bushel 56 Pounds *Averdupois*, and 68 Pounds, 1 Ounce, 12 Penny Weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Measure, which is called *Winchester Measure*. But note, That where Sea-Coal and Salt are measured with this Bushel, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five striked Pecks to the Bushel, and this is called *Water Measure*. 36 Bushels are a Chaldron of Coals, and on Ship-board they allow 21 Chaldrons to the Score.

MONEY.] At first all Nations bartered, and exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, by a kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all civiliz'd Nations, Silver and Gold, as most portable, pliable and beautiful, and less subject to rust, have been as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things, and were at first paid only by Weight, till in Process of Time, the Way of Coining or Stamping Money was found out,

When

When *Julius Caesar* first enter'd this Island, the *Britons* used *Brass* Money, and also Rings of *Iron* instead of Money. And afterwards divers of their Kings and Queens coin'd Money of other Metals, of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious. Not to mention the *Roman* Money, which by the great Quantity continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the Time of King *Richard I.* Money coin'd in the *Eastern* Parts of *Germany*, being for its Purity highly esteem'd, some of these *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employ'd in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Esterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as some think (as the first Gold coin'd in *England*, was by King *Edward III.* and those Pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof) tho' others say of the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran*, to *steer*, guide, govern; and a third Opinion is, that it is called so from the Stars on the *Saxon* Groats, which therefore by our Ancestors were probably term'd *Steorlings*.

SILVER.] King *Edward I.* since the *Norman* Conquest, establish'd a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this manner; 24 Grains make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 *Penny-weight* one *Ounce*, and 12 *Ounces*, or 5760 Grains make a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20*s.* Of these 12 *Ounces*, 11 *Ounces* two *Penny-weight* of *Sterling* was to be of fine *Silver*, and the Weight of 18*d.* *Sterling* in *Allay* the Minter did add; so that antiently a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound Troy* Weight; whereas now a *Pound Sterling* in Money is but about the third Part of a *Pound Troy*, and a little more than the fourth Part of a *Pound Averdupois* Weight.

The Money of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1560. call'd in all such base Money, since which Time no base Money hath been coin'd in the Mint of *England*, but only of standard Gold and *Silver*, called *Sterling* Money; only of latter Time, in relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, 2 small Pieces of Copper, called a *Farthing*, and a *Half-penny*, or two *Farthings*, the first a fourth Part of a *Penny*; the latter half of a *Penny*, hath been permitted to be coin'd; but no Man is obliged to receive them in Pay for Rent or Debt above a *Shilling*, which cannot be affirm'd of any other State or Nation in the Christian World, in all which there are several Sorts of Copper Money as current with them for any Payment, as the purest Gold or *Silver*; particularly in *Sweden*, where their Merchandise is 3, 4, or 5 per Cent. cheaper or dearer, as the Payment is to be made, in Copper Mint, or *Silver* Mint, that is, in Copper or *Silver* Money.

No Monies in any Mint are made of pure Silver, because Silver in its Purity is almost as flexible as Lead, and therefore not so useful as when hardened with about $\frac{1}{2}$ Part of Copper.

Gold, minted pure, would also be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints assayed with some Copper, or with Silver, and most Mints differ in more or less Alloy: the *English* use $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole Mass, or 11 Parts Gold, and 1 Part Alloy.

We had no Silver Money in the *Saxon* Time bigger than a Penny; nor after the Conquest, till *Edward III.* who about the Year 1351. coin'd *Grosses*, i. e. *Groats*, or great Pieces, which went for 4 *d.* a-piece, and so the Matter stood till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who in the Year 1504. first coin'd Silver Pieces of 12 *d.* Value, which we now call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight *Troy* of Silver since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, hath been current at 62 *s.* and the several Silver Coins now current in *England*, are the Crown or 5 *s.* which is almost the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-crown, Shilling, Six-pence, Four-pence, Three-pence, Two-pence, and a Penny: but the smaller Pieces are now become rare, since the coining Copper Half-pence and Farthings has been frequent.

For the Coinage there was allow'd 2 *s.* in the Pound *Troy*, of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, receiv'd only 60 *s.* for each *lb.* which made the Ounce to be just 5 *s.* But by an Act of Parliament, 1665. for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defray'd by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchants now receive 62 *s.* for every Pound *Troy* of Bullion, after 'tis assayed and reduced to the standard Fineness.

As for Instance, suppose I carry an Ingot of Silver to the Mint, where the Assay Master tries it, and reports it to be better 15 Pennyweights, that is, 'tis finer than Standard by 15 *dwts* in a Pound, viz. 'tis 11 oz 17 *dwts* of Silver, and 3 *dwts* of Alloy. And suppose this Ingot to weigh 37 Pounds *Troy*, I must be paid for 39 Pounds and 6 Ounces Standard, because my Ingot will admit of 2 Pounds 6 Ounces of Alloy to be put to it to reduce it to standard Fineness.

The Pound Weight, or Twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into 24 Parts, which are called *Carrats*; so that each Carrat is Ten Penny-weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this Carrat is divided into four Parts, which are called *Carrat-Grains*; so that the Carrat-Grain is 2 *d.* Weight and a half, or sixty ordinary Grains; and the Carrat-Grain is divided into divers Parts; the Standard or current Coins of Gold is twenty-two Carrats of fine Gold, and two Carrats of Alloy in the Pound Weight *Troy*; the Alloy of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the *Guinea Gold*; and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coin, some more white, some more yellow.

In *England*, at present, the Pound Weight *Troy* of Gold, is cut into forty-four Parts and an half, each Part originally designed to pass for 20 s. and the half Part for 10 s. Yet now each of the said Parts is current at 1 l. 1 s. called a Guinea. There are also coin'd some Pieces of 42 s. called double Guineas: and some of 105 s. or five Guinea Pieces; which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineness to the Guinea.

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England*, is eleven Ounces and 2 d. Weight of fine Silver, and 18 Pennyweight Alloy of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that 12 Ounces of pure Silver, without any Alloy, is worth 3 l. 5 s. 0 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ and an Ounce is worth 5 s. 7 d. but with Alloy is worth but 3 l. 2 s. and the Ounce 5 s. 2 d.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Alloy than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The *English* Gold was formerly coin'd at 44 l. 10 s. to the Pound *Troy*, whereof 15 s. were taken by the King for his Seigniorage, and Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a Pound of Gold receiv'd but 43 l. 15 s. whereas he now receives by the said Act of Parliament 46 l. 12 s. 6 d.

The *Monyers* divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces *Troy*.

The	{	Ounce	}	into	{	20 Penny-Weight
		Penny Weight				24 Grains.
		Grain				20 Mites.
		Mite				24 Droits.
		Droit				20 Perits.
		Perit				24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, according to the Standard above, is as One to Fifteen, and about one twenty-fifth Part; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fifteen Ounces and about one twenty-fifth Part, or 3 l. 17 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ of *English* Money.

That the *English* Coin may want neither the Parity nor Weight requir'd, it is most wisely and carefully provided, That once every Year, the chief Officers of the *Mint* should appear before the Lords of the Council at *Westminster*, with some Pieces of all Sorts of Money coin'd the foregoing Year, taken at adventure out of the *Mint*, and kept under several Locks by several Persons, till that Appearance, and then by a Jury of twenty-four able Goldsmiths, in the Presence of the said Lords, every Piece is most exactly assay'd and weigh'd by the Assay Master of the Goldsmith's Company; and if found to be of the abovesaid Fineness and Weight, 'tis ordered to be current, otherwise it must be melted down again.

Since

Since the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and it is now stamp'd by a Mill or Screw ; by which Method our present *Specie* for Neatness, Gracefulness, and Security from counterfeiting, doth surpass all the most excellent Coins, of former Ages : But what renders it most valuable by Foreigners, is the Certainty and Fineness of its Standard, having not varied in that Matter, or its Weight, for this One hundred and fifty Years past, and is purer than most other Coins now in Use.

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A

COLLECTION of LISTS, &c.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS of the
most NOBLE ORDER of the GARTER,
as they now stand, 1738.

1. <i>The SOVEREIGN.</i>	2. <i>The Prince of Wales.</i>
3. <i>The Duke of Cumberland.</i>	4. <i>Prince of Orange.</i>
5. <i>Duke of Somerfet.</i>	6. <i>Duke of Argyle.</i>
7. <i>Duke of Kent.</i>	8. <i>Earl Poulet.</i>
9. <i>Earl of Strafford.</i>	10. <i>Duke of Dorset.</i>
11. <i>Duke of Montagu.</i>	12. <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>
13. <i>Duke of Grafton.</i>	14. <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>
15. <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>	16. <i>Duke of Roxborough.</i>
17. <i>Earl of Scarborough.</i>	18. <i>Lord Viscount Townshend.</i>
19. <i>Duke of Richmond.</i>	20. <i>Sir Robert Walpole.</i>
21. <i>Earl of Chesterfield.</i>	22. <i>Earl of Burlington.</i>
23. <i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>	24. <i>Earl of Wilmington.</i>
25. <i>Earl of Essex.</i>	26. <i>Earl of Waldegrave.</i>
Prelate of the Garter, Dr. <i>Benj. Hoadly</i> , Lord Bishop of <i>Winchester</i> . Chancellor, Dr. <i>Thomas Sherlock</i> , Lord Bishop of <i>Salisbury</i> . Register, Dr. <i>Penniston Booth</i> , Dean of <i>Windsor</i> . Garter Principal King at Arms, <i>John Anstis</i> , Esq; Usher of the Black Rod, Sir <i>Charles Dalton</i> , Knt. His Deputy, Sir <i>William Saunderson</i> , Bart.	

2 *The Present STATE of* Part I.
A LIST of the KNIGHTS COMPANIONS
of the most Honourable Order of the BATH, as
seated in their Stalls, as they now stand 1738.

On the Right Hand.

1. *The SOVEREIGN.*
2. *Duke of Montagu, Great Master.*
3. *Duke of St. Albans.*
4. *Earl of Albemarle.*
5. *Earl of Pomfret.*
6. *Earl Cholmondeley.*
7. *Lord Delaware.*
8. *Lord Walpole.*
9. *Sir Conyers D'Arcy.*
10. *Sir Paul Methuen.*
11. *Sir Charles Wills.*
12. *Sir William Gage, Bart.*
13. *Sir Michael Newton.*
14. *Lord Monfon.*
15. *Lord Lovel.*
16. *Lord Viscount Tyrconnel.*
17. *Lord Viscount Bateman.*
18. *Void.*

On the Left Hand.

1. *His Royal Highness the Duke.*
2. *Duke of Manchester.*
3. *Earl of Hallifax.*
4. *Lord Nassau Paulet.*
5. *Viscount Glenorchy.*
6. *Lord Clinton.*
7. *Sir William Stanhope.*
8. *Sir Tho. Lumley Saunderson.*
9. *Sir Robert Sutton, Bart.*
10. *Lord Hobart.*
11. *Sir Robert Clifton, Bart.*
12. *Sir William Yonge, Bart.*
13. *Earl of Malton.*
14. *Earl of Inchequin.*
15. *Marquis of Caernarvon.*
16. *Sir George Downing, Bart.*
17. *Void.*
18. *Void.*

Dean of the Order, Dr. *Joseph Wilcox*, Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*.
 Bath King at Arms, Hon. *Grey Longueville*, Esq;
 Genealogist, *John Anſtis*, jun. Esq;
 Gentleman Usher, *Edmund Sawyer*, Esq;
 Secretary, Captain *Cockaine*.
 Register, *Edward Yonge*, Esq;
 Meſſenger, Mr. *John Booth*.

The following Alterations have been made ſince printing the Liſts of the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain.

John Morley Trevor, Esq; for Lewis in Suffex, in the room of Thomas Pelham, Esq; of Stanmere.
William Morden, Esq; for Dunwich in Suffolk, in the room of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart.
Eldred Curwen, Esq; for Cockermouth in Cumberland, inſtead of Sir Wilfred Lawſon, Bart.
The Hon. Capt. Roger Townſhend for Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, in the room of his Brother William Townſhend, Esq;
Sir John Peachy, Bart. for Midhurſt in Suffex, in the room of Sir Harry his Brother. Brigadier Cope for Orford in Suffolk, in the room of Lewis Barlow, Esq;
Lord William Manners for Newark, in Nottinghamſhire, in the room of Gen. Sutton.
Lord Grey, eldeſt Son to the Earl of Stamford, Knight of the Shire for the County of Leiſceſter, in the room of Ambroſe Philips, Esq;
John Lord Viſcount Chetwynd, for Stafford, in Staffordſhire in the room of Thomas Foley, Esq;
Cha. Pelham, Esq; for Beverley, in Yorkſhire, in the room of Sir Ch. Hotham, Bart.
Robert Briſtow, Esq; the Son, for Wincheſſea, a Cinque Port in Suffex, in the room of Robert Briſtow, Esq; the Father.

Fees

Fees paid by the Knights.

- To the Grand Master upon Election. *l.* 138
 To the Dean and Prebendaries — — *l.* 22 6. 8.
 To the King at Arms, Genealogist,
 Register, Secretary, and Gentle- } *l.* 22
 man Usher.
 To the Messenger. — — — — *l.* 18. 13s. 4d.
 To the Genealogist—12 Nobles *per Ann.*
 To the King at Arms, Register; Secretary and Gentleman Usher; 4 Marks *per Ann.*
 For the Copy of the Statutes, notice of Election—
 10 Marks.
 For the Escutcheon—20 Marks.
 For a Dispensation—40 Marks.
 For the Banner—15 Marks.
 For the Helmet, Crest, Sword and Mantling—7
 Marks.
 To the Messenger, four Nobles *per Ann.*

A List of the BARONETS in England, from the first Creation of that Dignity, May 22, 1611.

- A.**
Aston, Walter, of Tixhall, Staffordshire, S. B. May 22, 1611.
 Appleton, Roger, of South Bermsford, Essex, June 29, 1611.
 Ayliffe, Sir William, of Braxted Magna, Essex, Nov. 25, 1612.
 Armine, Will. of Osgoodby, Lancashire, ex. Nov. 28, 1619.
 Asheron, Ralph, of Lever, Lancashire, ex. June 28, 1620.
 Ashby, Sir Francis, of Hayfield, Middlessex, June 18, 1622.
 Ashly, Anthony, of St. Giles Winburne, Dorsetshire, ex. July 3, 1622.
 Ashfield, John, of Netherball, Suffolk, July 27, 1626.
 Aylesbury, Tho. Master of the Requests to K. Charles I. ex. April 19, 1627.
 Aston, Thomas, of Aston, Cheshire, July 25, 1628.
 Anderson, John, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, ex. January 3, 1628.
 Acton, William, of London, ex. May 30, 1629.
 Alleyn, Edward, of Hatfield, Essex, ex. June 24, 1629.
 Abdy, Tho. of Felix-Hall, Essex, July 7, 1641.
 Andrews, William, of Denton, Northamptonshire, December 11.
 Armitage, Francis, of Kirklees, Yorkshire, Dec. 15, 1641.
 Astley, Isaac, of Melton Constable, Norfolk, ex. Jan. 21, 1641.
 Alston Sir Thomas, of Odell, Bedfordshire, June 13, 1642.
 Anderton, Henry, of Penley, Hertfordshire, ex. July 3, 1643.
 Astor, Edward, of Aldenham, Shropshire, Jan. 17, 1643.
 Acland, John, of Columb John, Devonshire, 24 June, 1644.
 Exemplified to Hugh, Jan. 21, 1677.
 Abdy, Sir Robert, of Albys, Essex, June 9, 1660.
 Adams, Sir Thomas, of London, ——— 13.
 Atkins Richard, of Clapham, Surry, ——— 13.
 Allen, Thomas, Lord-Mayor of London, ex. ——— 14.
 Abdy, John, of Moore, Suff. x, ex. ——— 22.
 Astley, Sir Jacob, of Hill-Morton, Warwickshire, ——— 25.
 Austen, Robert, of Bexley, Kent, July 10.
 Aubrey, Sir John, of Lantibred, Glamorganshire, ——— 23.
 Asheton Sir Ralph, of Middleton, Lancashire, August 17.
 Ashe, Jos. of Twittenham, Middlesex, September 19.
 Anderson, Edmund, of Broughton, Lincolnshire, Dec. 11, 1660.
 Ashburnham, Denny, of Bromham, Suffex, May 15, 1661.
 Andrew, Henry, of Latbury, Buckinghamshire, ex. May 27, 1661.
 Astley,

- Affley, Sir Rich. of *Patteshul*, Staf-
fordshire, Aug. 13, 1662.
- Anderson, Stephen, of *Egworth*,
Bedfordshire, June 13, 1664.
- Aucher, Anthony, of *Bishops Bourne*,
Kent, ex. July 4, 1666
- Allin, Thomas, of *Blunderdyn*,
Suffolk, ex. Feb. 7, 1672
- Anderton, Francis, of *Lofstock*,
Lancashire, October 8, 1677
- Acland, Hugh, of *Columb John*,
Devonshire, Jan. 21, 1677
- Alston, Jos. of *Chelsea*, Middlesex,
Jan. 20, 1681
- Ashurst, Henry, of *Waterstock*, Ox-
fordshire, July 21, 1688
- Ayscomb, Oliver, of *Lyfford*,
Berkshire, May 27, 1696
- Anguish, al. Allen, Richard, of
Somerly-Town, Suffolk, Dec. 14,
1699
- Abercrombie, James, of *Edinburg*
in Scotland, ex. March 21, 1709
- Austen, John, of *Derham*, Mid-
dlesex, November 16, 1714
- B.
- B** Acon, Sir Nicholas, of *Red-
grave*, Suffolk, May 22, 1611
- Booth, Sir George, of *Dunham-
Massey*, Cheshire, E. E.
- Barrington, Sir Francis, of *Barring-
ton Hall*, Essex, June 29, 1611
- Berkeley, Henry, of *Wimundham*,
Leicestershire, June 29, 1611
- Bellasis, Sir Henry, of *Newborough*,
Yorkshire, ditto, E. V.
- Brudenel, Thomas, of *Dean*,
Northamptonshire, June 29,
1611, E. E.
- Bendish, Tho. of *Steeple-Bumsted*,
Essex, ex. June 29, 1611
- Baker, Henry, of *Sillinghurst*, Kent,
ex. 29 June, 1611
- Bayning Paul, E. V. of *Bentley
Parva*, Essex, ex. Nov. 25, 1612
- Blackston, Thomas, of *Blackston*,
Durham, ex. May 27, 1615
- Boynnton, Sir Matthew, of *Barm-
ston*, Yorkshire, May 25, 1618
- Burdett, Thomas, of *Bramcote*,
Warwickshire, Feb. 25, 1618
- Beaumont, Thomas, of *Cole-Orton*,
Leicestershire, I. V. Sept. 17, 1619
- Bamburgh, William, of *Howton*,
Yorkshire, ex. Dec. 1, 1619
- Bateler, John, E. B. of *Hatfield-
Woodhall*, Hertfordshire, April
12, 1620
- Bereney, Richard, of *Parkball* in
Reedham, Norfolk, May 5, 1620
- Biggs, Thomas, of *Lanch-wike*,
Worcestershire, ex. May 26
- Bellingham, Henry, of *Helfington*,
Westmoreland, ex. May 30
- Bishop, Sir Tho. of *Parham*, Sussex,
July 24, 1620
- Browne, Rob. of *Walcot*, Northam-
ptonshire, ex. September 21, 1621
- Barker, John, of *Grimston-hall* in
Trimley, Suffolk, March 17, 1621
- Button William, of *Alton*, Wilts,
ex. March 18, 1621
- Bedell, Capell, of *Hamerton*, Hun-
tingtonshire, ex. June 3, 1622
- Burton Sir Thomas, of *Stockerston*,
Leicestershire, July 22, 1622
- Barkham, Edward, of *South-acre*,
Norfolk, ex. June 28, 1623
- Beaumont, John, of *Gracedieu*, Lei-
cestershire, ex. Jan. 29, 1626
- Brereton Will. of *Hanford*, Cheshire,
ex. March 10, 1626
- Bridges, Giles, of *Wilton*, Hereford-
shire, E. D. May 17, 1627
- Bagot, Hervey, of *Blithfield*, Staf-
fordshire, May 30
- Brown, Ambrose, of *Beechworth-
Castle*, Surry, ex. July 7
- Bennet, Simon, of *Bephampton*,
Buckinghamshire, ex. July 17
- Bowyer Thomas, of *Lighthorne*,
Sussex, ex. July 23, 1627
- Bacon;

- Bacon, Buts, of *Mildenhall*, Suffolk,
July 29 1627
- Bolles, John, of *Scampton*, Lin-
colnshire, ex. July 24, 1628
- Beaumont Rich. of *Whitley*, York-
shire, ex. August 19, 1628
- Boreler, Will. of *Toston*, Kent, July
3, 1641
- Bampfylde John, of *Poltimore*, De-
vonshire, July 15, 1641
- Burgoyne John, of *Sutton*, Bed-
fordshire, 15 July, 1641
- Brownlow John, of *Belton*, Lin-
colnshire, July ex. 26, 1641
- Brownlowe, William, of *Humby*,
Lincolnshire, July 27, 1641 I. V.
- Boughton, Will. of *Lawford*,
Warwickshire, Aug. 4
- Brigges, Moreton, of *Haughton*,
Shropshire, — ex. 12 Aug.
- Bindlofs, Rob. of *Barwick*, Lan-
cashire, ex. — 16 Aug.
- Borlase John, of *Bockmer*, Buck-
inghamshire, ex. May 4, 1642
- Blackston, Ralph, of *Gibside*, Dur-
ham, ex. July 30
- Bland, Tho. of *Kippax Park*, York-
shire, — Aug. 30
- Blount, Walter, of *Sodington*,
Worcestershire, — O^r. 5.
- Badd, Tho. of *Catrics Oysels*, Hamp-
shire, — Feb. 28
- Bale, John, of *Carleton Curlew*,
Leicestershire, ex. Nov. 9, — 1643
- Butler, John, of *Bramfield*, Hert-
fordshire, — Dec. 7
- Bathurst, Edw. of *Leachlade*, Glou-
cestershire, Dec. 9
- Bard, Henry, I. V. of *Stanes*,
Middlesex, ex. O^r. 8, 1644
- D'Boreel, Will. of *Amsterdam*,
March 21 1644
- Browne, Rich. of *Deptford*, Kent,
ex. Sept. 1, 1649
- Bond, Thomas, Servant to the
Queen Mother, — ex. O^r. 19,
1658
- Browne, Henry, of *Kiddington*, Ox-
fordshire, — July 1, 1659
- Bridgeman, Sir Orlando, of *Great-
Lever*, Lancashire, June 7, 1660
- Bowyer, Sir Will. of *Denham-
Court*, Buckinghamshire, June
25, 1660
- Berkeley, Maurice, I. V. of *Burton*,
Somersetshire, ex. July 2
- Buswel, George, of *Clipston*,
Northamptonshire, ex. July 7
- Boothby, Sir Will. of *Broadlow-Abb*,
Derbyshire, July 13
- Bright, John, of *Badsworth*, York-
shire, ex. July 16
- Browne, Sir Rich. of *London*,
July 22
- Bovey, Ralph, of *Hill Fields*, War-
wickshire, ex. August 30
- Bowyer, John, of *Knipersley*, Staf-
fordshire, ex. Sept. 11
- Beal, John, of *Maidston*, Kent, ex.
— O^r. 16
- Boothby, Tho. of *Friday Hill*, Essex,
ex. — Nov. 9
- Backhouse, Will. of *Middlesex*,
ex. Nov. 9
- Bennet Thomas, of *Baberham*,
Cambridgeshire, ex. Nov. 22
- Buck, John, of *Humby-Grange*,
Lincolnshire, Dec. 22
- Bedingfield, Hen. of *Oxborough*,
Norfolk, Jan. 2
- Beaumont, Tho. of *Stoughton Grange*,
Leicestershire, Feb. 21
- Broughton, Sir Brian, of *Broughton*,
Staffordshire, March 10
- Bromfield, John, of *Southwark*,
Surrey, 20 March 1660
- Brook, Rob. of *Nacton*, Suffolk,
ex. May 21, 1661
- Barkham, Edw. of *Waynfleet*, Lin-
colnshire, ex. July 1
- Bankes, John, of *London*, ex. Aug. 22
- Bickley, Fra. of *Attleburgh*, Nor-
folk, Sept. 30
- Bacon Nich. of *Gillingham*, Nor-
folk, ex. Feb. 7, 1661
- Braham,

- Braham Rich. of *New Windsor*,
 Berkshire, *ex. Ap. 15, 1662*
 Bernard Rob. *Serjeant at Law*, of
 Huntingdon, *July 1*
 Broke Henry, of *Norton*, Cheshire,
Dec. 12
 Brograve Tho. of *Hammells*,
 Hertfordshire, *ex. March 18, 1662*
 Barnardiston Sir Tho. of *Ketton*,
 Suffolk, *Ap. 7, 1663*
 Barnadiston Samuel, of *Bright Hall*,
 Suffolk, *ex. May 11*
 Bellot John, of *Moreton*, Cheshire,
ex. June 30
 Barnham Rob. of *Boughton-Mun-*
chen-sye, Kent, *ex. Aug. 15*
 Bateman Tho. of *How-Hall*, Nor-
 folk, *ex. Aug. 31, 1664*
 Biddulph Sir Theoph. of *Westcombe*,
 Kent, *Nov. 2, 1664*
 Browne John, of *Caversham*, Ox-
 fordshire, *May 10, 1665*
 Burdet Francis, of *Buribwaite*,
 Yorkshire, *July 25*
 Barker, Abel of *Hambleton*, Rut-
 landshire, *ex. Sept. 9 1665*
 Bettenfon Sir Rich. of *Wimbleton*,
 Surry, *Feb. 7, 1666*
 Bridgman Orlando, of *Ridley*,
 Cheshire, *October 12, 1673*
 Blacket, Will. of *Newcastle*,
 Northumberland, *Dec. 12 1673*
 Barker Will. of *Bocking-Hall*,
 Essex, *March 29, 1676*
 Brookes John, of *Tork*, *June 13*
 Barlow John, of *Slebetch*, Pem-
 brokeshire, *July 13, 1677*
 Bowyer Sir James, of *Leighton*,
 Suffex, with Remainder to
Goring, of *Higden*, Suffex, *May*
18, 1678
 Bradshaigh Sir Roger, of *Haigh*,
 Lancashire, *Nov. 17, 1679*
 Blount Tho. Pope, of *Tittenbanger*,
 Hertfordshire, *Jan. 27 1679*
 Beckwith Roger, of *Aldbrough*,
 Yorkshire, *Ap. 15, 1681*
 Bunbury Tho. of *Bunbury*, Cheshire,
June 29, 1681
 Blacket Sir Will. of *Newcastle*,
 Northumberland, *Jan. 23, 1684*
 Blois Char. of *Grundsburgh*, Suffolk,
Ap. 15, 1686
 Blackham Rich. of *London*, *Ap. 13,*
1696
 Buckworth Sir John, of *Sheen*,
 Surry, *Ap. 1, 1697*
 Brown Will. of *London*, *Dec. 13,*
1699
 Browne Robert, of *Edinburgh*,
 Scotland, *Feb. 24, 1709*
 Buswel Eusebius, of *Clifton*,
 Northamptonshire, *March 5, 1713*
 Beck Julius, of *London*, *Nov. 1,*
1714
 Bateman James, of *London*, *1714*
 Bing Sir George, *E.V. of Southill*,
 Bedfordshire, *Nov. 15, 1715*
 Bridges Brook, of *Goodneston*,
 Kent, *April 19, 1718*
 Blackwell Sir Lambert, of
Sprouston Hall, Norfolk, *July*
16, 1718
 Blount John, of *London*, *June 17,*
1720
 C.
 Clifton Sir Gervase, of *Clifton*,
 Nottinghamshire, *May 22,*
1611
 Cope Sir Anthony, of *Hanwell*,
 Oxon, *June 29, 1611*
 Constable Will. of *Flamborough*,
 Yorkshire, attainted, *ex. ditto*
 Cotton Sir Robert, of *Connington*,
June 29, 1611
 Cholmondeley, Rob. of *Cholmondeley*,
 Cheshire, *I. E. ex. June 29, 1611*
 Carre Edw. of *Sleford*, Lincoln-
 shire, *ex. June 29, 1611*
 Clarke Sim. of *Salford*, War-
 wickshire, *May 1, 1617*
 Chester Anth. of *Chickley*, Buck-
 inghamshire, *March 23, 1619*
 Chaloner

- Chaloner William, of *Gisborough*,
 Yorkshire, *July 20, 1620*
 Clere Henry, of *Ormesby*, Nor-
 folk, *ex. Feb. 27, 1620*
 Colbrond John, of *Boreham*, *Suffex*,
ex. 21, Dec. 1621
 Courtene Peter, of *Aldington*,
 Worcestershire, *ex. May 18, 1622*
 Cooper John, of *Rockbourn*, Hamp-
 shire, *E. E. ex. July 4*
 Chadleigh George, of *Astton*,
 Devonshire, *August 1*
 Corrington Fra. Secretary to K.
Charles I. E. B. ex. Feb. 16, 1622
 Corbet John, of *Sprouton*, Nor-
 folk, *ex. July 2, 1623*
 Curwen Patricius, of *Workinton*,
 Cumberland, *ex. March 12, 1626*
 Cornwallis Fred. of *Brome*, *Suf-*
folk, E. B. May 4, 1627
 Crane Rob. of *Chilton*, *Suffolk*,
ex. May 11
 Culpeper Will. of *Preston Hall*,
 Kent, *ex. May 17*
 Carleton John, of *Holcum*, Ox-
 fordshire, *ex. May 28*
 Crow Sackville, of *Llanberne*, Car-
 marthenshire, *ex. July 8*
 Corbet John, of *Stoke*, *Shropshire*,
Sept. 19, 1627
 Conyers John, of *Harden*, Dur-
 ham, *July 14, 1628*
 Culpeper Will. of *Wakehurst*,
Suffex, Sept. 20 1628
 Cole Nich. of *Brancepeth*, Dur-
 ham, *ex. March 4, 1640*
 Cave Sir Tho. of *Stanford*, North-
 amptonshire, *June 30, 1641*
 Cotton Sir John, of *Landavade*,
 Cambridgeshire, *July 14*
 Chichester John, of *Raleigh*, De-
 vonshire, — *August 4*
 Carew Rich. of *Anthony*, Corn-
 wall, *August 9, 1641*
 Castleton Will. of *St. Edmund's*
Bury, Suffolk, Aug. 9
 Chomley Hugh, of *Whitby*, York-
 shire, *ex. Aug. 10, 1641*
 Curzon Sir John, of *Kedleston*, Der-
 byshire, *Aug. 11, 1641*
 Coke Edw. of *Langford*, Derby-
 shire, *ex. Dec. 30*
 Cunningham Dav. *London, ex.*
Jan. 21
 Corbett Vincent, of *Moreton-Cor-*
bett, Shropshire, ex. Jan. 29
 Cowper Will. of *Ratling-Court*,
 Kent, *E. E. March 4 1641*
 Corbett Edw. of *Leighton*, Mont-
 gomeryshire, *June 20, 1642*
 Constable Philip, of *Everingham*,
 Yorkshire, *July 20*
 Chamberlayne Tho. of *Wickham*,
 Oxfordshire, *Feb. 4*
 Crane Rich. of *Wood Rising*, Nor-
 folk, *ex. March 20, 1642*
 Carteret Geo. of *Metesches*, Jer-
 sey, *E. B. ex. May 9, 1645*
 Charleton Edw. of *Hesleyside*,
 Northumberland, *ex. March 6,*
1646
 Curtius Will. Resident to the K.
 of Sweden, *April 2, 1652*
 Carpenter Ar-Marigny, of *Brussels*,
ex. August, 1658
 Cullum Tho. of *Hastede*, *Suffolk*,
June 18, 1660
 Cutts John, of *Childerley*, Cam-
 bridgeshire, *ex. July — 21*
 Cordell Rob. of *Melford*, *Suffolk*,
ex. July 22
 Covert John, of *Slaugham*, *Suffex*,
ex. July 2
 Conway Hen. of *Botbriethan*, Flint-
 shire, *July 25*
 Cutler John, of *London*, *ex. Nov.*
12, 1660
 Collerton John, of *London*, *Feb. 18*
 Clifton Tho. of *Clifton*, Lanca-
 shire, *ex. March 4*
 Crofts John, of *Stow*, *Suffolk, ex.*
March 16, 1660
 Cambel John, of *Woodford*, *Essex*,
ex. April 9, 1661
 Caley,

- Caley William, of *Brompton*, York-
 shire, *April 26, 1661*
 Curson Thomas, of *Water-Perry*,
 Oxfordshire. — 30, ditto
 Cropley John, of *Clerkenwell*, Mid-
 dlesex. *ex. May 7*
 Cooke George, of *Wheatly*, York-
 shire — 10
 Chernocke John, of *Hullcott*, Bed-
 fordshire — 21
 Craven Anthony, of *Sperholt*, Berk-
 shire. *ex. June 4*
 Clavering John, of *Axwell*, Dur-
 ham — 5
 Cullen Abraham, of *East-Sheen*,
 Surrey — 17
 Copley Godfrey, of *Sprotborough*,
 Yorkshire. *ex. ib.*
 Clerk Clement, of *Lawnde Abbey*,
 Leicestershire — 18
 Carew Thomas, of *Haccombe*, De-
 vonshire. *August 2*
 Coriton John, of *Neuton*, Corn-
 wall. *Feb. 27*
 Cooks Richard, of *Dumbleton*,
 Gloucestershire. *Feb. 7, 1661*
 Canne Sir Robert, of *Compton*
Green, Gloucestershire. *Sept. 13,*
1662
 Cobbe Thomas, of *Adderbury*, Ox-
 fordshire. *Dec. 9*
 Cook William, of *Bromehall*, Nor-
 folk. *ex. June 29, 1663*
 Cambell Thomas, of *Clay Hall*,
 Essex. *ex. February 12, 1663*
 Cookes William, of *Norgrave*, Wor-
 cestershire. *ex. Dec. 24, 1664*
 Crispe Sir Nicholas, of *Hammer-*
smith, Middlesex. *Ap. 14, 1665*
 Carteret Philip, of *St. Owen*,
 Jersey. *ex. June 4, 1670*
 Chater William, of *Croft Hall*,
 Yorkshire, *ex. June 28, 1671*
 Croft Herbert, of *Croft-castle*, Here-
 fordshire. *Nov. 18, 1671*
 Clarges Walter, of *St. Martin's in*
the Fields, Middlesex. *30 Oct.*
1674
 Coldon Sir Robert, of *Cumber-*
mere, Cheshire. *March 29, 1677*
 Cust Richard, of *Stamford*, Lin-
 colnshire. *Sept. 29*
 Curll Walter, of *Soberton*, Hamp-
 shire. *ex. June 20, 1678*
 Chute George, of *Hausful Place*,
 Kent. *Sept. 16, 1684*
 Child Sir John, of *Surat* in the
 East Indies. *Feb. 4, 1684*
 Compton Sir William, of *Harbury*,
 Gloucestershire. *May 6, 1686*
 Charlton Sir Job, of *Ludford*, Here-
 fordshire *May 12, 1686*
 Colt Harry Dutton, of *Westminster*,
 Middlesex. *March 2, 1692*
 Clark Samuel, of *Snailwell*, Cam-
 bridgeshire. *July 25, 1698*
 Chetwode John, of *Oakley*, Staf-
 fordshire. *April 6, 1700*
 Cairnes Alexander, of *Monaghan*,
 Ireland. *May 6, 1708*
 Calverly Walter, of *Calverly*,
 Yorkshire. *Dec. 11, 1711*
 Cross Thomas, of *Westminster*,
July 11, 1713
 Cope Jonathan, of *Breavern*, Ox-
 fordshire. *March 15, 1713*
 Carew Nicholas, of *Bedington*,
 Surry. *Jan. 11, 1714*
 Chaplin Robert, of the *Inner*
Temple, London. *Sept. 19, 1715*
 Chardin John, of the *Inner Temple*,
 London. *May 28, 1720*
 Colby Thomas, of *Kensington*,
 Middlesex. *June 21, 1720*
 Chapman Sir William, of *London*,
June 27
 Codrington William, of *Doding-*
ton, Gloucestershire. *April 21,*
1721

D

D Allison — of Loughton,
Lincolnshire. 29 June 1611
Devereux Edward, of *Castle Brom-*
wich, Warwickshire. E. V. No-
vember 25, 1612
Dormer Sir Robert, of *Wing*, Buck-
inghamshire. E. B. June 10,
1615
Dryden Erasmus, of *Cannons-Ashby*,
Northamptonshire. November 16,
1619
Delves Sir Tho. of *Dodington*,
Cheshire. May 8, 1621
Darnel Tho. of *Heyling*, Lincoln-
shire. ex. September 6
Darell John, of *Westwood*, Berk-
shire. ex. June 13, 1622
Drake Francis, of *Buckland*, De-
vonshire. August 2
Dering Sir Edw. of *Surenden De-*
ring, Kent. Feb. 1, 1626
Drury Drue, of *Riddleworth*, Nor-
folk. ex. May 7, 1627
Dyer Lodowick, of *Slaughton*, Lan-
cashire. ex. June 8
Dixwell Basil, of *Terlingham*, Kent.
ex. Feb. 18, 1627
Dillington Rob. of *Knighton*, in
the *Isle of Wight*, Hampshire. ex.
Sept. 6, 1628
Ducy Rob. Lord-Mayor of Lon-
don. ex. November 28, 1629
Dalston William, of *Dalston*, Cum-
berland. February 15, 1640
Drake Will. of *Shardelow*, Buck-
inghamshire. ex. July 17, 1641
Davie John, of *Creedy*, Devonshire.
September 9, 1641
Dewes Sir Symonds, of *Stow Hall*,
Suffolk. July 15, 1641
Dawney Chris. of *Cowick*, York-
shire. I. V. May 19, 1642
Denny Will. of *Gillingham*, Nor-
folk. ex. June 3, 1642

Danvers Sam. of *Culworth*, North-
amptonshire. March 21, 1642
Draper Thomas, of *Sunninghill*,
Berkshire. ex. June 9, 1660
Dixwell Basil, of *Broome*, Kent.
— 19
Darcy Tho. of *St. Clare's Hall*,
Essex. ex. — 20
Dela'val Ralph, of *Seton*, Northum-
berland. June 29, 1660
Dixey Wollan, of *Bosworth*, Lei-
cestershire. July 14
Dudley William, of *Clapton*,
Northamptonshire. August 1
Drake Sir John, of *Ape*, Devon-
shire. August 31
Dicer Rob. of *Upball*, Hertford-
shire. ex. March 18, 1660
Dereham Tho. of *West Dereham*,
Norfolk. June 8, 1661
Duke Sir Edw. of *Benhall*, Suffolk.
July 16
Dormer John, of the *Grange*,
Buckinghamshire. ex. July 23
Duncombe Fra. of *Tangley*, Surrey
ex. Feb. 4, 1661
Dawes Sir John, of *Putney*, Surrey.
June 1, 1663
Downing Sir George, of *East*
Hatley, Cambridgeshire. July 1
D'oyley Sir William, of *Shottisbam*,
Norfolk. July 29
Duckenfield Robert, of *Ducken-*
field-Hall, Cheshire. June 16,
1665
Diggs Maurice, of *Chilham-Castle*,
Kent. ex. March 6, 1665
D'oyly John, of *Chislehampton*,
Oxfordshire. July 7, 1666
Dyke Thomas, of *Horetram*, Sussex.
March 3, 1676
Dutton Ralph, of *Sberborne*, Glo-
cestershire. June 22, 1678
Dyer William, of *Tottenham*,
Hertfordshire. July 6
Davens Rob. of *Rougham*, Suffolk.
May 12, 1682

Dallwood

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

II

Daslawood Rob. of Northbrooke,
Oxfordshire. *Sept.* 16, 1684
Davies George, of London. *ex. Jan.*
11, 1685
Duck John, of Haswell on the Hill,
Durham. *March* 19, 1686
Duddleston Sir John, of Brisfol,
Somersetshire. *January* 11, 1691
Denton Edm. of Hillerden, Buck-
inghamshire. *ex. May* 12, 1699
Dolben Gilb. of Finedon, North-
amptonshire. *April* 1, 1704
Dashwood Sir Francis, of West-
Wicomb, Buckinghamshire. *June*
28, 1707
Des Bouverie William, of London.
Feb. 19, 1713
Dixwell William, of Coton Hall,
Warwickshire. *June* 11, 1716
D'Aeth Tho. of Knowlton, Kent.
July 16, 1716
Decker Matt. of London. *July* 20,
1716
Dutry Dennis, of London. *June*
19, 1716

E.

Englefyld Francis, of Wooton-
Basset, Wiltshire. *Nov.* 25,
1612
Essex William, of Buscot, Berk-
shire. *ex. ditto*
Egerton Sir Rowland, of Egerton,
Cheshire. *April* 5, 1617
Elicourt Giles, of Newton, Wilt-
shire. *ex. March* 17, 1626
Everard Richard, of Much Waltham,
Essex. *January* 29, 1628
Earl Richard. of Oglethorp, Lanca-
shire. *ex. July* 2, 1629
Every Simon, of Eggington, Derby-
shire. *May* 26, 1641
Eldred Rivet, of Saxham-Magna,
Suffolk. *ex. Jan.* 29
Enyan James, of Flowre, North-
amptonshire. *ex. April* 9, 1642

Edwards Sir Tho. of Shrewsbury.
Shropshire ——— 1644
Evelyn John, of Godston, Surrey.
ex. May 29, 1660
Elweys Jervase, of Stoke, Suffolk.
June 22
Ellys Thomas, of Wyham, Lincoln-
shire. ——— 30
Ernle Walter, of New Sarum;
Wiltshire. ——— *Feb.* 2, 1660
Eden Rob. of West-Auckland, Dur-
ham. *Nov.* 13, 1672.
Edwards Francis, of Shrewsbury,
Salop. *April* 22, 1678
Evelyn Edw. of Long-Ditton, Surrey:
ex. Feb. 17, 1682
Edwards James, of York. *Dec.* 7,
1691
Ellwill John, of Exeter, Devon-
shire, *August* 25, 1709
Eyles Francis, of London. *Dec.* 1,
1714
Evelyn John, of Wotton, Surrey:
August 6, 1713
Elton Abraham, of the City of
Brisfol, *October* 31, 1717

F.

Finch Sir Moyle, E.E. of East-
well, Kent. 29 *June*, 1611
Fleetwood Rich. of Calwicke, Staf-
fordshire. *ditto*
Fitton Edward, of Garsworth,
Cheshire. *ex. Oct.* 2, 1617
Foulis Sir David, of Ingleby, York-
shire. *Feb.* 6, 1619
Forster Claud. of Bambrough,
Northumberland. *ex. March* 7
Forster Humph. of Alder-Marston,
Berkshire. *ex. May* 20, 1620
Fryer Edw. of Water Eaton, Ox-
fordshire. *ex. July* 8
Felton Henry, of Playford, Suffolk.
ex. July 20, 1620

C 2

Folejambe

- Folejambe —, of Walton, Derbyshire. *ex. July 24, 1622*
- Fisher Sir Robert, of Packington, Magna, Warwickshire. *Dec. 7 1622*
- Fisher Thomas, of St. Giles, Middlesex. *ex. July 19, 1627*
- Fowler Thomas, of Iffington, Middlesex. *May 21, 1628*
- Fenwick John, of Fenwick, Northumberland. *ex. June 9*
- Ferrers Henry, of Skellintborpe, Lincolnshire. *ex. December 19*
- Fletcher Henry, of Hutton, Cumberland. *ex. Feb. 19, 1640*
- Farmer William, of Easton-Neston, Northamptonshire. *E. E. September 6, 1641*
- Forster Richard, of Stokesley, Yorkshire. *ex. Sept. 18, 1649*
- Fanshaw Richard, Secretary of State to K. Charles II. *ex. September 3, 1649*
- Finch Sir Heneage, of Rauston, Bucks. *E. E. June 7, 1660*
- Franklyn Sir Rich. of Moore Park, Hertfordshire. *October 16*
- Foot Tho. of London. *ex. Nov. 21, Remainder in Orslow, now Lord Orslow*
- Fetherston Heneage, of Blackwere, Hertfordshire. *Dec. 4*
- Fagg John, of Wiston, Sussex. *Dec. 11*
- Frankland William, of Thirkeby, Yorkshire. *Dec. 24, 1660*
- Fettiplace John, of Childrey, Berkshire. *March 30, 1661*
- Fowell Edm. of Fowell, Devonshire. *ex. May 1*
- Forster Reginald, of East Greenwich, Kent. *ex. July 11*
- Freisendorf J. Fred. of Hardick, Sweden. *October 4*
- Fust Edw. of Hill, alias Hull, Gloucestershire. *August 21, 1662*
- Fortescue Edm. of Fallow-pit, Devonshire. *ex. Mar. 31, 1664*
- Fortescue Peter, of Wood, Devonshire. *ex. January 29, 1666*
- Filmer Robert, of East-Sutton, Kent. *December 26, 1674*
- Fuller —, of the Inner Temple, London. *ex. August 1, 1687*
- Fytch Sir Tho. of Eltham, Kent: *September 7, 1688*
- Farrington Richard, of Chichester, Sussex. *ex. December 17, 1697*
- Firebrace Sir Basil, of London. *July 28, 1698*
- Fowler William, of the Grange, Shropshire. *Nov. 1, 1704*
- Fleming William, of Rydall, Westmoreland. *October 4, 1705*
- Furness Sir Henry, of Walderham, Kent. *June 27, 1707*
- Freke Ralph, of West-Bilney, Norfolk. *June 4, 1713*
- Fryer John, Alderman of London: *ex. December, 1713*
- Fellows John, of Carshalton, Surrey. *ex. Jan. 20, 1718*
- Frederick John, of Westminster. *June 10, 1723*
- Fernor Henry, of Welches, Sussex, and of Seven Oak, Kent. *May 4, 1724*
- Farnaby Sir Charles, of Great-Kippington, Kent. *ex. July 24, 1726*

G.

G Erard Sir Thomas, of Bryn, Lancashire. *22 May, 1611*

Gresley Geo. of Drakelno, Derbyshire. *22 June, 1611*

Gostwick William, of Wilington, Bedfordshire. *25 Nov. 1612*

Gorges Edward, I. B. of Langford, Wiltshire. *ditto ex.*

Grimston Harbottle, of Bradfield, Essex. *ditto ex.*

Grey W. E. E. and R. of Chillingham, Northumberland. *ex. June 15, 1619*

Gerard

- Gerard Gilbert, of Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex. *ex. April 13, 1620*
- Gower Sir Thomas, of Stitenham, Yorkshire. E. B. *June 2, 1620*
- Gerrard Sir John, of Lamer, Hertfordshire. *Feb. 16, 1621*
- Grosvenor Sir Richard, of Eaton, Cheshire. *Feb. 23, 1621*
- Gage John, of Frile, Suffex. *March 26, 1622*
- Goring William, of Burton, Suffex. *ex. May 14, 1622*
- Goring Tho. of Higden, Suffex. *July 23, 1627*
- Griffith Henry, of Agnes-Burton, Yorkshire. *ex. June 7, 1627*
- Graham, Rich. of Eske, Cumberland. S. V. *March 29, 1629*
- Greneville Richard, of Kilkhampton, Cornwall. *ex. April 9, 1630*
- Goodrick Sir John, of Ribstan, Yorkshire. *August 14, 1641*
- Gurney Richard, Lord-Mayor of London. *ex. December 14*
- Gell John, of Hopton, Derbyshire. *ex. Jan. 29*
- Golding Edw. of Colston-Basset, Nottinghamshire. *ex. September 27, 1642*
- Gould Nicholas, of London. *ex. June 13, 1660*
- Green Edw. of Sompford, Essex. *ex. July 26*
- Gresham Marmaduke, of Lympsfield, Surrey. *July 31, 1660*
- Gifford Henry, of Bursall, Leicestershire. *N. v. 21*
- Gardiner Will. of London. *December 24*
- Gifford Tho. of Castle Jordan, Ireland. *ex. March 4*
- Gawdey Cha. of Crowsball, Suffolk. *ex. April 20, 1661*
- Godolphin Will. of Godolphin, Cornwall. *April 29*
- Glinne Will. of Bissiter, Oxfordshire. *May 20, 1661*
- Guise Chris. of Elmore, Gloucestershire. *July 10, 1661*
- Gage Edw. of Hengrave, Suffolk. *July 15, 1662*
- Garrard Sir Jacob, of Langford, alias Longford, Norfolk. *August 16, 1662*
- Graham Rich. of Norton-Conyers, Yorkshire. *November 17*
- Gawdey Will. of West-Herting, Norfolk. *ex. July 13, 1663*
- Green Will. of Micham, Surry. *ex. November 2, 1664*
- Glean Peter, of Hardewick, Norfolk. *March 6, 1665*
- Gerard Gilbert, of Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. *ex. November 17, 1666*
- Gans Cornelius, of the Neberlands, with Remainder to Groubart and his Heirs. *June 29, 1682*
- Guldeford Rob. of Hempsted-Place, Kent. *Feb. 4, 1685*
- Germaine John, of Westminster. *ex. March 25, 1698*
- Goodere Edw. of Burbope, Herefordshire. *Dec. 5, 1707*
- Grey James, 1707
- Gough Hen. *March 29, 1728*

H:

- H**oughton Rich. of Hoghton-Tower, Lancashire. *May 22, 1611*
- Hobart Sir Henry, of Intwood, Norfolk, ditto
- Harrington James, of Ridlington, Rutlandshire. *June 29*
- Huffey Sir Edward, of Hunington, Lincolnshire. *June 29, 1611*
- Hales Sir Edward, of Woodchurch, Kent, ditto
- Holte Sir Thomas, of Aston, Warwickshire. *Nov. 25, 1612*
- Hervey Will. of Kidbrook, Kent. *E. and I. B. ex. May 31, 1619*
- Hickes

- Hickes Will. of *Beverston*, Gloucestershire. *July 21, 1619*
- Hartopp Sir Edw. of *Freatby*, Leicestershire. *December 3*
- Hicks Baptist, of *Cambden*, Gloucestershire. *E. V. ex. July 1, 1620*
- Hanmer John; of *Hanmer*, Flintshire. *July 8, 1620*
- Hewett John, of *Headly-Hall*, Yorkshire. *Oct. 11, 1621*
- Hide Nich. of *Albury*, Hertfordshire. *ex. Nov. 8*
- Hotham Sir John, of *Scarborough*, Yorkshire. *Jan. 4*
- Heslridge, Sir Tho. of *Nesely*, Leicestershire. *July 21, 1622*
- Herbert Percy, of *Red Castle*, E. M. *Nov. 16*
- Harris Tho. of *Boreaton*, Shropshire. *ex. Dec. 22*
- Harris Tho. of *Tong-Castle*, Shropshire. *ex. April 12, 1623*
- Harpur Hen. of *Calke*, Derbyshire. *Sept. 8, 1626*
- Heale Tho. of *Fleet*, Devonshire. *ex. May 28, 1627*
- Holland John, of *Quiddenham*, Norfolk. *ex. June 15, 1629*
- Hatton Sir Tho. of *Long Stanton*, Cambridgeshire. *July 5, 1641*
- Hare Ralph, of *Stow-Bardolph*, Norfolk. *July 23, 1641*
- Heyman Hen. of *Somerfield*, Kent. *Aug. 12*
- Halford Rich. of *Wistow*, Leicestershire. *December 18*
- Hamilton John, of *London*. *ex. May 11, 1642*
- Hampson Tho. of *Taplow*, Bucks. *June 3*
- Hardres Sir Richard, of *Hardres*, Kent. *ib.*
- Hungate Philip, of *Saxton*, Yorkshire. *ex. August 15*
- Halton Will. of *Samsford*, Essex. *Sept. 10*
- Henn Hen. of *Wingfield*, Berkshire. *ex. October 1, 1642*
- Hunloke Hen. of *Wingerworth*, Derbyshire. *Feb. 28, 1642*
- Haggerston Thomas, of *Haggerston*, Northumberland. *August 15, 1643*
- Hickman Willoughby, of *Gainsborough*, Lincolnshire. *November 16*
- Hawley Sir Fran. of *Buckland*, Somerset. *I. B. March 14, 1643*
- Howe George Grubham, of *Coldbarwick*, Wiltshire. *June 20, 1660*
- Humble Will. of *London*. *June 21*
- Hildyard Sir Robert, of *Pattrington*, Yorkshire. *June 25*
- Holles Francis, of *Winterborn*, Dorsetshire. *E. B. ex. — 27 ditto*
- Henley Andrew, of *Henley*, Somersetshire. *— 30 ditto*
- Hudson Henry, of *Melton-Mowbray*, Leicestershire. *ex. July 3*
- Herbert Tho. of *Tinterne*, Monmouthshire. *ex. ib.*
- Hales Robert, of *Beaksbourne*, Kent. *— 12, ditto*
- Harby Job, of *Aldenham*, Hertfordshire. *ex. — ditto*
- Hewet Tho. of *Pistrisbury*, Hertfordshire. *I. V. ex. — 19 ditto*
- Honywood Edw. of *Evington*, Kent. *ib.*
- Hales John, of *Coventry*, Warwickshire. *August 28*
- How John, of *Compton*, Gloucestershire. *Sept. 22*
- Herbert Matthew, of *Bromfield*, Shropshire. *ex. December 18*
- Huband John, of *Ipsley*, Warwickshire. *Feb. 2, 1660*
- Hendley Walter, of *Cuckfield*, Sussex. *April 8, 1661*
- Hussey Cha. *July 21*
- Hooke Tho. of *Flanchford*, Surrey. *ex. July 22, 1662*
- Heron Cuthbert, of *Chipchase*, Northumberland. *ex. November 20, 1662*
- Holman

- Holman John, of *Banbury*, Oxfordshire. *ex. June 1, 1663*
 Hoby Edw. of *Bisbam*, Berkshire *July 12, 1666*
 Hastings Rich. of *Redlench*, Somersetshire. *ex. May 7, 1667*
 Hanham Will. of *Winburne*, Dorsetshire. *May 24*
 Harris Arthur, of *Stoford*, Devonshire. *ex. Dec. 1, 1673*
 Head Richard, of *Rocheſter*, Kent. *June 19, 1676*
 Hoskins Bennet, of *Harwood*, Herefordshire. *December 18*
 Hawkſworth Walter, of *Hawkſworth*, Yorkſhire. *Dec. 6, 1678*
 Humble Will. of *Kensington*, Middleſex. *ex. March 17, 1686*
 Hodges Will. of Middleſex. *ex. March 31, 1697*
 Halford Will. of *Welham*, Leiceſterſhire. *ex. 1706*
 Humfreys Sir William, of *London*. *November 30, 1714*
 Hill Rowland, of *Harweſtone*, Shropſhire. *Jan. 20, 1726*
 Heathcote Gilbert, — 1733
 Heathcote William, — 1733

I.

- Jernegan or Jerningham Hen. of *Cofey-Hall*, Norfolk. *Ct. 16, 1621*
 Iſham Sir John, of *Lamport*, Northamptonſhire. *May 30, 1627*
 Jenoure Kenelm, of *Much-Dunmore*, Eſſex. *July 30, 1628*
 Jacques John, of Middleſex. *ex. Sept. 2, 1628*
 Ingleby Will. of *Ripley*, Yorkſhire. *May 17, 1642*
 Jones Hen. of *Abermarſes*, Carnarvonſhire. *ex. July 25, 1643*
 Juxon Will. of *Albourn*, Suffex. *December 28, 1643*
 Jackson John, of *Hickleton*, Yorkſhire. *Dec. 31, 1643*
 Jenkinſon Robert, of *Walcott*, Oxon. *May 18, 1661*
 Ingoldsby Hen. of *Lethenborough*, Buckinghamſhire. *ex. Aug. 30, 1643*
 Jaſon Robert, of *Broad-Somerford*, Wiltſhire. *Sept. 5, 1661*
 Jacob, Sir John, of *Bromley*, Middleſex. *Jan. 11, 1664*
 Jocelyne Robert, of *Hyde-Hall*, Hertfordſhire. *June 8, 1665*
 Jefferies Geo. of *Bulſtrode*, Buckinghamſhire. *E. B. ex. November 7, 1681*
 James Cane, of *Criſball*, Eſſex. *June 28, 1682*
 Jenkinſon Paul, of *Walton*, Derbyſhire. *Dec. 17, 1685*
 Irby Edw. of *Bofon*, Lincolnſhire. *April 13, 1704*
 Janſſen Sir Theodore, of *London*. *March 11, 1714*

K.

- Knevet, Ph. of *Buckenham*, Norfolk. *May 22, 1611*
 Kniveton Will. *ex. of Mircaſton*, Derbyſhire. *June 29, 1611*
 Kempe Geo. of *Pentlone*, Eſſex. *ex. Feb. 5, 1726*
 Kirle John, of *Much-Marcle*, Herefordſhire. *ex. May 17, 1627*
 Knatchbull Norton, of *Merſham-Hatch*, Kent. *Auguſt 4, 1641*
 Kaye Sir John, of *Woodesbam*, alias *Woodsome*, Yorkſhire. *Feb. 4*
 Kemp Sir Rob. of *Giffing*, Norfolk. *March 14, 1641*
 Knollys Hen. of *Graveplace*, Hamſhire. *ex. May 6, 1642*
 Kemeys Sir Nich. of *Kevenmabley*, Glamorganſhire. *May 13*
 Keate Jonathan, of the *Hoo*, Hertfordſhire. *June 12, 1660*
 Knightley

Knightley John, of *Off-Church*, War-
wickshire. *ex. Aug.* 30, 1660

Key John, of *Ebrington*, Gloucester,
shire. *Dec.* 22

Killebrew Will. of *Arwynike*,
Cornwall. *ex. ib.*

Kenrick Will. of *Whitley*, Berk-
shire. *ex. March* 29, 1679

Kneller Godfrey, of *Whitton*, Mid-
dlesex. *May* 24, 1715

L.

Like Sir Fran. of *Sutton*, Der-
byshire. *E. E.* *May* 22, 1611

Leigh Sir Tho. of *Stoneley*, War-
wickshire. *E. B.* *June* 29, 1611

Lee Hen. *E. E.* of *Quarendon*.
Bucks. ditto

Lucy Sir Rich. of *Broxbourn*, Hert-
fordshire. *March* 11, 1617

Lyttelton Tho. of *Frankley*, Wor-
cestershire. *June* 25, 1618

Leigh Francis, of *Newnham*, War-
wickshire. *E. E.* *ex. December* 24,
1618

Ley James, of *Westbury*, Wiltshire.
E. E. *ex. July* 26, 1619

Lee Humphrey, of *Langley*, Shrop-
shire. *ex. May* 3, 1620

Leventhorpe John, of *Stringly-Hall*,
Hertfordshire. *ex. May* 30, 1622

Littleton Edw. of *Pbillaton-Hall*,
Staffordshire. *January* 28, 1627

Livesey Mich. of *East Church* in
Cheppey, Kent. *ex. July* 11

Lewes William, of *Langors*, Breck-
nockshire. *ex. September* 14,
1628

Lawrence John, of *Iver*, Bucking-
hamshire. *ex. October* 9

Luckyn Will. of *Waltham*, Essex.
March 2, 1628

L'Estrange Nich. of *Humstanton*,
Norfolk. *June* 1, 1629

Lumley Martin, of *Bardfield*, Essex.
Jan. 8, 1640

Langley Will. of *Higham Gabion*,
Bedfordshire. *May* 29, 1641

Lawley Tho. of *Spoonhill*, Shrop-
shire. *August* 16, 1641

Lowther Christopher, of *White-
Haven*, Cumberland. *June* 11,
1642

Lennard Stephen, of *West-Wickham*,
Kent. *August* 15

Littleton Adam, of *Stoke-Milburets*,
Shropshire. *ex. Oct.* 14

Liddell Tho. of *Ravenworth-Castle*,
Durham. ——— *Nov.* 2

Lawday Rich. of *Exeter*, Devon-
shire. *ex.* 9 *Nov.* 1642

Lucas Jervase, of *Fenton*, Lincoln-
shire. *ex. May* 20, 1644

Langham Sir John, of *Cottesbroke*,
Northamptonshire. *June* 7,
1660

Lear Peter, of *London*. *ex. July* 2

Leicester Peter, of *Tabley*, Che-
shire. *August* 10

Lee Tho. of *Hartwell*, Bucks.
August 16

Lewes John, of *Ledston*, York-
shire. *ex. ——— Oct.* 15

Legard John, of *Ganton*, Yorkshire.
——— *Dec.* 29

Lane Rich. of *Tulske*, Ireland. *I. V.*
ex. Feb. 9, 1660

Long Walter, of *Whaddon*, Wilt-
shire. *ex. March* 26, 1661

Lloyd Cha. of *Garth*, Montgomery-
shire. *May* 10

Luckyn Will. of *Waltham*, Essex.
ex. Nov. 15

Lloyd John, of *Woking*, Surrey. *ex.*
Feb. 28, 1662

Lort Rog. of *Stockpoole*, Pembroke-
shire. *ex. July* 15, 1662

Long Robert, of *Westminster*. *Sept.*
tember 1

Leeke Fra. of *Newark*, Notting-
hamshire. *ex. Dec.* 15, 1663

Loraine Tho. of *Kirk Harle*,
Northumberland. *Sept.* 26, 1664

Leman Will. of *Northall*, Hertford-
shire. *March* 3, 1664

Lawson

Lawson John, of *Brough*, York-shire, *July 6, 1665*

Langhorne Will. ex. of the *Inner-Temple*, London. *Aug. 28, 1668*

Lear Tho. of *Lindridge*, Devon-shire. *Aug. 2, 1683*

Lawson Sir Wilfred, of *Ifell*, Cum-berland. *March 31, 1688*

Leighton Edw. of *Wattlesborough*, Shropshire. *March 2, 1692*

Lowther Will. of *Maske*, York-shire, *June 15, 1697*

Lloyd Sir Charles, of *Milfield*, Cardiganshire. *April 1, 1708*

Lambert Sir John of London. *Feb. 16, 1710*

Lake Bibye, of the *Middle Temple*, London. *October 17, 1711*

Lowther William, of *Sawillington*, York-shire. *Jan. 6, 1715*

Lade John, of *Southwark*, Surry. *1730*

M

Molineux Sir Richard, *I. V.* of *Sephton*, Lancashire. *May 22, 1611*

Manfell Sir Thomas, *E. B.* of *Margam*, Glamorganshire. ditto
Musgrave Sir Rich. of *Hartley-Castle*, Westmoreland. *June 29, 1611*

Munson Sir Thomas, of *Carleton*, Lincolnshire. *June 29, 1611*

Molineux John, of *Teveral*, Not-tinghamshire. ditto

Mordaunt L'Estrange, of *Massing-ham*, Norfolk. ditto

Morrison Charles, ex. of *Casbio-bury*, Hertfordshire. *June 29,*

Monyns Will. ex. of *Waldershare*, Kent. ditto

Mildmay Sir Thomas, ex. of *Mul-sham-Hall*, Essex. ditto

Maynard Sir William, *E. B.* of *Eastanes Parva*, *June 29, 1611*

Mohun ——— *E. B.* of *Bocon-nock*, Cornwall. ex. *June 29, 1611*

Morton George, ex. of *St. An-drews Milborn*, Dorsetshire. *March 1, 1618*

Mackworth Thomas, of *Normanton*, Rutlandshire. *June 4, 1619*

Mill John, of *Carmois-Court*, Suf-sex. *December 31, 1619*

Masham William, *E. B.* of *High-Laver*, Essex. *Dec. 20, 1621*

Manfell Fran. ex. of *Muddlescombe*, Carmarthenshire. *Jan. 14*

Moody Henry, ex. of *Garesdon*, Wiltshire. *March 11, 1621*

Meredith William, of *Stansly*, Derbyshire. *August 13, 1622*

Middleton Hugh, ex. of *Rutbin*, Denbighshire. *October 22, 1622*

Moor Henry, ex. of *Falley*, Berk-shire. *May 21, 1627*

Maples Thomas, ex. of *Stow*, Huntingtonshire. *May 30*

Mannock Francis, of *Giffords-hall*, Suffolk. *June 1, 1627*

Mosely Edward, ex. of *Rolleston*, Staffordshire. *July 20, 1640*

Maney John, ex. of *Linton*, Kent. *June 29, 1641*

Mauleverer Thomas, of *Allerton-Mauleverer*, Yorkshire. ex. *Aug. 4*

Meaux John, of the *Isle of Wight*, Hampshire. ex. *Dec. 11, 1641*

Morgan Edward, ex. of *Llanter-man*, Monmouthshire. *May 12, 1642*

Moore Poynings, ex. of *Losely*, Surry, *May 18*

Middleton George, ex. of *Leigh-ton*, Lancashire. *June 24*

Markham Robert, of *Sedgebroke*, Lincolnshire. --- *Aug. 15, 1642*

De Mercés Anth. ex. of *France*, *April 1660*

Middleton Thomas, ex. of *Chirk*, Denbighshire. *July 4, 1660*

D Morland

- Morland Samuel, alias Morley, ex. of *Berkshire*. July 18, 1660
 Mostyn Sir Roger, of *Mostyn*, Flintshire. Aug. 3, 1660
 Massingbeard Henry, ex. of *Brattons-Hall*, Lincolnshire. Aug. 22
 Miller ----- of *Oxenbeath*, Kent. ex. October 13, 1660
 Mottet Giles, of *Liege*.---Nov. 16
 Mainwaring Thomas, of *Over Peover*, Cheshire. Nov. 22
 Monnoux Humph. of *Wooton*, Bedfordshire. December 4
 Marwood George, of *Little Buskby*, Yorkshire. Dec. 31
 Morgan Thomas, ex. of *Langatock*, Monmouthshire. Feb. 7
 Modyford James, ex. of *London*. Feb. 18, 1660
 Morrice William, of *Werrington*, Devonshire. April 20, 1661
 Milbanke Mark, of *Halnay*, Yorkshire. Aug. 7
 Matthews Phil. of *Great Gobions*, Essex. June 13, 1662
 Middleton Will. of *Belsay-Castle*, Northumberland. Oct. 24
 Marham Sir John, *E. B.* of *Cuckston*, Kent. Aug. 12, 1663
 Muddiford Thomas, ex. of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Middlesex. March 1 1663
 Moor George, ex. of *Mayds-Morton*, Bucks. July 26, 1665
 Martin Roger, of *Long-Milford*, Suffolk. March 28, 1667
 Mostyn Edward, of *Talacre*, Flintshire. April 28, 1670
 Martyn Cornelius, March 25, 1674
 More Edward, of *More-hall*, Lancashire. Nov. 22, 1675
 Maddox Benjamin, ex. of *Wormley*, Hertfordshire. March, 11, 1675
 Marrow Samuel, of *Berkswell*, Warwickshire. July 16, 1679
 Myddelton Hugh, of *Hackney*, Middlesex. Dec. 6, 1681
 Maynard William, of *Walthamstow*, Essex. Feb. 1, 1681
 Morden John, ex. of *Blackbeath*, Kent. Sept. 20, 1688
 Molesworth Hender, of *Pencarrow*, Cornwall. July 19, 1689
 Mansell Edward, of *Trimfaran*, Carmarthenshire. Feb. 22, 1696
 Moyer Samuel, ex. of *Pilsley-hall*, Essex. April 2, 1701
 Miller Sir Thomas, of *Chichester*, Sussex. Oct. 29, 1705
 Milner William, of *Nun Appleton-hall*, Yorkshire. Feb. 26, 1716
 Mosely Oswald, of *Rolleston*, Staffordshire. June 18, 1720
 Mitchell John, of *West-shore*, Scotland. June 19, 1724

N

- NOEL Sir Edward, *E. E.* of *Brook*, Rutlandshire. June 29, 1611
 Napier, alias Naper, alias Sandy, Sir Robert, of *Luton-Hoo*, Bedfordshire. Sept. 24, 1611
 Newton Adam, ex. of *Charlton*, Kent. April 2, 1620
 Norton Richard, ex. of *Rotherfield*, Hampshire. May 23, 1622
 Nightingale Thomas, ex. of *Newport Pond*, Essex. Sept. 1, 1628
 Napier Gerard, of *Middle Mersball*, Dorsetshire. June 25, 1641
 Northcote John, of *Hayne*, Devonshire. July 16
 Norwich John, of *Brampton*, Northamptonshire. July 24
 Nichols Francis, ex. of *Hardwick*, Northamptonshire. July 28, 1641
 North Henry, ex. of *Mildenball*, Suffolk. June 14, 1660
 Noel Verney, of *Kirby-Mallory*, Leicestershire. July 6, 1660

Newton

Newton John, of *Barscourt*, Gloucestershire. *Aug.* 16, 1660

Newton Robert, ex. of *London*, *Jan.* 25

Napier alias Sandy John, *March* 4

Nevil Thomas, ex. of *Holt*, Leicestershire. *May* 25, 1661

Norton Thomas, ex. of *Coventry*, Warwickshire. *July* 23

Nelthorpe John, ex. of *Gray's-Inn*, Middlesex. *May* 10, 1666

Nevil Edward, ex. of *Grove*, Nottinghamshire. *Feb.* 24, 1674

Newdigate Richard, of *Arbury*, Warwickshire. *July* 24, 1677

Napier Sir Robert, of *Punknoll*, Dorsetshire. *Feb.* 25, 1681

Narborough John, of *Knowlton*, Kent. *Nov.* 5, 1688

Norris William, ex. of *Speak*, Lancashire, *Dec.* 3, 1698

Newman Richard, of *Fifehead-Magdalen*, Dorsetshire. *Dec.* 20, 1699

De Neufville Robert, of *Frankfort*, Germany. *March* 19, 1709

O

Osborne Edward, of *Kive'on*, Yorkshire, *E. D.* *July* 13, 1620

Owen Hugh, of *Orielton*, Pembrokehire. *August* 11, 1641

O'Neill Brian, of *Dublin*. Ireland, *Nov.* 13, 1643

Orby Thomas, ex. of *Lincolnshire*. *Octob.* 19, 1658

Oldfield Anth. ex. of *Shalding*, Lincolnshire. *August* 6, 1660

Osborn John, of *Chicksands*, Bedfordshire. *Feb.* 11, 1661

Osbaldeston Littleton, of *Chislington*, Oxfordshire. *July* 25, 1664

Oglander Sir Will. of *Nunwell*, Hampshire. *Dec.* 12, 1665

Onslow Arthur, of *West Clandon*, Surrey, *May* 28, 1674. (In

Reversion after the Death of Sir Tho. Foote, who was created Baronet *Nov.* 21, 1660, and with the same Precedency) *E. B.*

Oxenden Sir Henry, of *Dene*, Kent. *May* 8, 1678

Oughton Sir Adolphus, of *Tetchbrook*, Warwickshire. ex. *August* 27, 1718

P

Pelham Sir Thomas, *E. D.* of *Laughton*, Suffex. *May* 22, 1611

Peyton Sir John, of *Isleham*, Cambridgeshire ditto

Pope William, *I. E.* ex. of *Wilcot*, Oxfordshire. *June* 29

Peyton Samuel, of *Knowlton*, Kent.

Penyston Thomas, ex. of *Leigh*, Suffex. *Nov.* 25, 1612

Portman John, ex. of *Orchard*, Somersetshire. *Nov.* 25, 1612

Puckering Thomas, ex. of *Weston*, Hertfordshire. *Nov.* 25, 1612

Perthall John, of *Horsley*, Staffordshire. ditto

Philips Thomas, of *Barrington*, Somersetshire. ex. *February* 16, 1619

Packington John, of *Aylesbury*, Buckinghamshire. *June* 22, 1620

Palmer Thomas, of *Wingham*, Kent. ex. *June* 29, 1621

Philipps John, of *Pickton-Castle*, Pembrokehire. *Nov.* 9

Powel Edward, ex. of *Pengethley*, Herefordshire. *Jan.* 18

Prideaux Edmund, of *Netherton*, Devonshire. *July* 17, 1622

Playters Sir Thomas, of *Sotterley*, Suffolk. *Aug.* 13, 1623

Pollard Lewis, ex. of *Kings-Nimble*, Devonshire. *May* 31, 1627

- Pennyman William, ex. of *Maske*, Yorkshire. *May* 6, 1628
- Pryce Sir John, ex. of *Newton*, Montgomeryshire. *Aug.* 15
- Pile Fran. of *Compton*, Berkshire. ——— *Sept.* 12
- Pole or Poole John, of *Shute*, Devonshire. *Sept.* 12
- Powell Thomas, ex. of *Berkenhead*, Cheshire. *Jan.* 21, 1628
- Pye Edmund, ex. of *Leakhamsted*, Buckinghamshire. *Apr.* 23, 1641
- Pafton Will. E. E. ex. of *Oxnead*, Norfolk. *June* 8
- Palgrave John, of *Norwood-Barningham*, Norfolk. *June* 24
- Prat Henry, ex. of *Coleball*, Berkshire. *July* 28
- Price Richard, ex. of *Gogarthan*, Cardiganshire. *August* 9
- Potts Sir John, of *Mannington*, Norfolk. *Aug.* 14
- Pettus Thomas, of *Rackbeath*, Norfolk. *Sept.* 23, 1641
- Payler Edward, ex. of *Thoraby*, Yorkshire. *June* 28, 1642
- Pate John, ex. of *Syfonby-Hall*, Yorkshire. *Oct.* 28, 1643
- Preston John, ex. of *Furness*, Lancashire. *April* 1, 1644
- Prestwich Thomas, ex. of *Holme*, Lancashire. *April* 25, 1644
- Palmer Sir Geof. of *Carlton*, Northamptonshire. *June* 7, 1660
- Peyton John, ex. of *Doddington*, Cambridgeshire. *December* 10
- Pickering Hen. ex. of *Whaddon*, Cambridgeshire. *Jan.* 20
- Plomer Walker, ex. of the *Liner-Temple*, London. *Jan.* 4, 1660
- Powel Will. alias Hinson, ex. of *Pengethley*, Herefordshire. *Jan.* 23
- Parsons William, of *Langley*, Buckinghamshire. *April* 9, 1661
- Powel Nath. of *Exchurst*, Suffex. *May* 10, 1661
- Parker Philip, of *Arwarton*, Suffolk. *July* 16, 1661
- Proby Thomas, of *Elton-Hall*, Huntingdonshire. ex. *March* 7, 1661
- Purefoy Henry, of *Wadley*, Berkshire. ex. *December* 4, 1662
- Pindar Peter, of *Edinsbarw*, Cheshire. ex. *Dec.* 22
- Pim Charles, of *Brymmore*, Somersetshire. ex. *July* 14, 1663
- Pennyman James, of *Ormesby* in *Cleaveland*, Yorkshire. *Feb.* 22, 1663
- Pye John, of *Hone*, Derbyshire. *Jan.* 13, 1664
- Put Thomas, of *Comb*, Devonshire. *July* 21, 1666
- Peyton Algernon, of *Doddington*, Cambridgeshire. *March* 21, 1666
- Parker Robert, of *Ratton*, Suffex, *May* 22, 1674
- Pennington William, of *Muncaster*, Cumberland. *June* 21, 1676
- Poole James, of *Poole*, Cheshire. *Oct.* 25, 1677
- Parkyns Thomas, of *Bunny*, Nottinghamshire. *May* 18, 1681
- Parker Hugh, of *London*, *July* 1
- Pinfent Will. of *Erchfont*, Wiltshire, *Sept.* 13, 1687
- Powel Thomas, of *Broadway*, Carmarthenshire. *July* 19, 1698
- Pellant Easeby-Bufwel, *March* 5, 1714
- Page Gregory, of *Greenwich*, Kent. *Decemb.* 3, 1714
- Pleydell Mark Stuart, *June* 16, 1733

R

- R** Idgeway Thomas, I. E. of *Torr*, Devonshire. 25 Nov. 1612
- Radcliffe Fran. E. E. of *Darwentwater*, Northumberland. ex. *Jan.* 31, 1619

Roberts

- Roberts Sir Thomas, of *Glassenbury*, Kent. *July 3, 1620*
 Roberts Sir Rich. E. E. of *Truro*, Cornwall. *July 13, 1621*
 Rivers John, of *Chafford*, Kent. *July 19, 1621*
 Russel Will. ex. of *Wisley*, Worcester-shire. *March 12, 1626*
 Rice Rudd, ex. of *Aberglazney*, Carmarthen-shire. *Dec. 8, 1628*
 Russel Sir Will. of *Chippenham*, Cambridge-shire, *Jan. 19, 1628*
 Rous Thomas, ex. of *Rouge-Linch*, Worcester-shire. *July 23, 1641*
 Rodes Franc. of *Barlbrough*, Derby-shire. *Aug. 14*
 Rayney John, ex. of *Wrotham*, Kent. *Jan. 22*
 Read John, ex. of *Bracket-hall*, Hertford-shire. *March 16, 1641*
 Reresby John, of *Thirlberg*, York-shire. *May 16, 1642*
 Rudston Walter, of *Hayton*, York-shire. *Aug. 29. ex. 1642*
 De Raed Gualter, of *Holland*, May 30, N. S. 1660
 Robinson Sir John, of *London*, June 22
 Robinson Metcalf, ex. of *Newby*, York-shire. *July 30*
 Rous John, of *Henham*, Suffolk, August 17
 Russel Will. of *Langborn*, Carmarthen-shire. ex. Nov. 8, 1660
 Rokeby Will. ex. of *Skyers*, York-shire. *Jan. 29*
 Read Compton, of *Barton*, Berk-shire. *March 4*
 Rich Thomas, of *Sunning*, Berk-shire. *March, 20 1660*
 Rushout James, of *Milnst May-lards*, Essex. *June 17, 1661*
 Rothwell Richard, ex. of *Staple-ford*, Lincoln-shire. *Aug. 12*
 Roberts Will. ex. of *Willesdon*, Middlesex. *Nov. 8, 1661*
 Reeve George, ex. of *Thwayte*, Suffolk. *Jan. 22, 1662*
 Rawden George, of *Moiradown*, Ireland. *May 20, 1665*
 Rich Charles, of *London*, Jan. 24, 1675
 Robertson Alexander, S. E. alias Colyear, of *Holland*, Feb. 26, 1676
 Roberts John, ex. of *Bow*, Middlesex. *Feb. 2, 1680*
 Robinson Thomas, of *Kentwell*, Suffolk. *Jan. 26, 1681*
 Richards James, of *Bramlety-House*, Suffolk. *Feb. 22, 1683*
 Ramsden John, of *Byram*, York-shire. *Nov. 30, 1689*
 Robinson Sir Will. of *Newby*, York-shire. *Feb. 13*
 Rogers John, of *Wisdome*, Devon-shire. *Feb. 21, 1698*
 Robinson Thomas----1730
- S
- S Hirley George, E. E. of *Stan-ton*, Leiceestershire. *May 22, 1611*
 Stradling Sir John, of *St. David's Castle*, Glamorgan-shire. ditto
 St. John Sir John, E. V. of *Lydyard Tragoz*, Wilts. ditto
 Shelley John, of *Michelgrove*, Suffex, ditto
 Savage Sir Thomas, E. E. of *Rock-Savage*, Cheshire. *June 29 1611*
 Seymour Edward, of *Bury-Pome-roy*, Devonshire. ditto
 Savile Sir George, of *Thornhill*, York-shire. ditto
 Savile Henry, ex. of *Metbley*, York-shire. *June 29*
 St. Paul George, ex. of *Snarsford*, Lincoln-shire. ditto
 Spencer Thomas, of *Yarnton*, Oxfordshire. ditto
 Sidley William, ex. of *Ailesford*, Kent. *June 29, 1611*
 Saunderfon

- Saunderson Nicholas, *ex. I. V. of Saxby, Lincolnshire. Nov. 25, 1612*
- Sands Miles, *ex. of Wilberton, Cambridgeshire. ditto*
- Salsbury Henry, *ex. of Llewenny, Denbighshire. Nov. 10, 1619*
- Scudamore John, *I. V. of Home-Lacy, Herefordshire. ex. June 1 1620*
- Sidley Sir Isaac, of Great Chart, Kent. *Sept. 14, 1621*
- Stepney Sir John, of Prendergast, Pembrokeshire. *Nov. 24, 1621*
- Skipwith Henry, *ex. of Prestwold, Leicestershire. Dec. 20, 1622*
- Seabright Edward, of Besford, Worcestershire. *Dec. 20, 1626*
- Spenser John, of Offley, Hertfordshire. *ex. March 14, 1626*
- Stile Thomas, of Wateringbury, Kent. *April 21, 1627*
- Skeffington Will. *I. V. of Fisherwick, Staffordshire. May 8*
- Stiles Humphrey, *ex. of Beckenham, Kent. May 20*
- Stukeley Hugh, of Hinton, Hampshire. *ex. June 9, 1627*
- Stanley Edward, of Bickerstaff, Lancashire. *June 26*
- Stonhouse William, of Radley, Berkshire. *May 7, 1628*
- Slingsby Anth. of Scriven, Yorkshire. *Oct. 23, 1628*
- Stonehouse James, *ex. of Amerdenball, Essex. June 11, 1641*
- Sydenham John, of Brimpton, Somersetshire. *July 28*
- Strickland Sir William, of Baynton, Yorkshire. *July 30*
- Spring William, of Pakerham, Suffolk. *August 11*
- Sandford Thomas, *ex. of Howgill-Castle, Westmoreland. Aug. 12*
- Springnell Richard, *ex. of Coppen-ithorpe, Yorkshire. Aug. 14, 1641*
- Strut Denner, *ex. of Little Worley Hall, Essex. March 5, 1641*
- St. Quintin William, of Harpham, Yorkshire. *March 8, 1641*
- Spenser Bocket, *ex. of Offley, Hertfordshire. Sept. 26, 1642*
- Smith William, of Crantock, Cornwall, *ex. Sept. 27, 1642*
- Scudamore John, *ex. of Balingham Herefordshire. July 23, 1644*
- Scott William, of Kew-green, Surrey. *Aug. 9, 1653*
- Slingsby Arthur, *ex. of Kent, October 9, 1657*
- Speke Hugh, *ex. of Hasilbury, Wiltshire. June 12, 1660*
- Swale Solomon, of Sawle-Hall, Yorkshire. *ditto 21*
- Stapleton Henry, of Myton, Yorkshire. *ditto 22*
- Stanley Thomas, of Alderley, Cheshire. *ditto 25*
- Shuckburgh John, of Shuckburgh, Warwickshire. *ditto 26*
- Stuart Nich. of Hartley Mauduit, Hants. *ditto 27*
- St. John Oliver, E. B. of Woodford, Northamptonshire. *June 28, 1660*
- Sclater Thomas, *ex. of Cambridge, July 25*
- Stapeley John, *ex. of Patcham, Suffex. ditto 28*
- Smithson Hugh, of Stanwick, Yorkshire. *August 2*
- Smith Thomas, *ex. of Hatherton, Cheshire. ditto 16*
- St. George Oliver, I. B. of Carickermick, Ireland. *Sept. 5*
- Swinburne John, of Capheaton, Northumberland. *Sept. 27, 1660*
- Stiddolph Rich. *ex. of Norbury, Surry. Dec. 24*
- Springet Herbert, *ex. of Broyle, Suffex. Jan. 8, 1660*

Staughton

- Staughton Nich. *ex. of Staughton, Surry. Jan. 29, 1660*
- Smythe Edw. of *Esbe, Durham. Feb. 23*
- Slingsby Robert, *ex. of Newcells, Hertfordshire. March 16*
- Smith Edward, *ex. of Edmundthorne, Leicestershire. March 20*
- Smith William, of *Redcliff, Bucks. May 10, 1661*
- Smith Hugh, of *Longafston, Somersetshire. May 16*
- Stanley William, of *Haeton, Cheshire. June 17*
- Sylyard John, of *De La Warre, Kent. ex. June 18*
- Smyth Thomas, of *Hill-Hall, Essex. Nov. 28*
- Sadler Edwin, *ex. of Temple-Donnelly, Hertfordshire. Dec. 3*
- Southcote George, *ex. of Bilborough, Lincolnshire. Jan. 24*
- Stapleton Miles, *ex. of Carlton, Yorkshire. March 20, 1661*
- Savile John, *ex. of Copley, Yorkshire. July 24, 1662*
- Slanning Nich. *ex. of Marifson, Devonshire. Jan. 19, 1662*
- St. Barbe John, *ex. of Broadlands, Hampshire. Dec. 30, 1663*
- Selby George, *ex. of White-house, Durham. March 3, 1663*
- Smyth Sir Robert, of *Upton, Essex. March 30, 1665*
- Shaw Sir John, of *London, April 15*
- Swan William, *ex. of Southfleet, Kent. March 1*
- Shirley Anthony, *ex. of Preston, March 6, 1665*
- Scroope Carr, *ex. of Cockerington, Lincolnshire. Jan. 16, 1666*
- Stonehouse Geo. *May 5, 1670*
- Skipwith Fullwar, of *Newbold-Hall, Warwickshire. Oct. 25, 1670*
- Sabin John, *ex. of Eyne, Bedfordshire. March 22, 1670*
- St. Aubyn John, of *Clowance, Cornwall. Dec. 11, 1671*
- Sherrard John, of *Lobthorpe, Lincolnshire. May 25, 1674*
- Samwell Thomas, of *Upton, Northamptonshire. Dec. 22, 1675*
- Standish Richard, of *Duxbury, Lancashire. Feb. 8, 1676*
- Simeon James, of *Chilworth, Oxfordshire. Oct. 18, 1677*
- Skipwith Sir Thomas, of *Metberingham, Lincolnshire. July 27, 1678*
- Snow Jer. *ex. of Salesbery, Hertfordshire. June 25*
- Stapleton William, of the *Leeward Islands. Dec. 20, 1679*
- Sas Van Bosch Gellebrand, *Servant to the Prince of Orange. October 22, 1680*
- Seymour Henry, *ex. of Langley, Buckinghamshire. July 4, 1681*
- Sheers George, *ex. of Slyfield-House, Surrey. Oct. 16, 1684*
- Sandys Rich. *ex. of Northbone, Kent. Dec. 15*
- Soame Sir Will. of *ThurLOW, Suffolk. Feb. 5, 1684*
- Sudbury John, *ex. of Eldon, Durham. June 25, 1685*
- Sherburne Nicholas, *ex. of Stonyhurst, Lancashire. Feb. 4, 1685*
- Spelman Cornelius, of *Holland, Sept. 9, 1686*
- Stytch Will. *ex. of Newbury, Essex, Oct. 8, 1687*
- Smith John, of *Isleworth, Middlesex. April 20, 1694*
- Stanley John, of *Grangeegonan, Ireland. April 14, 1699*
- Sidley Charles, of *Southfleet, Kent. July 10, 1702*

Smyth James, of *Isfield*, Suffex.
Dec. 2, 1714

Sloane Hans, of *Chelsea*, Middlesex.
April 3, 1716

St. John Francis, of *Longthorne*,
Northamptonshire. Septemb. 10,
1715

Sanderfon Sir Will. of *Combe* in
Greenwich, Kent. July 19,
1720

T

T Olmach Lionel, S. E. of
Helmington, Suffolk. May
22, 1611.

Tracy Paul, ex. of *Stanway*, Glo-
cestershire. June 29

Tresham Lewis, of *Rushto*, North-
amptonshire. ex. June 29, 1611

Tyrwhit Sir Philip, of *Stamfield*,
Lincolnshire. June 29, 1611

Throckmorton Will. ex. of *Tort-
worth*, Gloucestershire. June 29,
1611

Tuiston Sir John, of *Hothfield*,
Kent. E. E. ditto

Twisden Sir William, of *East-
Peckham*, Kent. ditto

Temple Sir Thomas, E. V. of
Stow, Buckinghamshire. Sept. 24,
1611

Townshend Roger, E. V. of *Rayn-
ham*, Norfolk. April 16, 1617

Tryon Samuel, of *Laymarney*,
Essex. ex. March 28, 1620

Titchborne Sir Benj. of *Titchborne*,
Hampshire. March 8, 1620

Thornehurst Gifford, ex. of *Agnes
Court*, Kent. Nov. 12, 1622

Tempest Nich. of *Stella*, Durham.
Dec. 23, 1622

Tyrrell Sir Edw. of *Thornton*, Buck-
inghamshire. Octob. 31, 1627.
New Patent entail'd February 19,
1638

Trelawney John, of *Trelawney*,
Cornwall. July 1, 1628

Twisleton George, ex. of *Barly*,
Yorkshire. April 2, 1629

Thynne Hen. Fred. E. V. of *Cause
Castle*, Shropshire. July 15,
1641

Trevor Tho. ex. of *Enfield*, Mid-
dlesex. Aug. 11

Tuiston Humph. ex. of the *Mote*,
Kent. Dec. 24

Trollope Tho. of *Casewick*, Lin-
colnshire. Feb. 5

Thomas Edward, ex. of *Michaels-
Town*, Glamorganshire. March 3

Thorold Sir William, of *Marston*,
Lincolnshire. Aug. 24, 1642

Throckmorton Robert, of *Cough-
ton*, Warwickshire. Sept. 1, 1641

Thorold Robert, ex. of *Hawley*,
Lincolnshire. June 14, 1644

Thomas William, ex. of *Folking-
ton*, Suffex. July 23, 1660

Trot John, ex. of *Larverstoke*,
Hampshire. Oct. 12

Trevelyan George, of *Nettlecombe*,
Somersetshire. Jan. 24, 1661

Tancred Tho. of *Borough-bridge*,
Yorkshire. Nov. 17, 1662

Tuke Sam. ex. of *Cressing-Temple*,
Essex. March 31, 1664

Tempest John, of *Tong*, York-
shire. May 25

Tooke Giles, ex. of *Maddington*,
Wilts. July 1

Taylor Tho. of *Maidstone*, Kent.
ex. Jan. 18

Tyrrel Phil. ex. of *Hanslope*, Bucks.
July 20, 1665

Temple Will. ex. of *Sbeen*, Surry.
Jan. 31

Twisden Sir Thomas, of *Brad-
bourn*, Kent. June 13, 1666

Tirrel John, of *Springfield*, Essex.
Oct. 22, 1666

Toppe Francis, *ex.* of *Tormarton*,
Glocestershire. *July* 25, 1668

Thomson John, *E. B.* of *Haver-*
sham, Buckinghamshire. *Dec.* 12,
1673

Tynte Halfewell, of *Halfewell*,
Somerfetshire. *Jan.* 7

Trump Van, Vice-Admiral of
Holland. *March* 25, 1674

Tulpe Rich. of *Amsterdam*, *April*
23, 1675

Thornhill Timothy, *ex.* of *Barba-*
does. *Dec.* 24, 1682

Thomas John, of *Wenvoe*, *Gla-*
morganshire. *Dec.* 24, 1694

Tichborne Sir Henry, *I. B.* of
Bealelieu, Ireland. *July* 12,
1697

Tipping Tho. *ex.* of *Wheatfield*,
Oxfordshire. *March* 23, 1698

Thornicroft John, of *Milcombe*,
Oxfordshire. *Aug.* 12, 1701

Thorold Sir George, of *Harmeston*,
Lincolnshire. *Sept.* 9, 1709

Tench Fisher, of *Low-Layton*, *Es-*
sex, *Aug.* 8, 1715

Turner Sir Charles, of *Warbam*,
Norfolk. *April* 25, 1727

Turner Edward. ——— 1733

V

Vavafor Charles, *ex.* 1611
Villiers William, of *Brookes-*
by, Lancashire. *July* 19, 1619

Vincent Sir Francis, of *Stoke-Du-*
berton, Surry. *July* 26, 1620

Van-Loor Peter, *ex.* of *Tyle-burst*,
Berkshire. *Oct.* 3, 1628

Vavafor Thomas, *ex.* of *Hasel-*
wood, Yorkshire. *Oct.* 24, 1628

Vavafor Charles, *ex.* of *Killing-*
thorpe, Lancashire. *June* 22,
1631

Valckenburgh Matthew, *ex.* of
Middleing, Yorkshire. *July* 20,
1642

Vavafor William, *ex.* of York-
shire. *July* 17, 1643

Vyvyan Sir Rich. of *Trelowarren*,
Cornwall, *Feb.* 12, 1644

Van-Colster Will. of *Amsterdam*,
Feb. 28, 1644

De Vic Henry, *ex.* of the *Isle* of
Guernsey. *Sept.* 3, 1649

Vernon Henry, *ex.* of *Hodnet*,
Shropshire. *July* 23

Verney Ralph, *I. V.* of *Middle-*
Claydon, Bucks. *March* 16, 1649

Viner Tho. *ex.* Alderman of *Lon-*
don. *June* 18, 1661

Viner Rob. *ex.* Lord-Mayor of
London. *May* 10, 1666

Vitus alias White Ignatius, of *Li-*
merick, Ireland. *ex.* *June* 29, 1677

Vanderbrande Peter, of *Amsterdam*,
June 9, 1699

Van Acker Nicholas, of *London*,
Jan. 31, 1700

Vandeput Peter, of *Twickenham*,
Middlesex. *Nov.* 7, 1723

W

Wentworth William, *E. B.*
of *Wentworth Wood-house*
Yorkshire. *June* 29, 1611

Wentworth John, *ex.* of *Gosfield*,
Essex, ditto

Worteley Fran. *ex.* of *Worteley*,
Yorkshire, ditto

Woodhouse Sir Philip, of *Kimber-*
ley, Norfolk. *June* 29, 1611

Willoughby Henry, *ex.* of *Risley*,
Derbyshire. ditto

Wynne John, of *Gwedyr*, *Car-*
narvonshire, ditto

Worseley Sir Richard, of *Apple-*
dorecombe, Hampshire. *June* 29,
1611

Wray Sir William, *ex.* of *Glentworth*,
Lincolnshire. *Nov.* 25, 1612

Wyvill Sir Marmaduke, of *Con-*
stable-Burton, Yorkshire. ditto

E

Wilbraham

- Willbraham Richard, *ex. of Wood-
hey, Cheshire. May 5, 1621*
 Watton Sir Lewis, *E. E. of Rock-
ingham Castle, Northampton-
shire, June 23, 1621*
 Wake Baldwyn, *of Clevedon, So-
merfetshire. Dec. 5*
 Williams William, *ex. of Veynol,
Carnarvonshire. June 15, 1622*
 Wastneys Hardolph, *of Headdon,
Nottinghamshire. Dec. 18*
 Wingfield Anthony, *of Goodwins,
Suffolk. May 17, 1627*
 Wrey Sir Will. *ex. of Trebitch,
Cornwall. June 30, 1628*
 Wiseman William, *ex. of Thun-
dersley, Essex. Aug. 29*
 Wolfeley Robert, *of Wolfeley, Staf-
fordshire. Nov. 24*
 Wiseman Rich. *ex. of Thunderley,
Essex. Dec. 18, 1628*
 Whitmore Tho. *ex. of Apley, Shrop-
shire. June 28, 1641*
 Wolriche Tho. *ex. of Dudmaston,
Shropshire. Aug. 4*
 Wyndham Hugh, *ex. of Pilsden-
Court, Dorsetshire. Aug. 4*
 Walter Will. *of Saresden, York-
shire. August 16*
 Willys Tho. *of Fenton - Ditton,
Cambridgeshire. Dec. 15*
 Williams Edmund, *ex. of Marne-
Hall, Dorsetshire. Apr. 19, 1642*
 Williams John, *ex. of Minster in
Thanet, Kent. April 22*
 Wintour Geo. *ex. of Huddington,
Worcestershire. April 29*
 Williams Trevor, *of Langibby,
Monmouthshire. May 14*
 Williamson Tho. *of East-Mark-
ham, Yorkshire. June 3*
 Widdrington William, *E. B. of
Widdrington, Northumberland,
attainted. July 9*
 Widdrington Edw. *ex. of Cart-
ington, Northumberland. Aug. 8
1642*
 Wrottesley Walter, *of Wrottesley,
Staffordshire. August 30, 1642*
 Waldegrave Sir Edward, *E. B. of
Hever-Castle, Kent. August 1,
1643*
 Webb John, *ex. of Odstock, Wilts.
April 2, 1644*
 Williams Henry, *ex. of Guameret,
Brecknockshire. May 4*
 Windibank Thomas, *ex. of Haynes,
Wiltshire. Nov. 25, 1645*
 Wright Benjamin, *ex. of Donning-
ton, Suffolk. Feb. 7. This Pa-
tent was afterwards superseded
by the King's Warrant.*
 Willys Richard, *ex. of Cambridge-
shire. June 11, 1646*
 Whichcote Jer. *of the Inner-Tem-
ple, London. April 2, 1660*
 Winch Humph. *ex. of Hanny,
Bedfordshire. June 9*
 Wright Henry, *ex. of Dagenham,
Essex. June 11*
 Wiseman Will. *ex. of Rivesham,
Essex. June 15*
 Wray Will. *June 27*
 Warburton George, *of Arley, Che-
shire, June 27, 1660*
 Warner John, *ex. of Parham, Suf-
sex. July 16*
 Willoughby William, *ex. of Wil-
loughby, Nottinghamshire. Aug.
4, 1660*
 Wheeler Sir William, *of Westmin-
ster, Middlesex, Aug. 11*
 Wild Will. *ex. Recorder of Lon-
don, Sept. 13*
 Wroth John, *ex. of Blendon-Hall,
Kent. Nov. 29*
 Wynne Geo. *of Nossell, York-
shire. Dec. 3*
 Ward Edward, *of Bexley, Nor-
folk. Dec. 19*
 Wakeman Geo. *of Beckford, Glo-
cestershire. ex. Feb. 13. 1660
never sealed*
 Wright

- Wright Benj. of *Cranham-Hall*,
Essex. Feb. 15, 1660
- Wilson Will. of *Eastbourne*, Suffex.
March 4, 1660
- Williams Griffith, of *Pentryn*,
Carnarvonshire. June 17, 1661
- Winchecumbe Henry, ex. of
Buckdebury, Yorkshire. June
18, 1661
- Wyndham Will. of *Orchard*, So-
merfetshire. Dec. 9, 1661
- Wittewrong Sir John, of *Stanton-*
berry, Bucks. May 2, 1662
- Wandesford Christopher, I. V. of
Kirklington, Yorkshire. Aug. 5,
- Wenman Sir Fran. of *Caswell*,
Oxon. Nov. 29
- Wentworth Thomas, of *Bretton*,
Yorkshire. Sept. 27, 1664
- Wolstenholme John, ex. of *Lon-*
don, Jan. 10, 1664
- Werden John, of *Chester*, Nov. 28,
1672
- Warre Fran. ex. of *Hestercombe*,
Somerfetshire. ditto
- Wyndham ---- of *Trent*, Somer-
fetshire. ex. Nov. 8, 1673
- Williams Tho. of *Eltham*, Kent.
Nov. 2, 1674
- Willoughby Francis, E. B. of
Wollaton, Nottinghamshire. A-
pril 7, 1677
- Wharton Sir Geo. of *Kirkby-Ken-*
dal, Westmoreland. Dec. 31
- Walker Geo. ex. of *Busby*, Hert-
fordshire. Jan. 28, 1679
- Wytham John, ex. of *Gildsborough*
Yorkshire. Dec. 13, 1683
- Williams Sir William, of *Grays-*
Inn, Middlesex. July 6, 1688
- Wentworth John, of *North-Emsol*,
Yorkshire. July 28, 1693
- Wheat Tho. of *Glympton*, Oxi-
fordshire. May 2, 1696
- Westcombe Martin, Consul at *Ca-*
dix. March 19, 1699
- Windford Tho. of *Glashampton*,
Worcestershire. July 3, 1702
- Webster Tho. of *Copthall*, Essex.
May 21, 1703
- Williams Nicholas, of *Edwins-*
ford, Carmarthenshire. July 30,
1707
- Warrender George, of *Soebend in*
Haddington, Scotland. June 2,
1715
- Wynne Geo. of ---- *Flintshire*.
July 16, 1731
- Yelverton William, ex. of *Rougham*,
Norfolk. May 31, 1620
- Yate --- of *Buckland*, Derbyshire.
ex. July 30, 1682
- Young Richard, ex. Gentleman
of the Privy chamber to King
Charles I. March 10, 1627
- Yelverton Sir Christopher, E. E.
of *Easton-Mauduit*, Northamp-
tonshire. June 30, 1641
- Yonge John, of *Culliton*, Devon-
shire. Sept. 26, 1661
- Yeomans ---- of *Bristol*, ex. Jan.
12, 1664
- Yeomans Robert, of *Redlands*,
Glocestershire. Dec. 31, 1666

The Present STATE of
An Account of the CHARITY-SCHOOLS in and about
London and Westminster, April 1737.

C. signifies Cloathed.
pt. Cl. Part Cloathed.

M. Maintained.
W. Set to Work.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS
 in the Parishes of

	N ^o of School.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	Boys put out since setting up of the School to Appren. or to Sea.	Services, or taken out by Friends	Girls put out since setting up of the School to Appren.	Services, or taken out by Friends	No. of Children educated in the Schools, including those now in them
ST. Andrew Holborn, e-rected 1699. C.	1	80	1	337 Sea 25	2	—	—	444
In the same Parish, 1700. C.	1	—	71	—	—	—	256	327
In the same Parish, for teaching Navigation to 30 Children, Elected out of 8 Charity-Schools, on <i>Monday, Wednesday, and Friday</i> ; from whence 115 Boys have been put Apprentices to Sea, included in the Numbers put out of their respective Schools.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Anne Alderfgate, 1709. C.	2	30	20	58 Sea 2	75	25	50	260
St. Anne Blackfryars, set up 1705, supported by Endowment, C.	2	40	30	29	—	—	—	99
St. Anne Westminster, 1688. C.	1	52	—	233	68	—	—	353
In the same Parish, 1688, C.	1	—	52	—	—	92	76	220
St. Bartholomew the Great, for Boys 1717, and for Girls 1727, Pt. C.	2	26	16	55 Sea 4	26	1	18	144
Billingsgate Ward 1714, C.	1	40	—	55	13	—	—	108
St Botolph Aldersgate 1702. C.	1	50	—	403 Sea 1	18	—	—	472
In the same Parish, C. - - -	1	—	50	—	—	—	147	197
St. Botolph Aldgate Within, for Boys set up 1698, and for Girls 1710, C.	2	50	40	150	—	32	—	272
In the same Parish in East-Smithfield, the Boys set up 1706, and the Girls 1710. C.	2	40	30	58 Sea 4	165	10	140	447
St. Botolph Bishopsgate 1702. C.	2	30	30	76	—	78	—	214
St. Bride's Parish 1711. C. - -	2	20	22	50 Sea 10	16	43	41	208
Bridge and Candlewick-Ward, set up for Boys 1710, Girls 1717. Formerly under the Name of St. Michael Crooked-Lane, and St. Magnus the Martyr. C,	2	60	40	62 Sea 6	188	7	189	552
	24	518	401	1622	571	288	917	4317

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CHARITY-SCHOOLS in the Parishes of

	No. of Scho.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	Boys put out since setting up of the School to Appren. or to Sea.		Girls put out since setting up of the School to Appren. or taken out by Friends.		No. of Children educated in the Schools including those now in them.
				Services or taken out by Friends	Services or taken out by Friends	Services or taken out by Friends	Services or taken out by Friends	
Broadstreet Ward 1714, C. --	2	50	30	109 Sea 17	26	13	62	307
Camberwell in Surrey, pt. C.	2	40	35		30	3		78
Castle Baynard Ward, C. } Boys 1710, Girls 1719.	2	30	20	58	97	21	55	281
Chelsea, Middlesex, set up 1707, endow'd with 10 l. per Ann. for ever, by the late Mr. Chamberlayne. Pt. Cl. and Pt. M.	1	35	—	72	12	—	—	119
In the same Parish, set up June 1709, for Soldiers Girls, supported by Ladies and Gentlewomen, seven of whom are Trustees, C.	1	—	30	—	—	7	97	134
Christ - Church, Spital-fields, set up 1708, C.	2	30	30	37	29	—	30	156
Christ - Church, Surrey, Boys 1711, Girls 1719, C.	2	30	10	124	26	33	20	243
St. Clement Dane 1702, C. --	2	70	40	275 Sea 41	21	—	163	610
In the same Parish, an Horn-Book School for Boys and Girls, 1724.	1	15	15	—	—	—	—	30
Cordwainers and Bread-street Ward, C. Boys 1701, Girls 1714,	2	50	30	135 Sea 2	238	37	150	637
Cornhill and Lime - street Ward, C. 1711.	2	50	30	135 Sea 9	92	18	114	448
Cripplegate Ward Within, including the School of St. Al- phage. Boys 1712, Girls 1713, C.	2	50	25	90	138	—	84	387
Deptford in Kent, C. - - - -	2	50	20	8	—	—	—	78
Dowgate Ward, set up 1715, C.	2	30	20	20	—	14	—	84
St. Dunstan in the West, C. } Boys 1708, Girls 1710.	2	50	40	117 Sea 26	130	83	64	510
St. Edmund the King. A subscription and collection to put out Apprentices educated in the Charity - Schools; and 240 children have been put out, included in the numbers put out of their respective Schools.								
	27	580	375	1270	809	229	839	4102

CHARITY SCHOOLS in the Parishes of

	No. of School	BOYS	GIRLS	Boys put out since setting up of the School to Appren. or to Sea.	Services or taken out by friends	Girls put out since setting up of the School to Appren.	Services or taken out by Friends	No. of Children educated in the Schools including those now in them
St. Ethelburga, C. set up 1719, first in the Parish of St. Mary Abchurch, supported by the Subscriptions of a Society, and other Collections.	1	20	—	20	29	—	—	69
Faringdon Ward Within, set up 1705, C.	2	60	40	45 ^c Sea 12	—	—	64	614
St. George in the East, C. Boys 1716, Girls 1718.	2	50	50	7 ^c Sea 10	188	11	214	600
St. George the Martyr 1708, C.	2	35	35	18 ^c Sea 23	5	—	107	392
St. George Southwark, C.	1	50	—	14	226	—	—	290
Sir George Wheeler's Chapel in Spital-fields, 1703, C. W.	1	—	30	—	—	14	5	49
St. Giles Cripplegate Without, in Redcross-street 1698, C.	1	100	—	136	477	—	—	713
In the same Parish, supported by the Lady Eleanor Hollis's Legacy of 62 l. 10 s. per Annum, 1709, Cl.	1	—	50	—	—	32	31	113
St. Giles in the Fields, set up 1705, C.								
The Trustees of these Schools finding themselves burthen'd with binding out Girls to Trades, have agreed that for the future 20 of the eldest Girls shall be wholly maintain'd in the schools, with a Person appointed to teach them what is necessary to qualify them for services, since 1728.	4	101	101	336	—	213	33	784
Greenwich, Kent, 1700, C. W. The children here spin, and make their own cloaths, both Linnen and Woollen.	1	—	40	—	—	4	200	244
St. James Clerkenwell, C. 1700 In the same Parish 1730, for children 5 years old, to qualify them for the other schools.	2	50	50	22 ^c Sea 5	—	115	12	459
St. James Westminster, C. supported by the Offertory, 1697	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
	1	40	—	100	—	—	—	140
	20	536	396	1585	925	389	666	4497

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CHARITY-SCHOOLS in the Parishes of

	N ^o . of School	BOYS	GIRLS	Boys put out since setting up of the School to Appren. or to Sea.	Boys put out since setting up of the School to Services or taken out by friends.	Girls put out since setting up of the School to Appren.	Girls put out since setting up of the School to Services or taken out by friends.	No. of Children educated in the Schools including those now in them.
In the same Parish in <i>King-street</i> , set up 1712, by the late Archbishop <i>Tenison</i> , supported out of the Revenue of the Chapel, C.	1	36	—	120	—	—	—	156
In the same Parish, set up 1725, C. M. W. to prepare them for Service, supported by Collections at Sermons, and casual Benefactions.	1	—	40	—	—	60	—	100
St. John at Hackney, C. set up 1714, laid down <i>Lady-day</i> 1735, reviv'd <i>Midsummer</i> following.	2	30	20	70	18	4	60	202
St. John Wapping, set up for Boys 1704, Girls 1708, C.	2	40	30	60	132	37	45	390
St. Katherine Creed, C.	1	40	—	86	—	—	—	126
St. Katherine near the Tower, 1700, C.	2	35	15	100	—	—	32	182
Kensington, Middlesex, 1707, to which HIS MAJESTY is graciously pleased to allow 80 l. per Ann. and the Children have a Dinner every Sunday from <i>Michaelmas</i> to <i>Lady-day</i> .	2	30	20	80	15	23	53	221
Knights-bridge Chapel, C. ---	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	12
Langbourn Ward, set up in the Name of <i>Allhallows Lombard-street</i> , 1702, and made the Ward School, 1735, C.	1	40	—	56	66	—	—	162
Lambeth in Surrey, Boys 1708, Girls 1706, C. W. One half of the Day the Boys are employed in spinning Yarn, the Girls in Knitting and Sewing alternately all Day.	2	30	18	—	55	—	27	130
St. Leonard Shoreditch, Boys rected 1705. Girls 1709 C.	2	50	50	135	97	57	51	441
Lewisham in Kent. ---	1	—	30	—	—	—	—	30
St. Luke, Middlesex, from the Parish of St. Giles's Cripple-gate, set up 1698. C.	1	40	—	115	259	—	—	414
	19	377	229	869	642	181	268	2566

CHARITY-SCHOOLS

in the Parishes of

In the same Parish, *Cl.* Set up 1727. supported by a Legacy of Mr. *John Fuller*, deceased; and Five Pounds allowed to put each Boy Apprentice.

St. Margaret Westminster, cloath'd in Blue, the Boys set up in 1688. the Girls 1714. *W.*

In the same Parish, cloathed in Grey, *W.* and *M.* the Boys set up 1698.

St. Martin in the Fields 1699. *C.* In these Schools 35 Girls are *M.* and one-third Part of the Boys are daily employed in useful Labour, so that the whole School works 2 Days in a Week, by Rotation.

St. Mary at Islington, 1710. *C.* St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Boys 1712. Girls 1722. *Cl.*

St. Mary Overee, *alias* St. Saviour Southwark, *C.*

St. Mary Rotherhith, *C.*

In the same Parish. The Parish Children of both Sexes are under the Care of a Mistress, and 2 Nurses, since 1715. *C. M.* and *W.* at the Charge of 2s. a Week each Child on the Parish, except the Article of cloathing.

St. Mary le Strand, 1704, *Cl.*

St. Mary Whitechapel, 1705, *C.* Mile End, Old Town, set up 1724, *C.*

Newington Butts, Surrey, 1710, *Cl.*

Norton Folgate. This School was set up 1691, and has been very useful as a Nursery to the Neighbouring Charity Schools

N ^o of School.	B O Y S.	G I R L S.	Boys put out since setting up of the School to Apprentices or to Sea.		Girls put out since setting up of the School to Apprentices or taken out by friends.		No. of Children educated in the Schools including those now in them
			Services or taken out by friends.	Services or taken out by friends.	Services or taken out by friends.	Services or taken out by friends.	
1	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
2	52	34	308 Sea 19	75	7	79	574
2	50	26	381	—	—	218	675
3	101	51	517	—	—	188	857
2	26	18	59	22	15	23	163
2	50	20	124 Sea 8	102	6	52	362
2	60	50	—	—	—	206	316
1	20	—	20	—	—	—	40
1	25	—	18	—	—	—	43
1	16	—	56	13	—	—	85
2	60	40	146 Sea 5	236	97	162	740
1	30	—	9	—	—	—	39
1	30	—	42	—	—	—	72
1	60	—	—	—	—	—	60
22	600	239	1412	448	125	928	405

Note, All that know was set up The T that the taught, is

CHARITY-SCHOOLS in the Parishes of

	N ^o of School.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	Boys put out since setting up of the School to Appren. or to Sea.	Services, or taken out by friends.	Girls put out since setting up of the School to Appren.	Services, or taken out by friends.	No. of Children educated in the Schools, including those now in them.
St. Olave Old Jewry, and St. Martin Ironmonger Lane, set up 1717, C.	1	30	—	23	65	—	—	118
St. Olave Southwark, C.	1	—	60	—	—	45	—	105
St. Paul Covent Garden, Boys 1701, Girls 1712	2	30	20	Sea 7 ⁶	5	—	36	178
St. Paul Shadwell, Boys 1699, Girls 1712, C.	2	40	30	Sea 47 ⁶¹	181	64	181	604
Popler Chappel in Stepney, Cl. 1711.	2	30	20	34	—	18	2	104
Queenhithe Ward, set up 1717, Cl.	1	24	10	27	32	3	52	148
Ratcliff Hamlet, Stepney, Boys 1710, Girls 1723.	2	35	25	100	—	—	10	170
St. Sepulchre Within 1700, C.	1	51	—	Sea 7 ²⁶⁸	3	—	—	329
In the same Parish Within, set up 1702, C.	1	—	51	—	—	—	407	458
In the same Parish Without, Girls, set up 1711, C.	1	—	25	—	—	80	29	134
In the same Parish Without, Boys, set up 1706, Cl.	1	33	—	Sea 7 ¹²⁷	—	—	—	167
St. Stephen Walbrook 1710.	1	30	—	41	—	—	—	71
St. Thomas Southwark, 1704, C.	1	30	—	Sea 5 ⁷⁰	40	—	—	145
Tower-Ward, Girls, 1707, Boys 1709, C.	2	60	60	Sea 58 ⁷⁵	288	7	411	959
Vintry-Ward 1710, C.	1	50	—	Sea 8 ⁸⁸	184	—	—	330
Brought from Page 28	20	443	301	1133	798	217	1128	4020
from Page 29	24	518	401	1622	571	288	917	4317
from Page 30	27	580	375	1270	809	229	839	4102
from Page 31	20	536	396	1585	925	389	666	4497
from Page 32	19	377	229	869	642	181	268	2566
TOTAL	22	600	239	1712	448	125	928	4052
	132	3054	1941	8191	4193	1429	4746	23554

Boys at School - - - - 3054

GIRLS - - - - - 1941

4995 Total of Children at School.

Boys put out to Appren. 8191

To Services, &c. 4193

Girls put out to Appren. 1429

To Services, &c. 4746

18559

Total of Children put to Apprenticeships and Services, or taken out by Friends; of which 408 are gone to Sea, out of 28 Schools.

Note, All the Schools abovementioned have been set up since the Year 1688, and that known by the Name of the *Blue-coat School*, in *St. Margaret Westminster*, was set up *Lady-day* of that Year, for 50 Boys.

* The Trustees of some Schools have thought fit to lessen the Number of Children, that the rest might be intirely supported; which is the reason the Number now taught, is short of what it was formerly.

*The Number of Charity Schools in each County
of England and Wales; with the Number of
Children taught in them.*

	Sch.	Boys.	Girls		Sch.	Boys.	Girls
Anglesey ———	3	40	0	Lincolnshire ———	91	1164	90
Bedfordshire ———	34	345	57	Merionethshire ———	2	40	25
Berkshire ———	59	807	140	Middlesex ———	29	410	222
Brecknockshire ———	6	82	47	Monmouthshire ———	7	104	10
Buckinghamshire ———	57	689	46	Montgomeryshire ———	6	76	16
Cambridgeshire ———	36	673	124	Norfolk ———	34	570	223
Cardiganshire ———	1	10	0	Northamptonshire ———	47	508	143
Carmarthenshire ———	11	121	4	Northumberland ———	10	430	40
Carnarvonshire ———	3	35	0	Nottinghamshire ———	30	252	28
Cheshire ———	17	124	66	Oxfordshire ———	23	366	106
Cornwall ———	13	72	34	Pembrokeshire ———	25	184	41
Cumberland ———	6	160	30	Radnorshire ———	3	60	0
Denbighshire ———	5	100	3	Rutlandshire ———	6	32	12
Derbyshire ———	18	274	51	Shropshire ———	22	373	37
Devonshire ———	41	679	235	Somersetshire ———	33	582	90
Dorsetshire ———	13	117	29	Staffordshire ———	14	230	88
Durham ———	12	276	20	Suffolk ———	40	600	140
Essex ———	37	498	178	Surry ———	29	546	144
Flintshire ———	1	60	0	Sussex ———	23	512	60
Glamorganshire ———	6	50	0	Warwickshire ———	36	385	165
Gloucestershire ———	60	940	100	Westmoreland ———	1	16	10
Hampshire ———	39	541	112	Wiltshire ———	37	736	57
Herefordshire ———	29	468	79	Worcestershire ———	38	612	100
Hertfordshire ———	38	652	126	Yorkshire ———	54	893	191
Huntingdonshire ———	25	282	20				
Kent ———	62	968	315		640	9681	2038
Lancashire ———	21	311	31	Brought forward	689	9825	1877
Leicestershire ———	36	451	30				
					1329	19506	3915
	689	9825	1877				

*A summary View of the CHARITY-SCHOOLS in
Great-Britain and Ireland.*

A T LONDON, —————	132	3054	1941
In other Parts of South Britain, ———	1329	19506	3915
In North Britain, by their Account published } 1735.	117	2929	1063
In IRELAND, by the Account last published, not including several CHARTER-SCHOOLS erected pursuant to His Majesty's Royal Charter, where the Children are wholly maintained }	168	2406	600
Total of Schools —————	1746	27895	7519
		7519	
Boys and Girls now taught in those Schools --		35414	

Note, Where the Number of Children have been signified to the Publisher of this Account, without distinguishing the Sexes, they are put in the Column of Boys, which is the Reason the Number of Boys appears so large over that of the Girls.

The Names of the Places in and about London, where and when Lectures are Preached, and Collections made for setting up, and maintaining Charity-Schools; for the Information of such as are Strangers, and want Opportunity of contributing to so good a Work.

ST. Alban's Church in Woodstreet, every second Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Alphage near Sion College, at the same Time.

St. Andrew Holbourn, every third Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Anne within Aldersgate, every third Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Anne in Westminster, on Sunday next before Christmas-Day, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, every second Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Botolph without Aldgate, the second Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at Two in the Afternoon.

St. Edmund the King in Lombard-street.

St. George in Southwark, every third Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Giles without Cripplegate, every first, third and last Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. James Clerkenwell, every last Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. John Wapping, the last Sunday but one in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Katharine Creed-Church, every Sunday at Five in the Evening.

St. Katharine near the Tower, the first Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at Five in the Evening.

St. Lawrence Jury, every first Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Margaret in Westminster, the second Sunday in January, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Martins in the Fields, every third Sunday, at Seven in the Morning.

St. Mary Aldermary, in Bow-Lane, every second and fourth Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary le Bow, in Cheap-side, every third Sunday, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, every second Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary Rotherhith, every third Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary Whitechapel, every last Sunday in the Month, at Three in the Afternoon.

New Chapel in Westminster, the fourth Sunday in Advent, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Olave Southwark, every first Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

Oxenden Chapel, the first Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Peter le Poor, in Broad-street, every Sunday Morning at Five.

St. Sepulchres without Newgate, every second Sunday at Five in the Evening.

St. Stephen in Coleman-street, every third Sunday at Five in the Evening.

St. Thomas in Southwark, every fourth Sunday at Five in the Evening.

Trinity Chapel, the Wednesday before every Quarter-Day, at Ten in the Morning.

Note, That there are other Places where Sermons are preached on the same Occasion, but the Times are not fixed.

The Governors, &c. of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, are

ALL and every the Privy-Councillors of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Lieutenants of, in, and for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the *Custodes Rotulorum*, for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Bishops of the several Dioceses within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

The Deans of the several Cathedral Churches within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Judges of the several Courts at *Westminster*, now, and for the Time being.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, now, and for the Time being.

His Majesty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Officers of his Majesty's Board of Green-Cloth, now, and for the Time being.

His Majesty's Council learn'd in the Law, and the Four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

The Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor of the City of *York*, and all and every the Mayors of the respective Cities, within the Kingdom of *England*, now, and for the Time being.

The Officers belonging to the Revenue of the First Fruits and Tenths, now, and for the Time being.

The

The Present STATE of *Part I.*
The First Fruits Office.

His Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, Remembrancer.

Earl *Tilney*, in Trust for the Duke of *Grafton*.

William Hanmer, Esq; Dep. Remembrancer, and sworn Clerk.

George Turner, Esq; Receiver.

Thomas de Gray, Comptroller.

Thomas Fisher, jun. Sworn Clerk.

Edward Barker, Esq; Receiver of the Tenths.

Mr. *James Henderson*, Clerk.

Mr. *Nathaniel Sacheverell*, Clerk.

Jeffrey Elwes, Esq; Treasurer to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen *Anne*.

Edward Barker, Esq; Council to ditto,

Mr. *James Henderson*, Solicitor to ditto.

A Bill of F E E S due to the King's Servants from all Persons that receives the Honour of Knighthood, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Earl Marshal of <i>England</i> --	03	13	4
To the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms --	08	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber --	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters --	05	00	0
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber -	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters -	04	00	0
To the Knight Harbinger ---	03	00	0
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers -	05	06	8
To the Serjeants at Arms --	05	00	0
To the Robes Office ---	04	00	0
To the Pages of the Bed-chamber --	04	00	0
To the King's Barbers --	01	00	0
To the Wardrobe Office -	02	05	4
To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpet ---	03	00	0
To the Gentlemen of the Cellar and Buttery --	01	12	0
To the Sewers of the Bed-chamber -	02	00	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber -	01	00	0
To the Serjeant Porter -	01	00	0
To the Porters of the Gate -	01	00	0
To the Yeomen Ushers --	01	00	0
To the Yeomen of the Mouth ---	01	16	0
To the Closet Keepers of the Books, &c. -	00	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Ways -	00	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Dresser, &c. --	00	10	0
To the Pages of the Presence --	00	10	0
To the Drum-Major -	00	13	4
To the King's Footmen --	02	00	0
To the King's Coachmen --	01	06	8
To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's Body -	05	00	0
	78	13	4

There is also to the six Pages of the Bed-chamber 3 l. }
 more if Knighted within the Verge thereof. Total } 81 13 4

Fees due to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

For ENTRANCE.

The Prince for his first Entrance into the House of Peers	--	30	00	0
An Archbishop	----	--	06	13 4
A Duke	--	--	10	00 0
A Marquis	--	--	06	13 4
An Earl	--	--	04	00 0
The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winton, each of 'em		03	06	8
A Bishop	--	--	02	10 0
A Viscount	--	--	04	10 0
A Baron	--	--	02	10 0

All these are to be paid as well by those Lords that are newly created, as by those unto whom their honour descends. And each Bishop being translated unto another Bishoprick, is to pay again according to the Rates aforefaid.

And also every temporal Lord being created unto a higher Honour, or unto whom it descends, is to pay again according to the rates aforefaid.

Every Lord is to pay for Proxy ----- 01 10 0

If any Lord new created send for his Proxy, he shall send also his Fees for his first Entrance into the House; till then his Proxy is not to be entred or allowed.

At the End of the Session every Peer gives him freely }
 each Lord above a Viscount, at least } 02 00 0

Bishops or Barons ----- 01 00 0

Fees due to him by Private Bills.

Every Bill at the first, or before the second Reading -- 05 00 0

More to him to provide Wine and Wafers ----- 02 00 0

If a Bill concern divers Persons. they are to pay for a double Bill.

If a Bill of Naturalization contain many Persons, each }
 Person is to pay } 05 00 0

Fees

Fees due to him for Commitments.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Each Peer committed into his Custody pays twenty Nobles a Day	06	13	4
As for the Entertainment and all other Charges, he refers it the Nobleman's Discretion, who rewards him with Plate, or as he thinks fit.			
Every inferior Person committed to him pays ten Nobles	03	06	8
And for his Custody every Day	00	10	0
If he be sent for out of the Country, he has 20 s. as Riding Fees, <i>per Diem</i>	01	00	0
From the Beginning of the Parliament, and sending out Writs to the rising thereof, he has for every Day	00	06	8
And if the Parliament be kept elsewhere than at Westminster, he has an Allowance of 40 s. <i>per Diem</i> , as at the last Parliament at Oxford	02	00	0
For every Writ of Error lodg'd in the House, he has			
And for every Cause that is heard at the Bar, he has paid by the Appellant and Defendant	02	00	0

Fees for the Installment of the Knights of the Order.

The Prince 100 Marks	66	13	4
A Duke	20	00	0
A Marquis 25 Marks	16	13	4
An Earl 20 Marks	13	06	8
At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper Robe belongs to him.			
When he is sent beyond Sea to any Prince with the Garter, and an Order that he is to be employed, his Allowance for ordinary and extraordinary is from his Majesty, <i>per Diem</i> , 4 l.			

Fees

Fees due to the King's Servants, upon Creation of several Degrees of Honour of Noblemen.

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

<i>Fees due to the King's Servants, upon Creation of several Degrees of Honour of Noblemen.</i>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Brought

The Present STATE of

	<i>A Duke.</i>	<i>Marquis's.</i>	<i>Earl.</i>	<i>Viscount.</i>	<i>Baron.</i>	<i>Fees</i>									
Brought over	234	06	8	175	05	0	127	00	0	109	10	0	106	16	8
To the Drums	03	06	8	02	13	4	02	00	0	01	10	0	01	00	0
To the Ewry	02	10	0	02	00	0	01	10	0	01	05	0	01	00	0
To the Pantry	02	00	0	01	10	0	01	00	0	00	15	0	00	10	0
To the Master Cook	03	06	8	02	13	4	02	00	0	01	10	0	01	00	0
To the Buttery	02	00	0	01	10	0	01	00	0	00	15	0	00	10	0
To the Cellar	02	00	0	01	10	0	01	00	0	00	15	0	00	10	0
To the Porters at the Gate	06	00	0	05	00	0	04	00	0	03	06	8	02	00	0
To the Knight Harbinger	03	06	8	03	06	8	03	06	8	03	06	8	03	06	8
To the Robes	15	00	0	13	06	8	10	00	0	08	00	0	06	00	0
To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar	06	00	0	05	06	8	04	00	0	03	04	0	02	08	0
To the Pages of the Bed-chamber	16	00	0	13	06	8	10	00	0	08	00	0	06	00	0
To the Wardrobe	16	00	0	13	06	8	10	00	0	08	00	0	06	00	0
To the Seijeant Porter	10	00	0	08	00	0	06	00	0	03	00	0	02	00	0
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers	20	06	8	17	15	7	13	06	8	10	13	4	08	00	0
To the Cook of the Privy-Kitchen	00	00	0	00	00	0	02	00	0	01	10	0	01	04	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	08	00	0	06	00	0	04	00	0	03	06	8	02	00	0
Sum Total of each, as per Column,	350	03	4	272	10	7	202	03	4	159	07	4	150	05	4

*Fees due to the King's Servants, upon the Creation of
a Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.*

	Prince.			Earl.		
T O the Earl Marshal of <i>England</i> --	30	00	0	00	00	0
To the Garter, Principal King at Arms	53	06	8	13	06	8
To the Garter for Supporters for any of the said Degrees, at the first Creation	00	00	0	00	00	0
To the King's Herald and Pursuants of Arms	53	06	8	13	06	8
To the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy-Chamber	40	00	0	10	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters	40	00	0	10	00	0
To the Gentleman Usher, Assistant	10	00	0	02	10	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters	40	00	0	10	00	0
To the Corporals of the Guards	40	00	0	10	00	0
To the Serjeant at Arms	40	00	0	10	00	0
To the Sewers of the Chamber	14	00	0	05	00	0
To the Musicians, four Companies	14	00	0	05	00	0
To the Serjeant Trumpeter	30	00	0	10	00	0
To the Yeomen Ushers	12	00	0	04	00	0
To the Groom Porter	06	00	0	02	00	0
To the Barber	10	00	0	04	00	0
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber	40	00	0	10	00	0
To the Footmen	09	06	8	03	06	8
To the Pages of the Chamber	06	13	4	02	00	0
To the Keepers of the Council Chamber	10	00	0	02	10	0
To the Drums	06	13	4	02	00	0
To the Ewry	05	00	0	01	10	0
To the Pantry	04	00	0	01	00	0
To the Master Cook	06	13	4	02	00	0
To the Buttery	04	00	0	01	00	0
To the Cellar	04	00	0	01	00	0
To the Porters at the Gate	12	00	0	04	00	0
To the Knight Harbinger	06	13	4	03	06	8
To the Robes	30	00	0	10	00	0
To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar	12	00	0	04	00	0
To the Pages of the Bed Chamber	32	00	0	10	00	0
To the Wardrobe	32	00	0	10	00	0
To the Serjeant Porter	20	00	0	06	00	0
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers	40	13	4	13	06	8
To the Cook of the Privy Kitchen	00	00	0	02	00	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	16	00	0	04	00	0
	730	06	8	202	03	4

Total paid by the Prince of Wales, as above, 932 10 0

*A Bill of Homage Fees due to the King's Servants
from all Towns Corporate through which his
Majesty shall pass.*

	l.	s.	d.
T O the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters	—	05	00
To the Serjeant at Arms	—	03	06
To the Gentlemen Ushers, Quarterly Waiters	—	01	00
To the Knight Harbinger	—	03	06
To the Knight Marshal	—	01	00
To the Yeomen Ushers	—	01	00
To the Grooms of the Chamber	—	01	00
To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpets	—	03	16
To Wardrobe	—	01	16
To the Yeomen of the Mouth	—	02	00
To the Pages of the Prefence	—	00	10
To the Surveyor of the Ways	—	01	10
To the Yeomen of the Field	—	00	10
To the Sewers of the Chamber	—	01	00
To the Closet Keeper	—	00	10
To the Surveyor of the Dresser	—	00	10
To the King's Footmen	—	02	00
To the Coachmen	—	00	10
To the Porters at the Gate	—	01	00
To the Yeomen Harbingers	—	01	00
Total	37	06	0

*A List of the Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy of
England, with their Complements of Men and Guns.*

First Rates.			Second Rates.		
<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men. Guns.</i>		<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men. Guns.</i>	
R oyal Anne	780	100	Barfleur	680	90
Britannia	780	100	Blenheim	680	90
Royal George	780	100	Duke	680	90
London	780	100	St. George	680	90
Queen	780	100	Marlborough	680	90
Royal Sovereign	780	100	Neptune	680	90
Royal William	780	100	Namure	690	20
Victory	780	100	Princess Royal	680	90
			Prince	680	90
			Prince		

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Prince George	680	90
Ramillies	680	90
Sandwich	680	90
Union	680	90

Third Rates.

Bedford	440	70
Berwick	440	70
Boyne	520	80
Bredah	440	70
Buckingham	440	70
Burford	440	70
Cambridge	520	80
Captain	440	70
Chichester	520	80
Cornwall	520	80
Cumberland	520	80
Devonshire	520	80
Dorsetshire	520	80
Elizabeth	440	70
Essex	440	70
Edinburgh	440	70
Prince Frederick	440	70
Grafton	440	70
Hampton-court	440	70
Ipswich	440	70
Kent	440	70
Lancaster	520	80
Lenox	440	70
Monmouth	440	70
Nassau	440	70
Newark	520	80
Norfolk	520	80
Northumberland	440	70
Orford	440	70
Princess Amelia	520	80
Princess Caroline	520	80
Royal Oak	440	70
Revenge	440	70
Russel	520	80
Shrewsbury	520	80
Somerset	520	80
Sterling Castle	440	70
Suffolk	440	70
Torbay	520	80
Yarmouth	440	70

Fourth Rates.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Advice	280	50
Antelope	280	50
Argyle	280	50
Assistance	280	50
Bristol	280	50
Burlington	365	60
Canterbury	365	60
Centurion	365	60
Chatham	280	50
Chester	280	50
Colchester	280	50
Dartmouth	280	50
Deptford	365	60
Defiance	365	60
Dragon	365	60
Dreadnought	365	60
Dunkirk	365	60
Exeter	365	60
Faulkland	280	50
Falmouth	280	50
Glocester	280	50
Greenwich	280	50
Guernsey	280	50
Hampshire	280	50
Jersey	365	60
Kington	365	60
Leopard	280	50
Litchfield	280	50
Lyon	365	60
Princess Mary	365	60
Medway	365	60
Montague	365	60
Newcastle	280	50
Non-such	280	50
Norwich	280	50
Nottingham	365	60
Oxford	280	50
Panther	280	50
Pembroke	365	60
Plymouth	365	60
Portland	280	50
Preston	280	50
Rippon	365	60
Rochester	280	50
Romney		

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men. Guns.</i>	
Romney	280	50
Ruby	280	50
Rupert	365	60
St. Albans	280	50
Salisbury	280	50
Severn	280	50
Sutherland	280	50
Strafford	280	50
Sunderland	365	60
Superbe	365	60
Swallow	365	60
Tilbury	365	60
Tyger	280	50
Warwick	365	60
Weymouth	280	50
Winchester	280	50
Windfor	365	60
Woolwich	280	50
Worcester	365	60
York	365	60

<i>Fifth Rates.</i>		
Adventure	190	40
Anglesea	190	40
Diamond	190	40
Dover	190	40
Enterprize	190	40
Feversham	190	40
Folkstone	190	40
Fowey	190	40
Gosport	190	40
Hastings	190	40
Hector	190	40
Kinsale	155	40
Lark	190	40
Princess Louisa	190	40
Love	155	40
Ludlow-castle	190	40
Lynn	190	40
Mary-Galley	190	40
Mermaid	155	40
Pearl	190	40
Portsmouth	190	40
Roebuck	190	40
Saphire	190	40
South-sea-castle	190	40
Torrington	190	40

<i>Sixth Rates.</i>		
<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men. Guns.</i>	
Lively	115	20
Port-Mahon	115	20
Rye	130	20
Scarborough	130	20
Seaford	130	20
Sea-horse	130	20
Shoreham	130	20
Solebay	115	20
Sheerness	130	20
Squirrel	130	20
Success	115	20
Winchelsea	130	20

<i>Fire Ships.</i>		
Bridgewater	55	8
Griffin	45	8
Poole	55	8

<i>Bomb Vessels.</i>		
Salamander	80	<i>Car. 6</i> <i>Sawiv. 8</i> <i>Mort. 2</i>
Terrible	80	<i>Car. 6</i> <i>Sawiv. 8</i> <i>Mort. 2</i>
Thunder	40	<i>Car. 1</i> <i>Mort. 1</i>

<i>Store Ships.</i>		
Success	90	20

<i>Sloops.</i>		
Bonetta	80	
Cruizer	80	
Drake	100	
Fly	80	
Grampus	60	
Happy	80	
Hawk	45	
Hound	80	
Ottor	45	
Saltash	80	
Swift	45	
Spence	100	
		Shark

Part-I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Shark	80	
Spy	80	
Tryal	80	
Wolf	100	

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Truelove	7	
Old Truelove	3	
Unity	7	
Woolwich	}	2
Transport		

<i>Yachts.</i>		
Belton	7	6
Charlotte	30	8
Chatham	6	4
Carolina	60	10
Drake	4	} Car. 6 Swiv. 4
Dublin	40	
Fubbs	40	8
Katherine	30	8
Mary	30	8
Portsmouth	5	4
Queenborough	7	6
William and Mary	40	10

<i>Smacks.</i>	
Royal Escape	4
Mary	

<i>Longboats.</i>	
Sheernefs	2
Buoy Boat	

<i>Lighters.</i>	
Deptford	3
Woolwich No.	1
Ditto No.	2
Goodwill	

	<i>Hoys.</i>		
Forester	7		
Heylin	7		
Lion	11		4
Navy	}	11	
Transport			
Plymouth	}	12	4
Transport			
Supply	10	{	<i>Car.</i> 2
			<i>Swiv.</i> 2
Sheernefs	}	5	
Waterboat			

<i>Hulks.</i>	
Berwick	6
Buckingham	43
Chatham	7
Glocester	15
Plymouth	28
Somerfet	19
Sunderland	6
Southampton	30
Thunderbolt	} 5
Prize	

A LIST

*A LIST of the PEERS and PEERESSES of that
Part of Great-Britain called England.*

HIS Royal Highness Frederick-Lewis, Prince of Great-Britain
Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Lunenbug, Prince of Wales,
Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Duke of Gloucester and Edin-
burgh, Marquis of the Isle of Ely, Earl of Chester, Carrick
and Eltham, Viscount of Launceston in the County of Cornwall,
Baron of Renfrew and Snaudon, Lord of the Isles, and Steward of
Scotland.

His Royal Highness William-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, Mar-
quis of Berkhamstead in the County of Hertford, Earl of Kenning-
ton in Surry, Viscount of Trematon in the County of Cornwall,
Baron of the Isle of Alderney, and Sovereign of the Most Honourable
Order of the Bath.

Great Officers who precede Dukes.

*The second Title of
Dukes, &c. Or,
Titles given by
Courtesy to their
eldest Sons.*

Philip York, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord
High-Chancellor of Great-Britain.

Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, } Viscount Pevensey.
Lord President of the Council.

Francis, Earl of Godolphin, Lord-Privy- } Viscount Rialton.
Seal.

DUKES.

D U K E S.

William Cavendish, <i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Hartington.</i>
Charles Fitz-Roy, <i>Duke of Grafton.</i>	<i>Earl of Euston.</i>
Edward Howard, <i>Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England.</i>	<i>Earl of Arundel.</i>
Charles Seymour, <i>Duke of Somerset.</i>	<i>Earl of Hertford.</i>
William Fitz-Roy, <i>Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.</i>	<i>Earl of Chichester and Southampton.</i>
Charles Lenos, <i>Duke of Richmond.</i>	<i>Earl of March.</i>
Henry Somerset, <i>Duke of Beaufort.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Worcester.</i>
Charles Beauclerc, <i>Duke of St. Albans.</i>	<i>Earl of Burford.</i>
Charles Powlet, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Winchester.</i>
Thomas Osborne, <i>Duke of Leeds.</i>	<i>Marq. of Caermarthen.</i>
John Russell, <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Tavistock.</i>
Charles Spencer, <i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Blandford.</i>
John Manners, <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Granby.</i>
John Montagu, <i>Duke of Montagu.</i>	<i>Marq. of Mounthermer.</i>
* Charles Douglas, <i>Duke of Dover and Queensbury.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Beverly.</i>
James Murray, <i>Duke of Athol.</i>	<i>Marq. of Tullibardin.</i>
Francis Scot, <i>Duke of Buccleugh.</i>	<i>Earl of Dalkeith.</i>
Henry De Grey, <i>Duke of Kent.</i>	<i>Earl of Harold.</i>
* James Hamilton, <i>Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Clydesdale.</i>
Peregrine Bertie, <i>Duke of Ancaster and Ke- steven, Lord Great Chamberlain of Eng- land.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Lindsey.</i>
Evelin Pierpoint, <i>Duke of Kingston.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Dorchester.</i>
Thomas-Holles Pelham, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Clare.</i>
William Bentinck, <i>Duke of Portland.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Titchfield.</i>
William Montagu, <i>Duke of Manchester.</i>	<i>Viscount Mandeville.</i>
James Brydges, <i>Duke of Chandos.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Carnarvon.</i>
John Campbell, <i>Duke of Greenwich.</i>	<i>Lord Chatham, or Lord Lorn.</i>
Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, <i>Duke of Dorset.</i>	<i>Earl of Middlesex.</i>
Scroop Egerton, <i>Duke of Bridgewater.</i>	<i>Marquiss of Brackley.</i>

M A R Q U I S S E S.

William Herbert, <i>Marquiss of Powis.</i>	<i>Lord Powis.</i>
William Kerr, <i>Marquiss of Lothian.</i>	<i>Earl of Ancram.</i>

E A R L S.

George Talbot, <i>Earl of Shrewsbury.</i>	Lord Furnival.
Edward Stanley, <i>Earl of Derby.</i>	Lord Strange.
Theophilus Hastings, <i>Earl of Huntingdon.</i>	Lord Hastings.
Henry Herbert, <i>Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.</i>	Lord Herbert.
Henry Clinton, <i>Earl of Lincoln.</i>	Lord Clinton.
Henry Howard, <i>Earl of Suffolk.</i>	Lord Walden.
James Cecil, <i>Earl of Salisbury.</i>	Lord Cranborne.
Brownlow Cecil, <i>Earl of Exeter.</i>	Lord Burghley.
John Sidney, <i>Earl of Leicester.</i>	Lord Lisle.
James Compton <i>Earl of Northampton.</i>	Lord Compton.
Edw. Rich, <i>Earl of Warwick and Holland.</i>	Lord Rich.
William Fielding, <i>Earl of Denbigh.</i>	Lord Fielding.
John Fane, <i>Earl of Westmoreland.</i>	Lord Despencer.
Henry-Bowes Howard, <i>Earl of Berkshire.</i>	Lord Andover.
John Savage, <i>Earl Rivers.</i>	Lord Savage.
Charles Mordant, <i>Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.</i>	Lord Mordant.
Harry Grey, <i>Earl of Stamford.</i>	Lord Grey of Grooby.
Daniel Finch, <i>Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.</i>	Lord Maidstone.
Philip-Dormer Stanhope, <i>Earl of Chesterfield</i>	Lord Stanhope.
Sackville Tufton, <i>Earl of Thanet.</i>	Lord Clifford.
John Montagu, <i>Earl of Sandwich.</i>	Lord Hinchinbrook.
Henry Hyde, <i>Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.</i>	Lord Cornbury.
William Capel, <i>Earl of Essex.</i>	Lord Malden.
George Brudenel, <i>Earl of Cardigan.</i>	Lord Brudenel.
Richard Annesley, <i>Earl of Anglesey.</i>	Lord Annesley.
Charles Howard, <i>Earl of Carlisle.</i>	Lord Morpeth.
Thomas Bruce, <i>Earl of Ailesbury.</i>	Lord Bruce.
Richard Boyle, <i>Earl of Burlington.</i>	Lord Clifford of Laneshorough.
Anthony-Ashley Cooper, <i>Earl of Shaftesbury.</i>	Lord Ashley.
George-Henry Lee, <i>Earl of Litchfield.</i>	Lord Quarendon.
Henry Roberts, <i>Earl of Radnor.</i>	Lord Bodmyn.
Augustus Berkeley, <i>Earl of Berkeley.</i>	Lord Dursley.
Montagu-Venables Bertie, <i>Earl of Abingdon.</i>	Lord Norreys.
Baptist Noel, <i>Earl of Gainborough.</i>	Lord Campden.
Robert D'Arcy, <i>Earl of Holderness.</i>	Lord Darcy, or Lord Conniers.
Other-Lewis-Windsor Hickman, <i>Earl of Plymouth.</i>	Lord Windsor.

William

William-Stafford Howard, <i>Earl of Stafford.</i>	<i>Lord Stafford.</i>
Richard Lumley, <i>Earl of Scarborough.</i>	<i>Lord Lumley.</i>
George Booth, <i>Earl of Warrington.</i>	<i>Lord Delamere.</i>
Richard Newport, <i>Earl of Bradford.</i>	<i>Lord Newport.</i>
Frederick Zulestein, <i>Earl of Rochford.</i>	<i>Lord Tunbridge.</i>
William-Ann Van Keppel, <i>Earl of Albemarle.</i>	<i>Lord Bury.</i>
William Coventry, <i>Earl of Coventry.</i>	<i>Lord Deerhurst.</i>
William Villiers, <i>Earl of Jersey.</i>	<i>Lord Villiers.</i>
Henry D'Auverquerque, <i>Earl of Grantham.</i>	<i>Lord Boston.</i>
John Poulet, <i>Earl of Poulet.</i>	<i>Lord Hinton.</i>
George Cholmondeley, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>	<i>Lord Malpas.</i>
Alexander Lindsay, <i>Earl of Balcarras.</i>	<i>Lord Lindsay.</i>
James Ogilvy, <i>Earl of Finlater.</i>	<i>Lord Redhaven.</i>
Hugh Campbel, <i>Earl of Loudon.</i>	<i>Lord Loudon.</i>
Charles Collier, <i>Earl of Portmore.</i>	<i>Lord Milfington.</i>
William Sutherland, <i>Earl of Sutherland.</i>	<i>Lord Strathnaver.</i>
Charles Hamilton, <i>Earl of Selkirk.</i>	<i>Lord Daire.</i>
Charles Hope, <i>Earl of Hoptoun.</i>	<i>Lord Hope.</i>
Archibald Campbel, <i>Earl of Islay.</i>	<i>Lord Oransay.</i>
John Murray, <i>Earl of Dunmore.</i>	<i>Lord Fincastle.</i>
John Lindsay, <i>Earl of Crawford.</i>	<i>Lord Lindsay.</i>
George Douglass, <i>Earl of Morton.</i>	<i>Lord Aberdour.</i>
Edward Harley, <i>Earl of Oxford, and Earl of Mortimer.</i>	<i>Lord Harley.</i>
Thomas Wentworth, <i>Earl of Strafford.</i>	<i>Lord Wentworth.</i>
Henry Shirley, <i>Earl of Ferrers.</i>	<i>Lord Tamworth.</i>
William Legg, <i>Earl of Dartmouth.</i>	<i>Lord Lewisham.</i>
Henry Paget, <i>Earl of Uxbridge.</i>	<i>Lord Paget.</i>
Lewis Watson, <i>Earl of Rockingham.</i>	<i>Lord Sondes.</i>
Charles Bennet, <i>Earl of Tankerville.</i>	<i>Lord Ossulston.</i>
Heneage Finch, <i>Earl of Aylesford.</i>	<i>Lord Guernsey.</i>
John Harvey, <i>Earl of Bristol.</i>	<i>Lord Harvey.</i>
George Montagu, <i>Earl of Halifax.</i>	<i>Lord Sunbury.</i>
George Yelverton, <i>Earl of Suffex.</i>	<i>Lord Longueville.</i>
William Cowper, <i>Earl Cowper.</i>	<i>Lord Fordwich.</i>
Philip Stanhope, <i>Earl Stanhope.</i>	<i>Lord Elvaſton.</i>
Philip Sherrard, <i>Earl of Harborough.</i>	<i>Lord Sherrard.</i>
George Parker, <i>Earl of Macclesfield.</i>	<i>Lord Parker.</i>
Thomas Farmer, <i>Earl of Pomfret, alias Pontefract.</i>	<i>Lord Lempſter.</i>
William Graham, <i>Earl of Belford.</i>	<i>Lord Graham.</i>
Robert Ker, <i>Earl of Wakefield.</i>	<i>Lord Ker.</i>
James Waldegrave, <i>Earl Waldegrave.</i>	<i>Lord Chewton.</i>
Benjamin Mildmay, <i>Earl Fitzwalter.</i>	<i>Lord Harwich.</i>
John Ashburnham, <i>Earl of Ashburnham.</i>	<i>Lord St. Afaph.</i>
Francis Howard, <i>Earl of Effingham.</i>	<i>Lord Howard.</i>
Thomas Wentworth <i>Earl of Malton.</i>	<i>Lord Higham.</i>

John Stewart, *Earl of Bute*
 John Campbell, *Earl of Broadalbin.*

Lord Mountstuart.
Lord Glenorchy.

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Visc. Hereford.*
 Anthony Browne, *Visc. Montagu.*
 Lawrence Fiennes, *Visc. Say and Seale.*
 Thomas Bellasyfe, *Visc. Falconberg.*
 Charles Townshend, *Visc. Townshend.*
 Thomas Thynne, *Viscount Weymouth.*

William Hatton, *Visc. Hatton.*
 Henry Lowther, *Visc. Lonsdale.*
 Henry o'Brian, *Visc. Tadcaster.*
 (*Earl of Thomond.*)
 Henry St. John, *Visc. St. John.*
 Richard Temple, *Visc. Cobham.*
 Hugh Boscawen, *Viscount Falmouth.*
 John Wallop, *Visc. Lymington*
 Simon Harcourt, *Visc. Harcourt*
 Patte Bing, *Visc. Torrington.*

BARONS.

William Nevil *Lord Abergavenny.*
 James Touchet, *Lord Audley,*
 (*Earl of Castlehaven*)
 Algernoon Seymour (*Earl of Hereford*) *Lord Piercy.*
 John West, *Lord De la War.*
 Hugh Fortescue, *Lord Clinton.*
 William Ward, *Lord Dudley and Ward.*
 Thomas Stourton, *Lord Stourton.*
 Richard Verney, *Lord Willoughby of Broke.*
 Hugh Willoughby, *Lord Willoughby of Parham.*
 William North, *Lord North and Guilford.*
 William-Ferdinand Cary, *Lord Hunsdon.*
 John St. John, *Lord St. John of Bletsho.*
 Robert Petre, *Lord Petre.*
 Philip Gerrard, *Lord Gerrard.*
 Henry Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Wardour.*
 Edward Blythe, *Lord Clifton,*
 (*Earl of Darnley.*)
 Charles Dormer, *Lord Dormer.*

Henry Roper, *Lord Teynham.*
 Francis Grevil, *Lord Brooke.*
 Nevil Lovelace, *Lord Lovelace,*
 dead, and the Title extinct.
 John Poulett, *Lord Hinton.*
 Henry Maynard, *Lord Maynard.*
 Charles Bruce, *Lord Bruce.*
 Edward Leigh, *Lord Leigh.*
 William Byron, *Lord Byron.*
 Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord Langdale.*
 William Berkeley, *Lord Berkeley, of Stratton.*
 Charles Cornwallis, *Lord Cornwallis.*
 Charles Townshend, *Lord Lynn.*
 John Arundel. *Lord Arundel of Trerice.*
 William Craven, *Lord Craven.*
 Hugh Clifford, *Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.*
 John Carteret, *Lord Carteret.*
 William Stawell, *Lord Stawell.*
 Charles Butler, *Lord Butler of Weston.* (*Earl of Arran.*)
 Henry Herbert, *Lord Herbert of Cherbury.*
 Maurice Thompson, *Lord Havertham.*
 Gil-

Gilbert Vane, *Lord Barnard*.
John-Leveson Gower, *Lord*
Gower.
Francis-Seymour Conway, *Lord*
Conway.
John Harvey, *Lord Harvey*.
Charles Cathcart, *Lord Cathcart*,
John Boyle, *Lord Boyle (Earl of*
Orrery.)
George Hay, *Lord Hay, (Earl of*
Kinnoul.)
Thomas Windfor, *Lord Mount-*
joy (Visc. Windfor.)
Thomas Mansell, *Lord Mansell*.
Francis Willoughby, *Lord Mid-*
dleton.
Thomas Trevor, *Lord Trevor*.
Samuel Masham, *Lord Masham*.
Thomas Foley, *Lord Foley*.

Allen Bathurst, *Lord Bathurst*.
Thomas Onslow, *Lord Onslow*.
Robert Marham, *Lord Romney*.
Charles Cadogan, *Lord Cadogan*.
Matthew-Ducie Moreton, *Lord*
Ducie.
Robert Walpole, *Lord Walpole*.
Peter King, *Lord King*.
John Hobart, *Lord Hobart*.
John Monson, *Lord Monson*.
Thomas Coke, *Lord Lovell*.
William Stanhope, *Lord Harring-*
ton.
Robert Raymond, *Lord Raymond*.
Philip York, *Lord Hardwick*.
William Talbot, *Lord Talbot*.
Francis Godolphin, *Lord Godol-*
phin of Helston.

Note, *That the following Persons are Peereſſes*
of the Realm in their own Right, either by Crea-
tion or Deſcent.

Erengard Schulemburg, *Dutcheſs of* Margaret Coningsby, *Counteſs of*
Kendal. Coningsby.
Grace, *Lady Carteret, Viſcounteſs* Catherine, *Lady Berners*.
Carteret, *and Counteſs of Gran-* Martha, *Lady Johnſon, Baroneſs*
vile. *of Wentworth*.
Melifina Schulemburg, *Counteſs of*
Wallingham.

Clerk of the Houſe of Lords, William Cowper, Eſq;
Aſſiſtant-Clerk, William Merriſt, Eſq;
Keeper of the Parliament-Rolls, William Merriſt, Eſq;
Gentleman-Uſher of the Black-Rod, Sir Charles Dalton, Kt.
Deputy-Uſher, Sir William Saunderſon, Bart.
Jof. Wright, *Eſq;* *Reading and Committee Clerk.*

*A LIST of the Knights, Commissioners of Shires,
Citizens and Burgesſes, ſummoned to meet at
Weſtminſter, June 13, 1734; and continued
by Prerogations to January 15, 1737-8.*

BEDFORDSHIRE 4.

SIR Rowland Alſton, Bart.
Sir Roger Burgoigne, Bart.
Bedford.
Sir J. Vanacker Sambroke,
Bart.
Samuel Ongley, Eſq;

BERKSHIRE 9.

Winchcomb How. Packer, Eſq;
William Archer, Eſq;
New Windſor.
Lord Vere Beauclerk,
Lord Sidney Beauclerk.
Reading.
Richard Pottinger, Eſq;
Henry Grey, Eſq;
Wallingford.
Thomas Towers, Eſq;
William Hucks, Eſq;
Abingdon.
Robert Hucks, Eſq;

BUCKS 14.

Sir William Stanhope, K. B.
Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
Buckingham.
George Chamberlain, Eſq;
Richard Greenville, Eſq;
Chipping-Wicomb.
Harry Waller, Eſq;
Sir Charles Vernon.
Aylesbury.
George Champion, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Towers, Eſq;
Agmondesham.
Henry Marſhal, Eſq;

Thomas Gore Eſq;

Wendover.

Lord Viſc. Limerick.

John Hampden, Eſq;

Great-Marlow.

Sir Thomas Hoby, Bart.

Edmund Waller, Eſq;

CAMBRIDGESHIRE 6.

Samuel Shephard, Eſq;
Henry Bromley, Eſq;
Univerſity of Cambridge.
Edward Finch, Eſq;
Thomas Townſhend, Eſq;
Town of Cambridge.
Sir John Hind Cotton, Bart.
Gilbert Affleck, Eſq;

CHESHIRE 4.

Charles Cholmondeley, Eſq;
John Crew, jun. Eſq;
City of Cheſter.
Sir Robert Groſvenor, Bart.
Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart.

CORNWALL 44.

Sir William Carew, Bart.
Sir John St. Aubin, Bart.
Launceſton,
Sir William Morrice, Bart.
Sir William Irby, Bart.
Leſkard.
Richard Elliot, Eſq;
George Dennis, Eſq;
Leſtwithiel.
Richard Edgcumbe, Eſq;
John Croſſe, Eſq;

Truro

Truro.

Robert Trefusis, Esq;

Kellond Courtney, Esq;

Bodmin.

Sir John Heathcote, Bart.

John Laroche, Esq;

Helfton.

John Evelyn, Esq;

John Harris, Esq;

Salisbury.

Lord Vis. Glenorchy, K. Bath.

Thomas Corbet, Esq;

Camelford.

Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart.

Col. James Cholmondeley.

Portsmouth, alias Westlow.

John Strange, Esq;

Samuel Holden, Esq;

Grampound.

Phillip Hawkins, Esq;

Thomas Hales, Esq;

Eastlow.

Thomas Walker, Esq;

John Owen, Esq;

Penryn.

Sir Richard Mill, Bart.

John Clavering, Esq;

Tregony.

Henry Penton, Esq;

John Gullston, Esq;

Bossiney.

Lord Viscount Palmerston.

The Hon. Pereg. Paulet.

St. Ives.

Sir Robert Rich, Bart.

Wm. Mackworth Praed, Esq;

Fowey.

William Wardour, Esq;

Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq;

St. Germans.

Lord Baltimore.

Charles Montagu, Esq;

St. Michael's.

Thomas Watts, Esq;

Robert Ord, Esq;

Newport.

Sir John Moleworth, Bart.

Thomas Herbert, Esq;

St. Marys.

Henry Vane, Esq;

Richard Plummer, Esq;

Kellington.

Isaac Leheup, Esq;

Thomas Copleston, Esq;

CUMBERLAND 6.

Sir James Lowther, Bart.

Sir Jos. Pennington, Bart.

City of Carlisle.

Charles Howard, Esq;

John Hylton, Esq;

Cockermouth.

William Finch, Esq;

Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. dead.

DERBYSHIRE 4.

Lord Charles Cavendish.

Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart.

Derby.

Lord James Cavendish.

John Stanhope, Esq;

DEVONSHIRE 26.

John Bampffield, Esq;

Henry Rolle, Esq;

City of Exeter.

Thomas Balle, Esq;

Sir Henry Northcote, Bart.

Totnes.

Sir Charles Wills, Knt. Bath.

Joseph Danvers, Esq;

Plymouth.

Robert Byng, Esq;

Arthur Stert, Esq;

Oakhampton.

George Lyttelton, Esq;

Thomas Pitt, Esq;

Barnstaple.

Sir John Chichester, Bart.

Theophilus Fortescue, Esq;

Plympton.

Thomas Walker, Esq;

Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq;

Honiton.

Honiton.

Sir William Yonge, Bart. K. B.
Sir William Courtney, Bart.

Tarvisstock.

Charles Fane, Esq;
Sidney Meadows, Esq;

Asbburton.

Roger Tuckfield, Esq;
Thomas Bladen, Esq;

Clifton Dartmouth Hardnefs.

George Treby, Esq;
Walter Carey, Esq;

Boreafston.

Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart.
John Bristow, Esq;

Tiwerton.

Dudley Rider, Esq;
Arthur Arfcott, Esq;

DORSETSHIRE 20.

George Chafin, Esq;
Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esq;

Dorchester.

Robert Browne, Esq;
John Browne, Esq;

Lyme-Regis.

John Scrope, Esq;
Henry Holt Henley, Esq;

Weymouth.

Thomas Pearfe, Esq;
John Olmius, Esq;

Melcomb-Regis.

George Doddington, Esq;
John Tucker, Esq;

Bridport.

William Bowles, Esq;
Solomon Ashley, Esq;

Shafton, alias Shaftesbury.

Jacob Banks, Esq;
Stephen Fox, Esq;

Wareham.

Henry Drax, Esq;
John Pitt, Esq;

Corfe-Cafle.

John Banks, Esq;
John Bond, Esq;

Poole.

George Trenchard, Esq;
Thomas Wyndham, Esq;

DURHAM 4.

George Bowes, Esq;
John Hedworth, Esq;

City of Durham.

John Shaftoe, Esq;
Henry Lambton, Esq;

ESSEX 8.

Sir Robert Abdy, Esq;
Thomas Bramfton, Esq;

Colcheſter.

Matthew Martin, Esq;
Jacob Houblon, Esq;

Maldon.

Col. Martin Bladen, Esq;
Henry Parsons, Esq;

Harwich.

Carteret Leathes, Esq;
Charles Stanhope, Esq;

GLOUCESTERSHIRE 8.

Hon. Benjamin Bathurft, Esq;
Thomas Cheſter, Esq;

City of Glouceſter.

Col. John Selwyn.
Benjamin Bathurft, Esq;

Cirenceſter.

Thomas Maſter, Esq;
Henry Bathurft, Esq;

Tewkeſbury.

Lord Viſcount Gage.
Robert Tracey, Esq;

HEREFORDSHIRE 8.

Edward Harley, jun. Esq;
Velters Cornwall, Esq;

City of Hereford.

Sir John Morgan, Bart.
Thomas Foley, jun. Esq;

Leominſter.

Sir George Caſwall.
Robert Harley, Esq;

Weobly,

Weobly.

Sir John Buckworth, Bart.
James Cornwall, Esq;

HERTFORDSHIRE 6.

Charles Cæsar, Esq;
William Plummer, Esq;

St. Albans.

Sir Thomas Aston, Bart.
Thomas Ashby, Esq;

Hertford.

Sir Thomas Clark
Nathaniel Brassey, Esq;

HUNTINGDONSHIRE 4.

Lord Robert Montagu.
Robert Pigott, Esq;

Huntingdon.

Edward Montagu, Esq;
Brigadier General Handaside.

KENT 10.

Sir Edward Dering, Bart.
Sir Christopher Powel, Bart.

City of Canterbury.

Thomas May, Esq;
Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.

City of Rochester.

Admiral Haddock.
David Polhill, Esq;

Maidstone.

John Finch, Esq;
Wm. Horfmonden Turner, Esq;

Queenborough.

Richard Evans, Esq;
Lord Archibald Hamilton.

LANCASHIRE 14.

Richard Shuttleworth, Esq;
Peter Bold, Esq;

Preston.

Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.
Nicholas Fazakerly, Esq;

Lancaster.

Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart.
Robert Fenwick, Esq;

Newton.

Legh Master, Esq;
William Shippen, Esq;

Wigan.

Earl of Barrymore
Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart.

Clithero.

Thomas Lister, Esq;
William Curzon, Esq;

Liverpool.

Richard Gildart, Esq;
Thomas Brereton, Esq;

LEICESTERSHIRE 4.

Ambrose Philips, Esq;
Edward Smith, Esq;

Leicester.

James Wigley, Esq;
George Wright, Esq;

LINCOLNSHIRE 12.

Sir Thomas Saunderson, Knt. B.
Robert Vyner, Esq;

City of Lincoln.

Charles Monson, Esq;
Coningsby Sibthorpe, Esq;

Boston.

Albemarle Bertie, Esq;
Richard Fydell, Esq;

Great Grimsby.

Sir Robert Sutton, Knt. Bath.
Robert Knight, Esq;

Stamford.

William Noel, Esq;
John Proby, Esq;

Grantham.

Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, K. B.
Sir M. Newton, Bart. K. B.

MIDDLESEX 8.

Sir Francis Child
William Pultney, Esq;

City of Westminster.

Sir Charles Wager
Lord Sundon.

City of London.

Humphrey Parsons, Esq;
 Sir John Barnard.
 Micajah Perry, Esq;
 Robert Willmot, Esq;

MONMOUTHSHIRE 3.

Thomas Morgan, Esq;
 Char. Hanbury Williams, Esq;
Monmouth Town.
 Lord Charles Noel Somerset.

NORFOLK 12.

Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.
 Armine Wodehouse, Esq;
City of Norwich.
 Horatio Walpole, Esq;
 Thomas Vere, Esq;
Town of Lynn-Regis.
 The Noble and Right Honour-
 able Sir Robert Walpole, Knight
 of the Garter.
 Sir Charles Turner, Bart.
Town of Great Yarmouth.
 Edward Walpole, Esq;
 William Townshend, Esq;
Thetford.
 Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.
 Charles Fitzroy, Esq;
Caistering.
 Lord Viscount Andover
 Major General Churchill.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE 9.

Sir Edmund Isham, Bart.
 Thomas Cartwright, Esq;
City of Peterborough.
 Edward Wortley, Esq;
 Armistead Parker, Esq;
Town of Northampton.
 George Compton, Esq;
 William Wilmer, Esq;
Town of Brackley.
 Sir Paul Methuen, Knt. Bath.
 George Lee. L. L. D.
Higham-Ferrers.
 John Finch, Esq;

NORTHUMBERLAND 8.

Sir William Middleton, Bart.
 Ralph Jenifon, Esq;
Morpeth.
 Lord Viscount Morpeth.
 Sir Henry Liddel, Bart.
Newcastle upon Tyne.
 Walter Blacket, Esq;
 Nicholas Fenwick, Esq;
Town of Berwick on Tweed.
 George Liddell, Esq;
 Lord Polwarth.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE 8.

William Levinz, jun. Esq;
 Thomas Bennet, Esq;
Town of Nottingham.
 Borlace Warren, Esq;
 John Plumtree, Esq;
East Retford.
 John White, Esq;
 Sir R. Clifton, Bart. Kt. Bath.
Newark upon Trent.
 Lieut. General Sutton, dead.
 James Pelham, Esq;

OXON. 9.

Sir William Stapleton, Bart.
 Henry Perrot, Esq;
University of Oxon.
 Lord Viscount Cornbury
 Dr. Butler, L. L. D.
City of Oxon.
 Thomas Rowney, Esq;
 Serjeant Skinner.
New Woodstock.
 John Spencer, Esq;
 James Dawkins, Esq;
Banbury.
 Lord Viscount Wallingford.

RUTLANDSHIRE 2.

James Noel, Esq;
 Thomas Noel, Esq;

SALOP

SALOP 12.

Sir John Astley, Bart.
 Corbet Kynafton, Esq;
Town of Salop.
 Sir Richard Corbet, Bart.
 William Kynafton, Esq;
Bruges, alias Bridgenorth.
 Thomas Whitmore, Esq;
 Gray James Groves, Esq;
Ludlow.
 Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq;
 Richard Herbert, Esq;
Great Wenlock.
 William Forrester, Esq;
 Samuel Edwards, Esq;
Bishops Castle.
 Robert More, Esq;
 Edward Kynafton, Esq;

SOMERSETSHIRE 18.

Sir William Wyndham, Bart.
 T. Strangeways Horner, Esq;
City of Bristol.
 Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.
 Thomas Coster, Esq;
City of Bath.
 General George Wade
 John Coddington, Esq;
City of Wells
 William Piers, Esq;
 George Speke, Esq;
Taunton.
 Hen. William Berkley (Portman)
 Esq;
 Francis Fane, Esq;
Bridgewater.
 Hon. Geo. Doddington, Esq;
 Charles Wyndham, Esq;
Minehead.
 Thomas Carew, Esq;
 Francis Whitworth, Esq;
Ilchester.
 Sir Robert Brown, Bart.
 Charles Lockyer, Esq;
Milbourne-Port.
 Thomas Medlycot, Esq;
 Michael Harvey, Esq;

SOUTHAMPTON 26.

Lord Harry Powlet,
 Edward Lisle, Esq;
City of Winchester.
 Paulet St. John, Esq;
 George Bridges, Esq;
Town of Southampton.
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 Sir John Cope, Bart.
 Maurice Bocland, Esq;
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Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart.

Ipswich.

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William Wolafton, Esq;

Dunwich.

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Warwick.

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Rippon.

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New Romney.

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Phillip Gybbon, Esq;

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Town of Winchelsea.

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Sir William Gage, Bart. and K. B.

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John Talbot, Esq;

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Richard Lloyd, Esq;

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Town of Cardiffe.

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William Corbet, *Esq*;

PEMBROKE 3.

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William Owen, *Esq*;

Town of Haverford-West.

Erasmus Philipps, *Esq*;

RADNOR 2.

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Town of New Radnor.

Thomas Lewis, *Esq*;

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Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigevar,
Bart.

Shire of AIR.

Col. James Campbell.

*Burghs of Air, Irwin, Roth-
say, &c.*

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Esq;

*Burghs of Bamf, Elgin, Cullen,
&c.*

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Alex. Hume Campbell, *Esq*;

*Shire of BUTE and CAITH-
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Col. Peter Campbell of St. Ga-
rachte.

*Shire of KINGROSS, and
CLAC.*

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Shire of DUMBARTON.

Col. John Campbell of Mamore.

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ther, *Bart.*

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&c.*

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Burghs of Montrose, Aberdeen, &c.

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wall, &c.

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Shire of ROXBURGH.

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Burghs of Jedburgh, Haddington,
&c.

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Shire of SELKIRK.

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Bart.

Shire of SUTHERLAND.

Col. James St. Clair.
Shire of WIGTOUN.

Col. William Dalrymple.
Burghs of Wigtoun, North-Gal-
loway, &c.

Capt. James Stewart.

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Assistant-Clerk, Mr. Afcough. Sal. 100 l. per Annum.

Serjeant at Arms, Wentworth Odiarne, Esq;

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 Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, Lord Archbishop of York.
 Dr. Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of London.
 Dr. Edward Chandler, Lord Bishop of Durham.
 Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Winchester.
 Dr. John Hough, Lord Bishop of Worcester.
 Dr. John Wynn, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Dr. Thomas Secker, Lord Bishop of Oxford.
 Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Lord Bishop of Sarum.
 Dr. Thomas Green, Lord Bishop of Ely.
 Dr. Richard Reynolds, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
 Dr. Joseph Wilcox, Lord Bishop of Rochester.
 Dr. Robert Butts, Lord Bishop of Norwich.
 Dr. George Fleming, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
 Dr. Henry Egerton, Lord Bishop of Hereford.
 Dr. Gooch, Lord Bishop of Bristol.
 Dr. Stephen Weston, Lord Bishop of Exeter.
 Dr. Richard Smallbroke, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.
 Dr. Robert Clavering, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
 Dr. Samuel Peploe, Lord Bishop of Chester.
 Dr. Francis Hare, Lord Bishop of Chichester.
 Dr. Thomas Herring, Lord Bishop of Bangor.
 Dr. John Harris, Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
 Dr. Martin Benson, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
 Dr. Isaac Maddox, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
 Dr. Nicholas Clagget, Lord Bishop of St. David's.
 Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Soder and Man.

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- D**R. John Lynch, Dean of Canterbury.
 Dr. Richard Ostaldiston, Dean of York.
 Dr. Francis Hare, Dean of St. Paul's.
 Dr. Henry Bland, Dean of Durham.
 Dr. Penyston Booth, Dean of Windsor.
 Dr. Charles Naylor, Dean of Winchester.
 Dr. James Stillingfleet, Dean of Worcester.
 Dr. John Harris, Lord Bishop of Landaff, Dean of Bath and Wells.

Dr. John Conybeare, Dean of Christ-Church.
Dr. John Clark, Dean of Sarum.
Dr. Francis Lockier, Dean of Peterborough.
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Dr. Edward Willes, Dean of Lincoln.
Dr. John Denne, Dean of Rochester.
Dr. Robert Bolton, Dean of Carlisle.
Dr. Edward Cresset, Dean of Hereford.
Dr. Samuel Cresswick, Dean of Bristol.
Dr. John Gilbert, Dean of Exeter.
Dr. Ailen Dean of Chester.
Dr. Thomas Hayley, Dean of Chichester.
Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor.
Dr. John Evans, Archdeacon of Llandaff.
Dr. Daniel Newcomb, Dean of Gloucester.
Dr. Powell, Dean of St. Asaph.
Dr. Nicholas Penny, Dean of Lichfield.
Mr. Joseph Hill, Præcentor of St. Davids.
Dr. Joseph Wilcox, Dean of Westminster.
Dr. John Baron, Dean of Norwich.

A LIST of the Prebends in His Majesty's Gift.

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Dr. Harry Barker.
Dr. Thomas Manningham.
Dr. Edward Willes.
Mr. George Ingram.
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Dr. Scawen Kenrick.
Dr. Robert Thistlethwayte.
Dr. Alured Clarke.
Dr. Robert Friend.
Dr. Richard Bundy.
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Prebendaries of Windsor.

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Dr. Andrew Snape.
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Mr. James Barclay.
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Dr. Robert Tyrwhitt.
Dr. Michael Stanhope.
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Dr. Martyn.
Dr. George.
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Dr. Hutton.

Prebendaries

Prebendaries of Worcester.

Mr. *Josias Sanby.*
 Mr. *William Worth.*
 Mr. *Thomas Inett.*
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 Dr. *William Birch*

Mr. *Philip Smallridge.*
 Dr. *Samuel Green.*
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 Mr. *William Meadowcourt*

Dr. *Thomas Jenner,*

} As *Margaret Professor* at *Oxford*, that being annexed to it.

Canons of Christ Church.

Dr. *George Rye,*

{ Which Canonry properly belongs to, and is always annex'd to the Office of *Regius Professor* of Divinity.

Dr. *Robert Clavering*
 Bishop of *Peterborough,*

{ Which Canonry properly belongs to the Office of *Hebrew Professor.*

Dr. *Peter Foulkes*
 Dr. *John Gilbert*
 Dr. *Philip Barton*

| Mr. *Richard Trevor*
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 | Dr. *Robert Friend*

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 Dr. *David Wilkins*

Dr. *John Harris*
 Dr. *Geakie* (Archb. Gift)
 Mr. *Wake* (Archb. Gift)
 Dr. *Sam. Lisle*
 Mr. *Dawney*
 Dr. *Donne* (Archb. Gift)

The Earl-Marshal and Hereditary-Marshal of England, with the Deputy-Marshal (appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Jurisdiction.

HIS Grace *Edward Duke of Norfolk*, Earl-Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England.
The Right Honourable *Francis Earl of Effingham* his Deputy.

King at Arms.

John Anstis, Esq; Garter, Principal King at Arms.

Knox Ward, Esq; *Claremarc* King at Arms, and Principal Herald South of *Trent*.

Stephen Martin-Leake, Esq; *Norroy* King at Arms, and Principal Herald of the Northern Parts of *England* beyond *Trent*.

The Marches of these two Principals are divided by the

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<i>Somerset</i> , <i>John Warburton</i> , Esq;	<i>Windsor</i> , <i>John Kettle</i> , Esq;
<i>Chester</i> , <i>Edward Stibbs</i> , Esq;	<i>Lancaster</i> , <i>Charles Green</i> , Esq;
<i>Richmond</i> , <i>Cha. Whinyates</i> , Esq;	<i>York</i> , <i>Charles Townly</i> , jun. Esq;
<i>Mowbray</i> Herald Extraordinary, <i>John Dugdale</i> , Esq;	
<i>Brunswick</i> Herald, <i>Edmund Sawyer</i> , Esq;	
<i>Hon. Grey Longueville</i> , Esq; <i>Bath</i> and <i>Gloucester</i> King at Arms;	
<i>Arundel</i> Herald, Extraordinary, <i>Francis Hutchenson</i> , Esq;	

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<i>Mr. James Green</i> , <i>Bluemantle</i> , dead.	<i>Mr. John Pomfret</i> , <i>Rouge-croix</i> .

A LIST of the Lords, and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

HIS Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales.

John, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Philip Lord Hardwick, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Lancelot, Lord Archbishop of York.

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Francis Earl of Godolphin, Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal.

Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain.

Charles, Duke of Richmond, Master of the Horse.

William, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Charles, Duke of Somerset.

Charles, Duke of Bolton.

John Duke of Rutland.

Charles, Duke of Queensbury and Dover.

John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, Master-General of the Ordinance.

James, Duke of Montrose.

John Duke of Roxburgh.

Henry, Duke of Kent.

Peregrine, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Lord Great Chamberlain.

Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

James, Duke of Chandos.

John Duke of Montagu.

James, Duke of Athol.

Philip, Earl of Chesterfield.

Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

Charles, Earl of Carlisle.

Richard, Earl of Burlington.

Montagu, Earl of Abingdon.

Richard, Earl of Scarborough.

William, Earl of Coventry.

Henry, Earl of Grantham, Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty.

Henry, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Groom of the Stole.

William, Earl of Essex.

James Earl of Waldegrave.

Benjamin, Earl Fitzwalter.

Charles, Earl of Selkirk.

Alexander, Earl of Marchmont.

John, Earl of Stair.

Archibald, Earl of Ilay.

Henry, Earl of Uxbridge.

George, Earl of Hallifax.

George, Earl of Cholmondeley.

Charles, Viscount Townshend.

Richard, Viscount Cobham.

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Edmund, Lord Bishop of London.

William, Lord Harrington, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

John, Lord Delawar, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

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John, Lord Monson.

Sir William Lee, Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of King's-Bench.

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- | | |
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| <i>Sir Conyers D'arcy</i> , Comptroller of his Majesty's Household. | <i>Sir Robert Sutton</i> , Knight of the Bath. |
| <i>Sir Robert Walpole</i> , Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and first Commissioner of the Treasury. | <i>Henry Pelham</i> , Esq; Paymaster-General of the Forces. |
| <i>Sir Joseph Jekyll</i> , Knt. Master of the Rolls. | <i>Sir William Yonge</i> , Bart. Secretary at War. |
| <i>Sir John Willes</i> Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. | <i>Horatio Walpole</i> , Cofferer of the Household. |
| <i>Sir Paul Methuen</i> , Knight of the Bath. | The Hon. <i>Sir Charles Wager</i> , First Commissioner of the Admiralty. |
| | <i>Dudley Rider</i> , Esq; Attorney-General. |
| | <i>John Strange</i> , Esq; Solicitor-General. |

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Temple Stanyan,
Walter Cary,
William Sharp,

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Clerks of the Council in Extraordinary.

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Henry Fane,
William Blair,

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Philip Sharp, Gent. Keeper of the Council Records,

Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Mr. John Spencer
Charles Dickenson, Office Keeper.

| *Mr. Hugh Andrews.*

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<i>Mr. Edmund Maskelyne,</i>	}	Clerks.
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<i>Mr. John Price,</i>		
<i>Mr. Thomas Ramsden</i>		
<i>Mr. John Lister.</i>	}	Chamber-Keepers.
<i>Mr. Alexander Ward,</i>		
<i>Mr. Joseph Noble,</i>		
<i>Mrs. Mary Bickford,</i>		Office-Cleaner.

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<i>Charles Delafaye,</i>		
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 Bucks,
 Cambridge,
 Chester,
 Cornwall,
 Cumberland,
 Derby,
 Devon,
 Dorset,
 Durham,
 Essex.
 Gloucester,
 Hereford,
 Hertford,
 Huntingdon,
 Kent,
 Lancaster,
 Leicester,
 Lincoln,
 Middlesex,
 Monmouth,
 Norfolk,
 Northampton,

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 Charles, *Duke of St. Albans*
 Richard, *Viscount Cobham*
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 George, *Earl of Cholmondeley*
 Richard Edgcombe, *Esq;*
 Charles, *Earl of Carlisle*
 William, *Duke of Devonshire*
 Robert, *Lord Walpole*
 Anthony, *Earl of Shaftesbury*
Bishop of Durham
 { Henry *Viscount Tadcaster, and*
 Earl of Thomond
 Augustus, *Earl of Berkeley*
 James, *Duke of Chandos*
 William, *Earl of Essex*
 William *Duke of Manchester*
 Lewis, *Earl of Rockingham*
 John, *Duke of Rutland*
 John, *Duke of Rutland*
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 Thomas Morgan, *Esq;*
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 Nottingham,
 Oxford,
 Rutland,
 Salop,
 Somerset,
 Southampton,
 Stafford,
 Suffolk,
 Surry,
 Suffex,
 Warwick,
 Westmoreland,
 Wilts,
 Worcestershire,
 Yorksh. } *East-Riding,*
 } *West-Riding,*
 } *North-Riding,*

Richard, *Earl of Scarborough*
 Thomas, *Duke of Newcastle*
 Henry, *Earl of Godolphin*

Henry Arthur Herbert, *Esq;*
 George Doddington, *Esq;*
 John, *Viscount Lymington*

Charles, *Duke of Grafton*
 Thomas Lord Onslow
 Algernoon, *Earl of Hertford*
 John, *Duke of Montagu*
 Charles, *Earl of Carlisle*
 Thomas, *Earl of Pembroke*
 William, *Earl of Coventry*
 Sir Conyers D'Arcy
 Thomas, *Earl of Malton*
 Thomas, *Earl of Malton*

W A L E S.

Anglesey,
 Brecon,
 Cardigan,
 Caermarthen,
 Carnarvon,
 Denbigh
 Flint,
 Glamorgan,
 Merioneth,
 Montgomery,
 Pembroke,
 Radnor,

George, *Earl of Cholmondeley*
 Thomas Morgan, *Esq;*
 John, *Viscount Lisburne*
 Sir Nicholas Williams, *Bart.*
 George, *Earl of Cholmondeley*
 Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, *Bart.*
 Sir Roger Mostyn, *Bart.*
 Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*
 George, *Earl of Cholmondeley*
 George, *Earl of Cholmondeley.*
 Sir Arthur Owen, *Bart.*
 James, *Duke of Chandos.*

A LIST of the Lieutenants in England and Wales.

E N G L A N D.

Bedford,
 Berks,
 Bucks,
 Cambridge,
 Chester,
 Cornwall,
 Cumberland,
 Derby,
 Devon,
 Dorset,
 Durham,
 Essex.
 Gloucester,
 Hereford,
 Hertford,
 Huntingdon,
 Kent,
 Lancaster,
 Leicester,
 Lincoln,
 Middlesex,
 Monmouth,
 Norfolk,
 Northampton,
 Northumberland,
 Nottingham,
 Oxford,
 Rutland,
 Salop,
 Somerset,
 Southampton,
 Stafford,
 Suffolk,
 Surrey,
 Sussex,

Henry, *Duke of Kent.*
 Charles, *Duke of St. Albans*
 Richard, *Viscount Cobham*
 Henry Bromley, *Esq;*
 George, *Earl of Cholmondeley*
 Charles, *Earl of Radnor*
 Charles, *Earl of Carlisle*
 William, *Duke of Devonshire*
 Robert, *Lord Walpole*
 Anthony, *Earl of Shaftesbury*
 Lord Bishop of Durham
 Henry, *Viscount Tadcaster, and*
 { *Earl of Thomond.*
 Augustus, *Earl of Berkeley*
 James, *Duke of Chandos*
 William, *Earl of Essex*
 William, *Duke of Manchester*
 Lewis, *Earl of Rockingham*
 John, *Duke of Rutland*
 John, *Duke of Rutland*
 Peregrine, *Duke of Ancaster*
 Thomas, *Duke of Newcastle*
 Thomas Morgan, *Esq;*
 Charles, *Lord Lynne*
 John, *Duke of Montagu.*
 Richard, *Earl of Scarborough*
 Thomas, *Duke of Newcastle*
 Henry, *Earl of Godolphin*
 Henry Arthur Herbert, *Esq;*
 George Doddington, *Esq;*
 John, *Viscount Lymington*
 John, *Lord Hervey*
 Charles, *Duke of Grafton*
 Thomas, *Lord Onslow*
 Algernoon, *Earl of Hertford*
 Warwick,

Warwick,
Westmoreland,
Wilts,
Worcester

Yorkh. } *East-Riding*
 } *West-Riding*
 } *North-Riding*

John, *Duke of Montagu*
Charles, *Earl of Carlisle*
Thomas, *Earl of Pembroke*
William, *Earl of Coventry*
Sir Conyers D'arcy
Thomas, *Earl of Malton*
Thomas, *Earl of Malton*

W A L E S.

Anglesey,
Brecon,
Cardigan,
Caermarthen,
Carnarvon,
Denbigh,
Flint,
Glamorgan,
Merioneth,
Montgomery,
Pembroke,
Radnor,

George, *Earl of Cholmondeley*
Thomas Morgan, *Esq*
Lord *Viscount Lisburne*
Sir Nicholas Williams, *Bart.*
George, *Earl of Cholmondeley*
Sir Robert Salusbury-Cotton, *Bart.*
Sir Roger Mostyn, *Bart.*
Charles, *Duke of Bolton*
George, *Earl of Cholmondeley*
George, *Earl of Cholmondeley*
Sir Arthur Owen, *Bart.*
James, *Duke of Chandos.*

His Majesty's Ministers in the Southern Province.

Paris. **E**ARL Waldegrave, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Thomas Pelham, *Esq*; Secretary to the Embassy.

Madrid. Benjamin Keene, *Esq*; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Lisbon. James, Lord Tyrrawley, Envoy Extraordinary.

Turin. Hon. Thomas Pelham, *Esq*; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sardinia.

Arthur Ville tes, *Esq*; Secretary.

Constantinople. Sir Everard Faulkener, *Kt.* Ambassador.

Florence. Hon. Charles Fane, *Esq*; Minister.

Venice. Brindley Skinner, *Esq*; Secretary.

His Majesty's Ministers in the Northern Province.

V ienna. *Thomas Robinson*, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary.
 Copenhagen. *Walter Titley*, Esq; Resident.
 Stockholm. *Thomas Pelham*, jun. Esq; Resident.
 Dresden. *Earl of Kinnoul*.
 Berlin. *Milibio Guydritrius*, Esq; Secretary.
 Hague. *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General.
 Secretary of his Majesty's Extraordinary Embassies, *Robert Trevor*, Esq;
James Dayrolle, Esq; Resident.
 Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. *Sir Cyril Wych*, Bart. Envoy Extraordinary.
 Bruffels. *Mr. Daniel*, His Majesty's Secretary.
 Elsinore. *Robert Tighe*, jun. Esq; Consul.
 Ostend. *Mr. John Deane*, Consul.

Foreign Ministers in the Southern Province.

F rom France. *Count Cambys*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Monfieur Bugey, Secretary
 Spain. *Count de Montijo*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
 Agent from Spain. *Sir Thomas Fitzgerald*
 Portugal. *M. Marco Antonio, D'azewedo Continbo*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal
 Sardinia. *Chevalier Oforio*, Envoy Extraordinary
 Parma. *Joseph Como*, Esq; Agent
 Modena. *Abbe Pareti*, Envoy Extraordinary
 Tuscany. *Signor Pucci*, Secretary
 Venice.
 Genoa. *Signior Gassaldi*

Foreign

Foreign Ministers in the Northern Province.

From Vienna. Baron Wassenauer, Minister.
 Russia. Prince Cantemir, Minister
 Holland. Monsieur Hop, Envoy Extraordinary
 Saxe-Gotha.
 Prussia. Monsieur Borcke, Minister
 Duke of Holstein. Baron Starck
 Denmark. Baron Solanthal, Envoy Extraordinary
 Duke of Mecklenburg. Mr. Hoppmann, Resident
 Poland (as Elector of Saxony) Mr. De Lofs, Envoy Extraordinary
 Prince of Orange. Mr. Duncan, Minister
 Elector Palatine. Monsieur Durand Secretary

A List of the Consuls of the Southern Province.

	{	Madrid. Benjamin Keene, Esq; Consul-General
		Cales. William Cayley, Esq;
		Groyne. John Burnaby Parker, Esq;
		Alicant. Ambrose Staniford, Esq;
Spain,	{	Sevil and St. Lucar, Mark Pringle, Esq;
		Barcelona. John Winder, Esq;
		Malaga. Richard Hay, Esq;
		Canaries. John Crosse, Esq;
		At the Port of St. Ander
Portugal		Lisbon. The Honourable Charles Compton, Esq;
		Leghorn. Burrington Goldsworthy, Esq;
	{	Genoa. John Bagshaw, Esq;
Italy.		Venice. Nicl Browne, Esq;
	{	Messina. William Chamberlain, Esq;
		Zante. Samuel Hayward, Esq;
		Naples. John Allen, Esq;
	{	Algier. Charles Black, Esq;
Barbary.		Tunis. Richard Lawrence, Esq;
		Tripoly, William Reed, Esq;
		Tetuan. John Lattou, Esq;
		Carthagena.
		St. Sebestian and Biscay

Agents

Agents for the Plantations.

B Barbadoes, Mr. Leheup, Mr. John Sharp, Dr. Teiffer
 Jamaica, Mr. John Sharp
 St. Christophers } Mr. Coope
 Montserrat }
 Bermuda, Mr. Noden
 Bahama's Mr. Buck
 Nova Scotia, Mr. King Gould
 New-England, Mr. Wilks
 New-Hampshire, Mr. Newman.
 New-York, Mr. Pacheco and Manard Guerin
 New-Jersey, Mr. Richard Partridge
 Virginia, Mr. Leheup
 Maryland, Mr. John Sharp
 Pennsylvania, Mr. Paris
 Carolina, Mr. Fury
 Antegoa, Mr. Yeamans

Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

J OHN Lord Monson
 Thomas Pelham, Esq;
 Martin Bladen, Esq;
 Edward Ashe, Esq;
 James Brudenell, Esq;
 Sir Archer Croft, Bart.
 Richard Plumer, Esq;
 The Hon. Robert Herbert
 Thomas Still, Esq; Secretary — 500 l. per Annum
 Samuel Gillibrand, Deputy Secretary
 Onslow Burriſh, Esq; Solicitor and Clerk of the Reports.
 Mr. Israel Hudſon,
 Mr. Thomas Gidney,
 Mr. Richard Rogers,
 Mr. Arthur Bradley,

} each 1000 l. per Annum.
 }
 } Clerks.

Mr.

Mr. *Samuel Clarke*, Chamber-Keeper and Assistant-Messenger.
 Mr. *Campion*, Chamber-keeper.
 Mr. *John Wilson*, Messenger and Assistant Chamber-keeper.
 Mr. *Giles Griffin*, Porter.

Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, with the Principal Officers under them, &c.

THE Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wager*, Knt.

Sir *Thomas Littelton*, Bart.
 Lord *Archibald Hamilton*,
 Sir *Thomas Frankland*, Bart.

John Campbell, Esq;
Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq;
 Lord *Harry Powlet*.

	Salary per Ann.
	l. s. d.
<i>Josiah Burchet</i> , Esq; Secretary, _____	800 00 00
<i>Thomas Corbet</i> , Esq; Deputy-Secretary, _____	500 00 00
Mr. <i>Winnington</i> , Sollicitor, _____	
<i>Thomas Harws</i> , Esq; _____	200 00 00
<i>Robert Osborn</i> _____	150 00 00
<i>Andrew Ram</i> _____	120 00 00
<i>John Milmes</i> _____	100 00 00
<i>Jasper Aris Borradaile</i> , _____	80 00 00
<i>George Burchet</i> , _____	70 00 00
<i>John Troughton</i> , _____	60 00 00
<i>Henry Doody</i> , Messenger _____	50 00 00
Sir <i>Henry Penrice</i> , Judge of the Admiralty.	
<i>Samuel Hill</i> , Esq; Register of the Admiralty.	

ADMIRALS.

Sir *John Norris*, Admiral of the Fleet, or the Union Flag.
John Balchen, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Nicholas Haddock, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Sir *Charles Wager*, Admiral of the White.
Charles Stewart, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White.
John Hagar, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White.

Philip

Philip Cawendish, Esq; Admiral of the Blue.

George Earl of Granard, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Sir Tancred Robinson, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Lord PRIVY-SEAL's Office.

F*Rancis*, Earl of Godolphin, Lord Privy-Seal.

Robert Tothill, Esq;

Thomas Wilson, jun.

Thomas Radcliff, Esq;

John Caulfield, Esq;

} Clerks.

Joseph Richardson, Deputy.

Thomas Richardson, Office-keeper,

A LIST of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer, and other Officers.

Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Treasurer.

TH E Right Honourable *Sir Robert Walpole*.

The Honourable *George Doddington*, Esq;

The Right Honourable *William Lord Sundon*.

The Hon. *Giles Erle*, Esq;

The Honourable *Thomas Winnington*, Esq;

Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The Right Honourable *Sir Robert Walpole*.

His Secretary as Chancellor.

The Honourable *Henry Legge*, Esq;

Secretaries of the Treasury.

The Hon. *John Scrope*, Esq;

| The Hon. *Edward Walpole*, Esq;
Chief

Chief Clerks.

Christopher Tilson, Esq;
Henry Kelsal, Esq;

William Lowndes, Esq;
Mark Frecker, Esq;

Other Clerks.

Edward Webster

Thomas Bowen

Robert Banbury

Peter Lebeup

Christopher Lowe

Charles Lowndes

John Beresford

Thomas Man, Esq; Office-keeper.

Edward Burnaby

Thomas Pratt

Henry Fane

Thomas de Grey

Thomas Gibson

John Pennington.

Keeper of the Treasury-Books and Papers.

Henry Fane, Esq;

Sollicitors to the Treasury.

Charles Valence Jones, Esq;

Hugh Andrews, Esq;

Four Messengers attending the Receipt of the Exchequer.

Samuel Clarke,

Thomas Lowther,

John Jones

Samuel Barnsly

John Brooks

Edmund Grantham,

John Wright.

} Deputy Messengers.

John Sheppherd, Assistant to the Office-keeper and Messengers.

William Empson, Bag-Carrier.

A L I S T of the Officers of his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer.

Auditor's Office.

Auditor, the Right Honourable *George Earl of Halifax.*

Chief Clerk, *William Ireland, Esq;*

His Clerk, *John Dawson,*

Clerk of the Debentures, *Nathaniel Cowdery, Esq;*

Clerk of the Registers, *Altham Parkhurst,*

For making out Exchequer Bills

Chief Clerk, *Edmund Ball, Esq;*

Other Clerk, *Abraham Ball*

M

In

In the Annuity-Office.

Chief Clerk, *John Dive*, Esq; | Chief Clerk, *Will. Beaver*, Esq;

Other Clerks.

William Wright, Sen.
Conley Windham,
William Wright, jun.
Robert Jennings,
 Messenger, *William Betts*.

Other Clerks.

John Frampton,
 Mr. *Farnicroft*,
Edward Cowper,
Charles Ireland,
 Messenger, *John Ramsey*.

Examiners of the Tellers Vouchers.

Thomas Gaugain, Esq; | Clerk, *Robert White*,
Thomas Cremer,
 Porter at the Gate, *Charles Betteridge*.

Clerk of the Pells, and his Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, the Right Honourable the Lord *Walpole*.

His Deputy, *Thomas Sadler*, Esq;
 First Clerk, *Richard Hammond*, Esq;
 Clerk of the *Exitus*, *Edward Sleech*.
 Clerk of the Declarations, *John Fotherby*
 Clerk of the Patents, &c. *Samuel Saxon*.
 Engrossing Clerk, *Jonathan Smith*.

In the Annuity Pell-Offices.

Chief Clerk, *Daniel Sadler*, Esq; | Chief Clerk, *Zachary Chambers*, Esq;

Other Clerks.

Richard Glyd,
Edward Newton,
John Fearne,
Joseph Willis

Other Clerks.

John Smith,
John Sherman,
Edward Bach,
Charles Whitmore,

The Four Tellers of the Exchequer.

First Teller.

The Right Hon. *George Earl of Macclesfield*.
 His Deputy and First-Clerk, *Robert Stiles*, Esq;
 Second Clerk, *Will. Jones*, Esq;

Second Teller.

Hon. *Thomas Townshend*, Esq;
 His Deputy and First Clerk,
John Dive, Esq;
 Second Clerk, *John Stockwell*,
 Other

Other Clerks.

Edward Wharton
Robert Hindley
John Parker

Other Clerks.

Charles D'Arvenant,
John Walworth,

Third Teller.

The Right Hon. *Thomas Lord*
Onslow.
His Deputy and First Clerk,
Samuel Edwards, Esq;

Fourth Teller.

Sir Charles Turner, Bart.
His Deputy and First Clerk,
John Lawton, Esq;

Other Clerks.

Robert Pennant,
Barnwell Smith,
John Spicer,

Other Clerks.

Henry Walter,
Richard Graves,
William Wright,

Money Porters.

John Robinson,
Arthur Dunkley,

Thomas Sculthorpe.

The Chamberlains and Officers of the Tally-Court.

Sir Simon Stewart, Bart.

Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.

His Deputy, *Henry Ballowe*, Esq;

His Deputy *Abraham Farley*, Esq;

Tally-Writer, *Hopton Haines*, Esq;

For the Auditor.

Assistant-Clerk, *Robert Manning*.

For the Clerk of the Pells.

Clerk of the *Introitus*, *John Aubrey*,

Tally-Cutter, *Anthony Brown*, Esq;

Usher of the *Exchequer*, the Hon. *William Townshend*, Esq;

His Chief Clerk, *William Swinburn*, Esq;

Second Clerk, *John Gretton*,

Yeoman-Usher, Mr. *John Wilkinson*.

Paymasters of Exchequer Bills.

Edmund Brittiffe

Edmund Anguish

Edmund Ball

William Walmsley, Esq; } Esqrs. Paymaster of the Lotteries.

The Present STATE of

Job Netherwood

Stephen Downes

James Reynolds

George Williams, Esq; Comptroller of the Lotteries

First Clerk, John Rogerson

James Green

} Clerks.

The Tax-Office in the Exchequer.

Commissioners.

Salary per Annum.

Richard Aldworth

Edward Younge

William Cleland

Thomas Medlycott

John Bromfield

Henry Kelsall

} Esqrs. ————— 500 00 0

Francis Sorell, Esq; Secretary ————— 90 00 0

Mr. George Wilson, Solicitor to the Office ————— 100 00 0

Clerks.

George Payne, First Clerk ————— 60 00 0

Richard Hamersley, Second ————— 50 00 0

Henry Entwistle, Third ————— 40 00 0

John Shales, Messenger ————— 40 00 0

Ann Blankdley, Necessary-Woman ————— 20 00 0

Officers in the Country, under the Direction of the Commissioners.

General Surveyors, Four.

Thomas Sanderson

James Underwood

John Stanforth

Thomas Lloyd

} At 100 l. per Annum.

Ninety two Surveyors, in the several Counties.

A List

*A LIST of the Commissioners, Officers, and
others belonging to the Custom-House.*

GENERAL OFFICERS.

*Commissioners for Great-Britain, whereof Seven re-
side in London, the rest in Scotland.*

	Salaries per Annum,	l.	s.	d.
Sir John Stanley, Bart.				
Richard Candler, Esq;				
Sir John Evelyn, Bart.				
Beaumont Hotbam, Esq;				
John Campbell, Esq;				
Bryan Fairfax, Esq;				
Sir Robert Corbet, Esq;				
Richard Somers, Esq;				
John Hill, Esq;				
Gwyn Vaughan, Esq;				
George Ross, Esq;				
Wardell George Westby, Esq;				
Sir Robert Baylis, Knight.				
Collin Campbell, Esq;				
P. Secretary Charles Carcass, Esq; for himself and Clerks		1000	0	0
Clerk for the Western Ports and Plan- tations, John Manley, Esq;		150	0	0
For the Northern Ports, Mr. William Manley,		80	0	0
P. Solicitor for the Northern Ports George Med- calf, Esq;		250	0	0
P. Solicitor for the Western Ports, Thomas Brian, Esq;		300	0	0
Solicitor for Bonds and criminal Prosecutions, Thomas Kynaston, Esq;		250	0	0
P. Receiver Gen. John Eckerfall, Esq;		1000	0	0
His Assistant,		100	0	0
A chief Teller		50	0	0
Another Teller		40	0	0
Two Clerks to get Bills accepted —		100	0	0
Another Clerk		40	0	0
				Pay-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paymaster of the Incidents <i>William Leach</i> _____ } A Messenger _____	50	0	0
	26	0	0
P. Comptroller upon the Issues and Payments of the Receiver-General, <i>Augustus Schutz</i> , Esq; _____ } Three Clerks _____	400	0	0
	180	0	0
P. Comptroller-General of the Accompts of the Customs, <i>Robert Parsons</i> , Esq; _____ } Mr. <i>William Parsons</i> and Mr. <i>William Brown</i> , joint Assistants _____ } Four Clerks _____	1200	0	0
	150	0	0
	200	0	0
P. Inspector of the Out-Port Collectors Accounts } <i>John Gould</i> , Esq; _____ } Four Clerks _____	400	0	0
	200	0	0
P. Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports, } <i>Robert Foster</i> , Esq; for himself and } Clerks _____ } His Assistant, <i>John Oxenford</i> --	780	0	0
	120	0	0
P. Register-General of all Ships belonging to Great- } Britain, <i>Boothby Skrymsher</i> -- } Five Clerks -- --	500	0	0
	190	0	0
P. Surveyor of the Out-Ports, <i>Richard Moreton</i> , Esq;	366	16	8
P. Register of Seizures, <i>Thomas Woodford</i> , Esq; --	200	0	0
P. Inspector of Prosecutions, <i>Thomas Paget</i> , Esq; } he has 1 s. per Pound of what is } paid into the Exchequer -- } Examiners of the Out-Port Books, } <i>John Crefwicke</i> , Esq; } <i>Edward Williams</i> } <i>Benjamin Martin</i> } <i>Charles Turner</i> }	100	l.	each.
Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Securities, } and to sollicite the Payment of } Debts standing out in the Plan- } tation Receipt, <i>Bendall Mar- } tyn.</i> -- -- }	100	0	0

Surveyor

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

87

Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers appointed for the Guard of <i>Kent</i> , <i>John Collier</i> , Esq;	}	l.	s.	d.
		250	0	0
Ditto for <i>Suffex</i> , Major <i>William Batten</i>	—	250	0	0
For a Clerk between them	—	40	0	0
To Major <i>William Batten</i> , an Addition for extraordinary Services, in inspecting the Sloop, &c.	}	100	0	0
For a Clerk	—	30	0	0
Surveyor-General of <i>Hants</i> and <i>Dorset</i> , <i>Pusey</i> <i>Brooke</i> , Esq;	}	100	0	0
For a Clerk	—	30	0	0

Part of LONDON.

Officers serving in both the Inward and Outward Business.

P. Comptroller, <i>Charles Downing</i> , Esq; beside Fees		255	0	0
Four Deputies	—	40	0	0
P. Surveyor-General	—			
The Earl of <i>Bradford</i> , in Trust for <i>Denton Nicholas</i> , <i>John Nicholas</i> and <i>Edward Rumbald</i> , during the Lives of <i>Edward Rumbald</i> , and <i>James Clayton</i> , besides Fees	}	500	0	0
A Deputy	—			
P. Comptroller of the Cloth and petty Customs, both Inward and Outward, <i>Joseph Maddy</i> and <i>Ralph Thorogood</i> , Esqrs.	}	200	0	0
besides Fees	—			
A Deputy	—			
Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, both inward and outward, <i>Edward Mann</i>	}	200	0	0
Land-Carriage Surveyor, <i>Sampson St. Hill</i>	—	60	0	0
Seventeen Land-Carriage Men	—	35	0	0
Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters, each	—	60	0	0
Eighteen Coast-Waiters each	—	40	0	0
Sollicitor of the Coast-Bonds,	—	50	0	0
				Clerk

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Clerk of <i>Ditto</i> , and to make out	}	50	0 0
Bills of Store, <i>John Player</i>			
Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters			
each — —	}	60	0 0

OUT WAREHOUSES.

For East-India Goods prohibited to be worn here.

Two Warehouse-keepers — —	100	0	0
Two Comptrollers, each — —	50	0	0

For Pepper.

A Warehouse-keeper — —	100	0	0
A Comptroller — —	50	0	0

For Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa-Nuts.

Six Warehouse-keepers, each — —	60	0	0
Twenty-five Weighing Porters, each — —	35	0	0
Inspector of the Delivery of unrated <i>East-India</i>	}	120	0 0
Goods, <i>John English</i> — —			

I N W A R D S.

P. Collector, <i>Robert Mann</i> , Esq; — —	446	0	0
More — —	200	0	0
Seven Deputies, and seven Clerks under them	400	0	0
Examiner of the Duty on Wine, <i>William Adams</i> ,	40	0	0
Examiner of the Duties on other Goods, <i>Hugh Grainger</i>	60	0	0
Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver	}	40	0 0
them to the Land-waiters, <i>Isaac Sampson</i> — —			
Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, <i>Michael Honour</i> — —	}	60	0 0
P. Register of the Warrants has 2 <i>d.</i> per Warrant	}		
Fee, <i>Samuel Sturgis</i> , Esq; — —			
P. Customer of petty Customs inwards, <i>Stephen Weston</i> , Esq; — —	}	62	6 8
A Deputy — —			
Four Jerquers, <i>per Annum</i> , each — —		100	0 0
Clerks — —		110	0 0
Nine Land-Surveyors, each — —		200	0 0
Assistant Surveyor of Paper, <i>Thomas Jekyll</i> — —		100	0 0

Assistant

Registe

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Assistant Surveyor of Baggage, <i>John Shortis</i> —	150	00	0
Surveyor of the Keys, <i>Philip Bowen</i> —	160	00	0
P. Nineteen King's Waiters, each (besides Fees) —	52	00	0
Thirty one Land-Waiters, each —	80	00	0
Six additional Land-Waiters, each —	60	00	0
Eight Tide Surveyors, each —	60	00	0
Eighty Tidesmen, each —	40	00	0
One hundred and twenty Tidesmen, each —	35	00	0
Eight Pair of Oars attending the Tide Surveyors, each	60	00	0
Clerk to the Tide Surveyors, and to set the weighing } Porters to Work, <i>Richard Evans</i> —	50	00	0
Register of Ships in this Office, <i>Richard Walker</i> —	50	00	0
Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and coarse Goods —	26	00	0
Two Watermen to attend such Land-Waiters as are } appointed for the Delivery of Timber Ships, } each —	30	00	0
The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods } consign'd from the Plantations on Account of } the Duty of 4 and half per Cent, <i>William } Cresswell, Esq;</i> —	100	00	0
A Cheque on the said Husband, <i>William Manley</i> —	40	00	0
Three Gaugers, each —	60	00	0
Collector of the Duty on Coal, <i>James Deacon</i> —	320	00	0
Comptroller of the said Duty, <i>Joseph Savage</i> —	100	00	0

O U T W A R D S.

P. Collector, Duke of Manchester, besides Fees. —	276	13	4
Three Deputies —			
Five Clerks —			
Copying Clerk outward, <i>Nathaniel Fowler</i> —	30	00	0
P. Customer of the Great Customs on Wool and Lea- } ther exported, <i>Henry Lewis, Esq;</i> besides } Fees —	50	00	0
P. Comptroller of the Great Customs on Wool and } Leather exported, <i>Francis Guybon</i> , besides } Fees —	50	00	0
P. Customer of the Cloth, and petty Customs out- } wards, <i>Henry Waterland</i> , besides Fees —	50	00	0
P. Chief Searcher, Sir <i>William Fowles</i> , besides Fees	120	00	0
Five Under Searchers, besides Fees, each —	12	00	0
Five more Searchers, each, per Ann. —	60	00	0
Two Watermen attending them, each —	30	00	0
Surveyor of the Searchers, <i>Henry Harnage</i> —	150	00	0
Two Watermen attending him, each —	60	00	0
Register of the Certificate Coquets, <i>Henry Crispe</i> —	60	00	0
N			Other

Other necessary Officers in this Port.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Warehouse Surveyor, <i>Jos. Macham</i> , Esq; —————	330	0	0
His Assistant, <i>John Emmerson</i> —————	80	0	0
Additional Assistant, <i>John King</i> —————	50	0	0
Another Assistant in examining <i>East-India</i> Goods, <i>John Bainbrigge</i> —————	70	0	0
Warehouse-Keeper for the Commissioners, <i>John Redman</i> , —————	60	0	0
Warehouse-Keeper for the Collector, <i>Richard Needham</i> , —————			
Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, <i>Stephen Scott</i> —————	100	0	0
Assistant, <i>William Scott</i> —————	50	00	0
Two Watermen to attend him each —————	30	0	0
Inspectors of the River three, each —————	80	0	0
Two Pair of Oars, each <i>per Annum</i> —————	60	0	0
P. Usher of the Custom-house, <i>John Norris</i> , Esq; —————	6	0	0
<i>Charles Doe</i> , House-keeper, <i>per Annum</i> —————	150	0	0
For two Door-keepers and Messengers —————	66	0	0
For four Under Messengers —————	104	0	0
Two Appraisers <i>Mr. Thomas Moor</i> , and <i>Mr. Thomas Jcomb</i> , each —————	30	0	4
Cooper, 1 <i>l. per Week</i> —————			
Forty-two Watchmen, each <i>per Annum</i> besides Nightly Pay —————	6	0	0
Eighteen Noon-tenders, each <i>per Annum</i> —————	16	0	0

At Blackwall.

Surveyor, <i>John Butts</i> —————	40	0	0
A Waiter and Searcher —————	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each —————	30	0	0

At Erith.

Surveyor, <i>John Seaman</i> —————	40	0	0
Two Watermen each —————	30	0	0

At Gravesend.

P. Two Searchers (besides Fees) each —————	12	0	0
Another Searcher —————	40	0	0
Four Watermen, each —————	30	0	0
A Smack Commander, <i>William Robinson</i> —————	140	0	0

At

At Leigh.

Surveyor, <i>Samuel Stevens</i>	—	—	40	0	0
Four Watermen, each	—	—	30	0	0

At Shobury.

Waiter and Searcher, <i>Gervaise Sully</i>	—	—	40	0	0
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At Greenwich.

Surveyor, <i>William Smith</i>	—	—	60	0	0
A Pair of Oars	—	—	60	0	0

At Barkin.

Surveyor, <i>Henry Hopkins</i>	—	—	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each	—	—	30	0	0

*Other preventive Officers in the River.**At Deptford.*

<i>Barnaby Bland,</i>	—	—	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each	—	—	30	0	0

In the Pool.

<i>Christopher Gibbons, and Daniel Green, each</i>	—	—	40	0	0
Four Watermen, each	—	—	30	0	0

At Purfleet.

<i>Edward Carden</i>	—	—	40	0	0
Two Watermen, each	—	—	30	0	0

N. B. There are in this Port of London, besides the above mentioned established Persons, a great Number of Men, who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employed, either as extraordinary Tidesmen, Weighing Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of whom are usually called *Preferable Men*, who are always employed first after the Established Men, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out-Ports.

Note, The Officers in the following Lists are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties for which they are here mentioned, but officiate by Deputies.

SANDWICH.			
James Crop, Gent. Customer	—	72	00 8
Samuel Ketcherel, and Will. Veal, Esqrs; Comptrollers	—	15	06 8
John Hoskins and Hentry Harris, Searchers	—	10	00 0
CHICHESTER.			
John Miller, Customer	—	61	00 0
John Sanden, Comptroller	—	13	00 10
Hugh Roberts, Searcher	—	10	00 0
SOUTHAMPTON.			
John Roberts, Customer outwards	—	62	13 4
Pusey Brooke, Customer inwards	—	62	13 4
Edward and William Jasper, Comptrollers, each	—	45	00 0
Charles Clutterbuck, Searcher	—	10	00 0
POOL.			
Roger Clavel, Customer	—	48	00 0
William Smith, Comptroller	—	10	00 0
Warren Lisle, Searcher.	—	10	00 0
PLYMOUTH.			
George Harrison, Customer	—	38	13 4
John Woolridge, Comptroller	—	10	16 0
Thomas Bryan, Searcher	—	30	00 0
EXON.			
Samuel Artis, Customer	—	83	06 8
Henry Pennymann, Comptroller	—	10	00 0
James Buckley, Searcher	—	29	00 0
GLOUCESTER.			
Richard Cosley, Customer	—	6	13 4
Gabriel Harris, jun. Comptroller	—	0	00 0
Gabriel Harris, Searcher	—	8	13 4
BRISTOL.			
Anthony Hammond, Customer outwards	—	57	00 0
Nathaniel Stephens, Customer inwards	—	57	00 0
Pierce Griffiths, Comptroller	—	31	13 0
Richard Clutterbuck, Searcher	—	34	00 0
Four King's Waiters, each per Ann.	—	15	00 0
BRIDGEWATER.			
Anthony Taylor, Customer,	—	28	00 0
James Mellier, Comptroller	—	5	06 8
Thomas Haysham, Searcher	—	0	00 0
CARDIFF			

l. s. d.

CARDIFF and SWANSEY.

<i>William and Richard Gwynn, Customers</i>	—	16	06	8
<i>Thomas Bryan Comptroller</i>	—	10	00	0
<i>William Dounton, Searcher</i>	—	10	00	0

MILFORD and MEMBERS.

<i>Arthur Price, Customer</i>	—	15	05	0
<i>William Hall, Comptroller</i>	—	10	00	0
<i>Rosendale Lloyd, Searcher</i>	—	10	00	0

IPSWICH.

<i>John Cornelius, Customer</i>	—	55	06	8
<i>Thomas Starling, Comptroller</i>	—	10	00	0
<i>Erasmus Darwin, Searcher</i>	—	8	00	0

YARMOUTH.

<i>Thomas Norgate, Customer</i>	—	38	00	0
<i>Walter Saltonstall, Comptroller</i>	—	10	00	0
<i>Robert Morden, Searcher</i>	—	8	00	0

LYNN.

<i>John Turner, Esq; Customer,</i>	—	62	07	4
<i>William Bower, Comptroller</i>	—	15	04	4
<i>George Lee, Searcher</i>	—	12	00	0

BOSTON.

<i>William Johnson, Customer</i>	—	31	16	8
<i>Matthew Oliver, Comptroller</i>	—	12	09	2
<i>John Oliver, Searcher</i>	—	2	00	0

HULL.

<i>Richard Conset, and Francis Best, Customers, each,</i>	—	39	00	0
<i>John Cowcher, Comptroller</i>	—	16	13	4
<i>William Draper, Searcher</i>	—	12	00	0

NEWCASTLE.

<i>Henry Bacon, Customer inwards</i>	—	27	00	0
<i>Sir William Williamson and Thomas Stowe, Customers } outwards, each</i>	—	27	00	0
<i>Thomas Archer, Comptroller</i>	—	20	00	0
<i>William Dawson, Searcher</i>	—	0	00	0

BERWICK.

<i>Edward Nelson, Customer</i>	—	24	00	0
<i>Thomas Pulleine, Comptroller</i>	—	5	00	0
<i>John Spedding, Searcher</i>	—	0	00	0

CARLISLE.

<i>Richard Gibson, Customer,</i>	—	32	00	0
<i>Daniel Draper, Comptroller</i>	—	10	00	0
<i>William Tate, Searcher</i>	—	12	00	0

CHESTER.

<i>John Manly, Customer</i>	—	76	06	8
<i>William Gill, and William Nichols, Comptrollers</i>	—	20	00	0
<i>Hugh Briggs, Searcher</i>	—	3	06	8

Other

Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports who hold not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners, in Pursuance of Warrants from the Treasury.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
ROCHESTER.				
<i>John Olive</i> , Collector	—	50	00	0
Surveyor, Searcher, and four other Officers one with another	} —	137	11	0
FFVERSHAM.				
<i>Edward Beckwith</i> , Collector	—	60	00	0
With other Officers, their Salary, one with another, amounts to	} —	457	04	8
SANDWICH.				
<i>Richard Maunday</i> , Collector	—	70	00	0
A Surveyor, and Eleven other Officers	—	610	00	0
DEAL.				
<i>Tames Carr</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerks	—	100	00	0
<i>Thomas Hayton</i> , Tide-Surveyor	—	50	00	0
Riding-Officer, Tidesmen, and Boatmen, their Salary amounts to	} —	485	00	0
DOVER.				
<i>Thomas Wicks</i> , Collector	—	140	00	0
Surveyor, Land-Waiter, Riding-Officers, Tidesmen and Boatmen, their Salaries are	} —	1455	09	0
RYE.				
<i>Samuel Yeake</i> , Collector	—	60	00	0
The Salaries of the Deputy-Comptroller, and 20 other Officers, come to	} —	2040	00	0
SHOREHAM.				
<i>Henry Crawley</i> , Collector, 45 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and three others Officers amount to	} —	240	00	0
ARUNDEL.				
<i>John Morley</i> , Collector 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and two other Officers, amount to	} —	210	00	0
NEWHAVEN.				
<i>Edward Clark</i> , Collector,	—	60	00	0
A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, two Boatmen, and four Riding-Officers, comes to	} —	576	14	6
CHICHESTER.				
<i>Francis Allen</i> , Collector	—	60	00	0
Twenty subordinate Officers	—	1272	00	0
PORTS-				

l. s. d.

PORTSMOUTH.

<i>Pusey Brooke</i> , Collector and Customer, who has for himself and Clerks	60	00	0
Surveyor, Land-waiters, and other Officers, their Salaries comes to <i>per Annum</i>	598	00	0

SOUTHAMPTON.

<i>Thomas Sherer</i> , Collector	140	00	0
Twelve other Officers, with fifteen more belonging to the <i>Calshot</i> Sloop	880	00	0

POOLE.

<i>William Milner</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	70	00	0
Seventeen other Officers	605	00	0

COWES.

<i>Newland Reynolds</i> , Collector	130	00	0
Fifteen other Officers, with eleven Men belonging to the <i>Greenhill</i> Yacht	750	00	0

WEYMOUTH.

<i>Robert Watts</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	80	00	0
Fourteen other Officers	455	00	0

LYME.

<i>William Harris Jefferies</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	70	00	0
Fifteen other Officers	415	00	0

EXETER.

<i>Joseph Crew</i> , Collector, for himself	90	00	0
For a Clerk	20	00	0
Forty-eight other Officers, together <i>per Annum</i>	160	00	0

DARTMOUTH

<i>William Cowell</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerks	80	00	0
Twenty-four other Officers	755	00	0

PLYMOUTH.

<i>William Rogers</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	120	00	0
Fifty-four other Officers	1715	00	0

LOOE.

<i>Nicholas Dyer</i> , Collector	60	00	0
Five other Officers	185	00	0

FOWEY.

<i>William-Toller Treffery</i> , Collector	60	00	0
Twelve other Officers	160	00	0

FALMOUTH.

<i>William Pye</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	70	00	0
Twenty-four other Officers	000	00	0

PENRY.

<i>Ambrose Thompson</i> , Collector	40	00	0
Six inferior Officers	150	00	0

TRUROE.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
TRUROE.			
Zachariah Williams, Collector, ————	40	00	0
Two Tidefmen and a Waiter ————	80	00	0
EWEEK.			
Henry Tremembure, Collector, for himself and Clerk—	60	00	0
Two other Officers ————	50	00	0
PENSANCE.			
Nathaniel Page, Collector ————	60	00	0
Twenty other Officers ————	50	00	0
St. IVES.			
Vivian Stevens, Collector ————	30	00	0
Six other Officers ————	124	00	0
PADSTOW.			
Richard Score, Jun. Collector ————	40	00	0
Nine other Officers ————	78	00	0
BIDEFORD.			
Edward J'ans, Collector, for himself and Clerk—	100	00	0
Twentyfive other Officers ————	580	00	0
BARNSTAPLE.			
Nathaniel Moore, Collector, for himself and Clerk —	60	00	0
Four other Officers ————	150	00	0
ILFRACOMB.			
John Kittow, Collector ————	40	00	0
Four other Officers, and a Smack ————	487	13	9
MINEHEAD.			
Tho. Blake, Customer, for himself and two Clerks —	30	00	0
Nine other Officers ————	215	00	0
BRIDGEWATER.			
John Oldmixon, Collector, for himself and Clerk —	70	00	0
BRISTOL.			
Jeremiah Burroughs, Esq; Collector, for himself and Clerks ————	730	00	0
One hundred and five other Officers, and a Smack			
	2757	11	0
GLOUCESTER.			
Richard Cofsley, jun. Collector ————	180	00	0
Besides the Patent-Officers, who act for their Patent- Salary and Fees ————			
Five other Officers ————			
CHEPSTOW.			
Francis Morgan, Collector ————	30	00	0
Three Officers ————	75	00	0
CARDIFFE.			
Lewellin Trabern, Collector ————	20	00	0
Seven Officers ————	112	00	0
SWANSEY.			

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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l. s. d.

SWANSEY.

William Sewen, Collector, for himself and Clerk — 70 00 0
Twenty-four other Officers — 479 00 0

MILFORD.

Joseph Rickson, Collector — 100 00 0
Thirty-three other Officers — 721 00 0

LANELLY.

Edward Dalton, Collector — 25 00 0
Three Officers — 75 00 0

CARDIGAN.

George Wooley, Collector — 25 00 0
Two Officers — 40 00 0

ABERDUVOY.

Feth. Nicholson — 44 06 0
Five Officers — 70 00 0

MALDON.

Charles Malden, Collector — 50 00 0
Eight Officers — 250 00 0

COLCHESTER.

Peter Johnson, Collector — 80 00 0
Thirteen other Officers — 270 00 0

HARWICH.

Griffith Davis, Collector — 80 00 0
Ten Officers — 330 00 0

WOODBIDGE.

Oliver Newby, jun. Collector — 25 00 0
Two Riding Officers — 80 00 0

ALDBRO.

John Smith, Collector — 10 00 0
Two Officers — 70 00 0

SOUTHWOLD.

James Nunn, Collector — 40 00 0
Two Riding Officers — 80 00 0

IPSWICH.

Thomas Wilder, Collector, besides Fees from the } 30 00 0
Customer — }
Six Officers — 172 10 0

YARMOUTH.

Thomas Cooke, Collector, for himself and Clerk — 120 00 0
Forty three other Officers — 1375 00 0

BLACKNEY and CLEY.

Charles Wortley, Collector — 40 00 0
Three Officers — 95 00 0

WELLS.

Valentine Boyles, Collector — 40 00 0
Twelve Officers — 330 00 0

O

LYNN.

The Present STATE of

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
LYNN.			
John Turner, Collector and his Clerk	20	00	0
Fourteen Officers and a Smack	581	08	10
WISBICH.			
Edmund Cobb, Collector	40	00	0
Eight Officers	220	00	0
BOSTON.			
William Johnson Collector for himself and Clerk	30	00	0
Twelve Officers	390	00	0
PULL.			
Henry Musgrave, Collector for himself and Clerk	150	00	0
Fifty-six other Officers	1657	00	0
BRIDLINGTON.			
George Bowes, Collector	10	00	0
Seven Officers	190	00	0
SCARBOROUGH.			
Timothy Othie, Collector	10	00	0
Eight Officers	250	00	0
WHITBY.			
Hamlet Woods, Collector,	50	00	0
Ten Officers	290	00	0
STOCKTON.			
Peter Consett, Collector for himself and Clerk	60	00	0
Nine Officers	240	00	0
SUNDERLAND.			
Arthur Robinson, Collector	60	00	0
Fourteen Officers	350	00	0
NEWCASTLE.			
Alfred Lawson, Collector for himself and Clerk	160	00	0
Fifty-five other Officers	1160	00	0
BERWICK.			
Samuel Kettleby, Collector for himself and Clerk	80	00	0
Seventeen other Officers	462	10	0
CARLISLE.			
Seven Officers, whereof Richard Gibson is Collector,	275	00	0
besides the Patent-Officers and Deputies, together			
WHITEHAVEN.			
Comptroller of the Customs, Charles Shan			
Ferdinando Latus, Collector for himself and Clerks	90	00	0
Thirty-one other Officers	965	00	0
LANCASTER.			
William Bateman, Collector	60	00	0
Thirteen other Officers	283	00	0
PRESTON and POULTON.			
William Whiteside, Collector	30	00	0
Five other Officers	75	00	0
LIVERPOOL.			

LIVERPOOLE.

John Colquitt, Collector, for himself and Clerks — 270 00 0
 Fifty-four Subordinate Officers — 1965 00 0

CHESTER.

Joseph Serwel, Collector — 80 00 0
 Twenty-one Subordinate Officers — 540 00 0

BEAUMAUERIS.

John Jackson, Collector — 40 00 0
 Seven Subordinate Officers — 170 00 0

N. B. There are, in most of the considerable Ports, *Extraordinary Men*, paid only when employ'd, as in the Port of London.

Officers of the Customs in the Plantations.

CAROLINA, and the BAHAMA-ISLANDS.

William Saxby, Surveyor or Comptroller — 150 00 0

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charles-Town, *Thomas Gadson*, Collector — 60 00 0

NORTH CAROLINA.

Beaufort and Currituck, *Thomas Lovick*, Collector, }
 to maintain a Canoe and Man — — } 40 00 0

ROANOAKE.

Chr. Gale, Collector, to maintain a Canoe and Man 40 00 0

Bath-Town, — *William Owen*, Collector — 40 00 0

BRUNSWICK.

John Elliott, Collector — 60 00 0

VIRGINIA.

Upper part of James River, — *John Banister*, Collector, to keep a Boat — — } 40 00 0

Lower part, — *Thomas Mitchell*, Collector, to keep a Boat and two Men — — } 100 00 0

Elizabeth River, — Surveyor — — 45 00 0

York River, *Rich. Ambler*, Collector, to keep a Boat 40 00 0

Rappahannock River, *Charles Grymes*, Collector to keep a Boat — — } 80 00 0

South Potomock, — *William Fairfax*, Collector, to keep a Boat — — } 80 00 0

Cape Charles, — *Griffith Bowen*, Surveyor, to survey all the Eastern Shores of Virginia and Maryland, to the Seaboard — — } 50 00 0

Accomack and Northampton Counties, — *Henry Scarborough*, Collector, to keep a Boat — — } 40 00 0

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
MARYLAND.					
North Potomack, William Deacon, Collector, to keep a Boat			60	00	0
Potuxen, John Rousbey, Collector, to keep a Boat			80	00	0
Annapolis, Benjamin Tasker, Surveyor			60	00	0
Pocomock, Edw. Chambers, Collector, to keep a Boat			60	00	3
— Riding Surveyor, to do Duty on both Sides the River			60	00	0
Williamshead, — Surveyor			35	00	0
Bahama and Sassafras, Stephen Knight, Riding Surveyor			50	00	0
Wiccomoco and Munni (the Person serving to be paid) Surveyor			40	00	0
Delaware Bay, — Surveyor			50	00	0
PENSILVANIA.					
Philadelphia, Grosvenor Bedford, per Patent			160	00	0
And to keep a Boat			80	00	0
Newcastle, Alex. Keith, Collector, to keep a Boat			90	00	0
Lewis, Henry Brooke, Collector, to keep a Boat			90	00	0
William Bully, Comptroller, to reside at Philadelphia, keep a Journal with, and assist the Collector, sign Accompts and Dispatches with him, and to go Quarterly to Newcastle and Lewis to examine and sign those Collectors Accompts			80	00	0
EAST-JERSEY.					
Perth Amboy, Robert King, Collector			40	00	0
Bridlington (to reside at Gibenny) Collector			40	00	0
And to reside at Bridlington, Robert Barker, Collector			30	00	0
NEW-YORK.					
Archibald Kennedy, Collector			55	00	0
Robert Ellison, Comptroller			55	00	0
CONNECTICUT.					
New-London, Joseph Hull, Collector			80	00	0
NEW-ENGLAND.					
Boston. John Jekyl, Collector			100	00	0
William Lambert, Comptroller			70	00	0
Piscataway, Jonathan Pew, Collector and Surveyor			100	00	0
Salem and Marblehead, Anthony Reynolds, Collector and Surveyor			40	00	0
Rhode-Island, Nath. Kay, Collector and Surveyor			100	00	0
BAHAMA-ISLAND.					
Chaloner Jackson, Collector			70	00	0
Bermuda, Robert Dinwiddie, Collector			30	00	0
Jamaica, — Collector is allowed one-third of what he collects, instead of a Salary					

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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	l.	s.	d.
Two Surveyors-General on the Continent of <i>America</i> , after the Rate of 20s. <i>per Diem</i> , <i>George Phenny</i> and <i>John Peagram</i> , each	365	00	0
For a Boat and four Boatmen	80	00	0
For a Clerk	50	00	0
The Plantation Clerk	100	00	0

A Year's Establishment of the Officers of the Customs in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, for the 4 half per Cent.

N. B. *The Officers in the Leeward-Islands are paid out of the 4 half per Cent. in proportion to the Income of the Duty, so that its presumed the Salaries may vary yearly.*

BARBADOES

Bridge-Town, <i>Charles Dunbar</i> , Surveyor-General, for himself	400	00	0
For a Clerk	50	00	0
<i>Edward Lascells</i> , Receiver and Collector	250	00	0
<i>Arthur Upton</i> , Comptroller	120	00	0
<i>William Moore</i> and <i>George Maxwell</i> , Searchers, each	75	00	0
Four Waiters	200	00	0
Four Watermen	105	00	0
<i>St. Ostin's</i> , <i>Ralph Upton</i> , Collector and Searcher	62	10	0
<i>Hole</i> , <i>John Young</i> , Collector, Waiter, and Searcher	87	10	0
<i>Spights</i> and <i>Bays</i> adjacent, <i>Edward Denny</i> , Collector	53	02	6
<i>William Eyre</i> , Waiter and Searcher	53	02	6
Two Watermen	43	15	0
<i>News</i> , <i>James Gordon</i> , Collector, and <i>John Dowse</i> , Comptroller, each 100 <i>l. per Ann.</i>	200	00	0
<i>Somers Payne</i> , Searcher	37	10	0
Four Waiters	100	00	0
Two Negroes to attend the Scale	16	17	5
<i>St. Christopher's</i> , <i>Henry Slingsby</i> , Collector	60	00	0
Five Waiters	93	15	0
<i>Antegoa</i> , <i>Robert Arbuthnot</i> , Collector	60	00	0
<i>Anthony Moore</i> , Comptroller	50	00	0
<i>William Lindsey</i> , Searcher			
<i>Thomas Stevens</i> , Searcher	37	10	0
Nine Waiters, each	40	07	6
<i>Mentserat</i> , <i>John Gerish</i> , Esq; Collector	60	00	0
<i>John Pilson</i> , Searcher	35	00	0
Three Waiters	49	10	0

A

*A List of the Officers belonging to his Majesty's
General Letter-Office in Lombard-Street.*

THE Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Lovell*, and the Honourable
Edward Carteret, Esq; Post-Masters General.
Denzil Onslow, Esq; Receiver-General.
Mr. John Jesse, Receiver's Clerk
Mr. John Searle, Accomptant-General.
Mr. Thomas Horne, Deputy-Accomptant.
Mr. Thomas Pitches, Accomptant-General's Clerk.
Mr. John Jesse, Cashire.
Joseph Bell, Esq; Comptroller of the Inland-Post, and Deputy.
Thomas Robinson, Esq; Secretary to the Post-Masters General.
Mr. Ralph Elliot, Clerk to ditto,

Clerks of the Roads, &c,

Chester Road *Mr. William Green.*
Mr. Christopher Harris, his Assistant.
North Road, *Mr. Richard Dickerson.*
Mr. Robert Saxby, his Assistant.
West Road, *Mr. Jabez Harris.*
Mr. John Stobbs, jun. his Assistant
Bristol Road, *Mr. Robert Giddings.*
Mr. Samuel Potts, his Assistant.
Tarmouth Road *Mr. John Jackson.*
Mr. John Barndry
Kent Road. *Mr. Richard Clarke.*
Mr. Henry Potts, his Assistant.
Clerk of the By-Nights, *Mr. John Sawtell.*
Windowman, *Mr. Joseph Archer.*
Mr. Robert Parsons, and *Mr. John Barber*, to overlook the Franks
and mis-sent Letters.
Mr. James Walker, Windowman for the By-Days.
Mr. John Hirmas, Chamber-Keeper to the Commissioners.
Mr. John Barber, Accomptant-General's Clerk.
Denis Bond, Esq; Court Post.
Mrs. Dinis Chapman, House-keeper.
Mr. Matthew Waring, and *John Wakelin*, Maile-makers.

SORTERS.

S O R T E R S.

Mr. Charles Stoakes
 Mr. Edward Carve
 Mr. Thomas Smith
 Mr. Joshua Baker
 Mr. Richard Lloyd.

Mr. Anthony English
 Mr. Savil Leigh
 Mr. William Boulton
 Mr. Thomas Ravenhill
 Mr. Thomas Austin.

Sixty-nine Inland Letter Carriers, to distribute the Letters, at 11 s. per Week ; One of which takes care of the unknown and uncertain Letters, and has an Addition to his Salary.

Eight Foreign Letter Carriers ; one of which takes care of the unknown and uncertain Letters, and has an Addition to his Salary. Supervisor, Mr. John Stobbs.

Four Porters.

John Wrighte,
 William Burleigh,

Thomas Pearce,
 Henry Brown.

Watchman Robert Collins.

Foreign Office.

Comptroller, John Daye, Esq;
 Foreign Secretary, John le Febure, Esq;
 Alphabet Keeper, Mr. Allan Lavalade

C L E R K S.

Mr. Edmund Jones,
 Mr. George Hindmas,
 Mr. Francis Morant,

Mr. John Westgarth,
 Mr. Joseph Bell, jun.
 Mr. William Wolfe.

Mr. William van Almond, Manager of the Packet Boats at the Brill.
 Solicitor to the Post-Office, Thomas Robinson, Esq;

The OFFICERS of the Penny-Post.

RICHARD FRANKLAND, Esq; Comptroller.
 Edward Parsons, Esq; Collector.
 Robert Cruttenden, Esq; Accomptant.
 John Pye, Comptroller's Clerk.

The Chief Office in St. Christopher's Alley.

Mr. Joshua Baker, Head Sorter.
 Mr. Charles Holland } Sub Sorters
 Mr. Stephen Robbrough }

The Office at St. Paul's.

Mr. John Richardson, Head-Sorter
 Mr. Thomas Holms, Sub-Sorter.

The Temple Office.

Mr. John Noel, Sorter
 Mr. Isaac Barnes, Sub Sorter

The Westminster Office.

Mr. Nathaniel Sacheverel, Sorter
 Mr. John Berogham, } Sub Sorters.
 Mr. John Ixem }

The Office in Southwark.

Mr. Michael Wilde, Head Sorter
 Mr. John Tongue, Sub Sorter.

The Office at Ratcliff.

Mr. Benjamin Sacheverel, Sorter
 Thomas Buroughs, Sub Sorter.

Besides several Persons are employed in the said Offices to carry the Letters out to the several Parts within their Districts.

A LIST of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise, &c. and other Officers employed in the said Revenues, with their respective Salaries.

Commissioners of Excise.

Charles Polhill Esq;

John Fowle, Esq;

Thomas Wylde, Esq;

James Vernon, Esq;

Robert Eyre, Esq;

Humphrey Thayer, Esq;

Hon. Horatio Townshend, Esq;

Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.

William Glanville, Esq;

} each 1000 l. per Annum.

Commissioners of Appeals.

Humphrey Fowle, Esq;

James Montagu, Esq;

Sir Moor Molyneux, Knt.

John-Paul Yvounett, Esq;

Edwyn Coney, Esq;

} each 200 l. per Annum.

Bendal Martyn, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners of Excise, 540 l. per Annum.

Arthur Sheppherd, Esq; 100 l.

Philip Parsons, 50 l. per Ann.

Richard Chandler, Esq; Solicitor for himself and Clerk, viz. William Hagard, 610 l. per ann.

John Blois, Esq; Register to the Commissioners of Excise, 350 l. per Annum.

Thomas Whitaker, and Henry Edmonds, Clerks to Ditto, each 80 l. per Annum.

Thomas Harwes, Esq; Register to the Commissioners of Appeals, 100 l. per Annum

Joseph Wincles

George Worthby

William Pinney, Esq; Correspondent to the Commissioners of Excise, 220 l. per Annum.

} Messenger, and Door-keeper,
each 40 l. per Annum.

Robert Symon, 65 l. per annum	} Clerks to Ditto.
Thomas Stevenson, 56 l. per ann.	
—— Meadows, Esq; Clerk of the Securities, 200 l. per annum.	
Thomas Rumsay, 70 l. per annum.	} Assistants to Ditto.
Mr. Paton, 50 l. per annum.	
John Williams, 50 l. per ann.	
John Rocket, Clerk of the Diaries, 80 l. per annum.	
Daniel Davies, Assistant to ditto, 50 l. per annum.	
Henry Buck, Store-keeper, 100 l. per annum.	
Charles Garnier, 70 l. per ann.	} Clerks to ditto
Thomas Patin, 40 l. per annum	
Joseph Salmon, Packer in Store-keeper's Office, 50 l. per annum.	
Henry Needler, General Accomptant of Excise, 200 l. per annum.	
Samuel Underwood, Clerk for entering the Bills of Exchange, 100 l. per annum.	
Robert Matthews, Accomptant for the London Distillery, 150 l. per annum	
Francis Marshall, Assistant to Ditto, 50 l.	
William Pollard, 100 l. per ann.	} Accomptants for the London Brewery.
Henry Forrester, 80 l. annum.	
Daniel Shepley, 80 l. per ann.	} As Excise Accomptants, and for the Weekly Distribution.
—— 20 l. per ann.	
William Crawford,	} Accomptants for Excise, each 80 l. per annum, and Thomas Mitchell, 20 l. per ann. for Civil-Lift Tax on Salaries, at 6 d. per Pound.
Edward Tyler,	
John Carver,	
Thomas Mitchell,	

Malt and Hops.

Valens Comyn, General-Accomptant for the said Duties, 200 l. per Annum.	
John Wardour, Accomptant for Malt, 80 l. per ann.	
Mungo Haldane,	} Assistant Accomptants for Malt, each 70 l. per Annum
Richard Grey,	
Thomas Longstreth,	
Gros. Bedford	
George Williams, Accomptant for Hops, 70 l. per ann.	
Brooke Leece, Assistant to the Excise and Malt General-Accomptants, 50 l. per Annum	

New Duties.

Thomas Smith, General-Accomptant, for the Duties on Candles, Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Gold and Silver Wire, and Starch, 200 l. per annum.

Thomas

Thomas Radcliffe, 90 l. per ann. } Accomptants for Candles in Town
 20 l. per Ann. } and Country, and for the Bank
 of Charity.
 Stephen Penny, Assistant-Accomptant for Candles in Town, 70 l. per
 annum
 Peter Bezard, Ditto for Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Wire, and Starch
 in Town, 70 l. per Annum
 Edward Wilson, Ditto, for Country Callicoes, Wire, and Starch,
 70 l. per annum.
 Richard Clarke, Ditto, for Country Soap, 70 l. per annum.
 Stillingfleet Durnford, Ditto for Country Paper, 50 l. per annum.
 Peter Fenhoulet, Clerk of the Entries for the said Duties, and for Sil-
 ver Plate wrought, 65 l. per annum.

Hides, Plate, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.

Samuel Snelling, General-Accomptant for the said Duties, 200 per
 Annum.
 John Johnson, 80 l. per annum. } Assistant-Accomptants for Duty
 Stephen Barbier, 70 l. per ann. } on Hides and Skins, Vellum
 Robert Bonell, 30 l. } and Parchment, Silver Plate
 Thomas Young, 50 l. } wrought in Town, Coffee, Tea,
 Goulston Burere, 50 l. } and Chocolate, Town and
 Edward Lens, 50 l. } Country.
 Sir Edmund Ellwill, Bart. Comptroller of Excise, &c. for himself,
 exclusive of his Clerks, 775 l. per annum.
 William Stanley, his Deputy.
 John Bruere, for entering the Bills of Exchange, &c. 120 l. per ann.
 Forrester Ford, on Excise, 100 l. per annum.
 Edward Parsons }
 Daniel Monti } On Excise, each 80 l. per ann.
 Richard Parsons }
 Brudenell Greenwood, }
 John Southey } On Malt, each 60 l. per An-
 num.
 Thomas Turner, on Candles and Victuallers in Town, 65 l. per an-
 num
 John Sydenham, on Hops and Candles in the Country, 60 l. per
 annum.
 Abraham Cock, }
 Charles Bromfield, } For Soap, Paper, Callicoes, Wire,
 Thomas Cooper, } and Starch, Town and Country,
 each 60 l. per Annum.
 }
 } For Hides and Skins Vellum and
 } Parchment, in Town and
 } Country, each 60 l. per
 annum.
 Nicholas Pensfound,
 Giles Keith,
 Stephen Sanderfon, for Coffee and Tea, 50 l. per annum

Thomas Hope, for Chocolate, 50 *l.* per annum
 Charles Harris, for Silver Plate wrought, 30 *l.* per annum
 William Poyntz, Esq; Cashier, or Receiver-General of Excise, &c.
 for himself and Clerks, 1980 *l.* per annum.

Edward Spear, 100 *l.* per ann.

Thomas Brereton, 90 *l.*

Stephen Montague 80 *l.*

Daniel Cotterell, 80 *l.*

Richard Wotton 100 *l.* per annum.

Stephen Nickson, 60 *l.*

Thomas Butler, 40 *l.*

John Basket, 40 *l.*

William Omsley

Roger Church,

Mr. Boucher,

J. Pennington, Esq; Comptroller of the Cash, for himself and Clerks,
 600 *l.* per annum

Mt. Stanley, Deputy-Comptroller of the Excise.

Thomas Wallis, and } His Clerks.

John Bracken

Sir Bazil Dixwell, Bart. Auditor of Excise, &c. for himself and
 Clerks, 1030 *l.* per Annum.

John Temple, Esq; Auditor of Hides, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, for
 himself and Deputy, Alexander Lesty, 300 *l.* per annum.

Daniel Webb

Robert Whinfield

} General-Examiners of the Ex-
 cise and Malt-Officers Coun-
 try Books, each 100 *l.* per
 annum.

Fourteen Assistants for examining the said Books, each 60 *l.* per an-
 num

Robert Clay, Assistant to the General Examiners for sorting the Books,
 30 *l.* per Annum.

Edmund Clarke, chief Examiner of Town-Officers Books for London
 Brewery, 80 *l.* per annum.

Thomas Nelson,

James Hayter,

John Draper, 190 *l.* per ann.

} Assistant-Examiners of the said
 Books, each 60 *l.* per annum.
 Excise, Hides, Plate, Coffee,
 Tea, and Victuals.

John Thorne, 145 *l.*

Thomas Davison, 145 *l.*

William Bell, 145 *l.*

Thomas Arnold, 125 *l.*

} Gen. Surveyors of
 Candles, Coffee, Tea, &c.
 Excise, Coffee, Tea, &c.
 Soap only
 Coffee, Tea, &c.

George Gwynn
James Mallard
John Eatborne
Richard Pike,
Richard Jackson
George Knight
William Richardson
Thomas Applebury
John Daniel
Francis Smith
George Janson
Evan Jenkins,

Twenty-six principal Officers, each
60 l. per annum.

Fifty-nine Officers, each 52 l. per
Annum.

Thirty-eight Assistants, each at
40 l. per annum.

Twelve Surveyors in the London
Brewery, each 80 l. per ann.

In the London Brewery.

DISTILLERY.

Joseph Bosley,
Ralph Holmes,
George Dalby,
Serjeant Glanville,

Six Surveyors in the London Distillery, each 60 l. per annum.

Forty-one Officers in Ditto, each 50 l. per annum.

Twelve Assistants in Ditto, each at 40 l. per annum.

Michael Warwick, Collector of the Duties on imported exciseable
Liquors, at the Port of London, 120 l. per annum.

George Prat, Port-Surveyor for the Distillery, Malt, Coffee, Tea, and
Chocolate, 90 l. per annum.

Francis Palmer, Land-Surveyor of imported Liquors, 80 l. per ann.

Two General-Surveyors in the Distillery, each 90 l. per annum.

Four Surveyors in the Brandy, each 60 l. per annum.

Fifty two Officers, each 50 l.
per annum

Twelve Assistants, each 40 l. per
annum.

John Parry

James Trender

Spencer Dunbabin,

William Laundry,

Daniel Clarke,

William Hart,

Major Maud,

William Stott,

General Surveyors of the Distil-
lery, each 80 l. per ann.

In Brandy, Coffee, Tea,
&c.

Port-Gaugers, each 60 l. per
annum.

Port-Officers each 50 l. per
annum.

Tide-Surveyors, each 60 l. per
annum.

Ralph

Ralph Scott, Warehouse-Keeper, at 60 *l.* per annum
Thomas Leaper, Examiner of the London Distillery Officers Books, 80 *l.* per annum.
 Eighteen Permit-Writers, in Excise, Coffee, Tea, &c. each 60 *l.* per annum.
Ralph Trafford, Chief Examiner of the Permits, 80 *l.* per annum.
 Five Assistants to Ditto, at 60 *l.* per annum.
 Eight Surveyors in the Soap, Candles, and Plate, each at 70 *l.* per annum.
 Fifty-one Officers in Candles and Soap, at 50 *l.* per annum, each.
 Thirty-four Assistants in Candles and Soap, at 40 *l.* per ann. each.
 Mr. *Richard Hazard*, Chief Examiner in the said Duties, 80 *l.* per annum.
 Three Assistants to Ditto, at 55 *l.* per annum, each.
 Two Callicoe Surveyors, at 60 *l.* per annum
 Three Officers in the said Duties, each 50 *l.* per annum.
 Two Officers in Paper, each 50 *l.*
 Two Officers in Wire, each 50 *l.* per annum
 One Assistant to Ditto, at 40 *l.* per annum
 Four Officers in Starch, each 52 *l.* per annum
 Six Officers in Hides, each 50 *l.* per annum
 One Assistant in Ditto, at 40 *l.* per annum
 Twenty-one Officers in Coffee and Tea, at 50 *l.* per annum each
 Two Port-Officers in Ditto, each 50 *l.* per annum
John Gale, Surveyor for Gold and Silver Wire, and wrought Plate, 70 *l.* per annum
Stephen Howard, Surveyor of the Hides, 80 *l.* per annum
Edmund Tanner, Examiner of Town-Officers Books for Hides, at 65 *l.* per annum

Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.

Henry Robinson, Esq; Inspector General of the said Duties, 500 *l.* per annum
Thomas Spinks, Register of the Chocolate Stamps, 80 *l.* per annum
Thomas Pool, Clerk of the Entries, 60 *l.* per annum
John Dale, Stamper of Labels for the Chocolate, 50 *l.* per annum.
 Three Pailters for fixing on the said Labels, at 50 *l.* per annum, each
Samuel Game } Surveyors of the Coffee Roasting-
Samuel Gibson, } Houses, each 80 *l.* per annum
Joseph Surbutt, } Surveyors of the Warehouses for
John Saffin, } Coffee & Tea, each 80 *l.* per an.
 Six Warehouse-Keepers, at 60 *l.* per annum each
John Coleman, Warehouse Keeper of Condemned Goods at the Excise-Office, 40 *l.* per annum

Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouses, each 30 *l. per annum*
Benjamin Monger, — } Surveyors of the great Dealers in Coffee,
Robert Rogers, — } Tea, &c. each 70 *l. per annum.*
 Twenty-one Officers, each 50 *l. per annum*
 Six Permit Writers, each 60 *l. per annum*
 One ditto, at 50 *l. per annum*
 Three House-Keepers at the Roasting-Houses, each 40 *l. per annum.*
 Eleven Coffee-Roasters, at ditto.
 Twelve Watermen, each 30 *l. per annum*
 Thirty-six Tide-men, at 3 *s. per diem*
 Six Lockers for the Customs, at 1 *s. 6 d. per diem.*
 Six Warehouse-keepers, each 60 *l. per annum*
 Two Port-Officers for the inland Duties, each 50 *l. per annum*
John Hone, Register of the Victuallers, within the Weekly Bills of
 Mortality, on Account of the Pot-Act, and Accomptant for Im-
 prest Money for paying of Incidents, at 80 *l. per annum*
 Six Messengers, each 50 *l. per annum*
 Mrs. *Mary Howard,* House-keeper of the Excise-Office, 200 *l. per*
annum
 Mrs. *Tabitha Mitchell,* Deputy House-keeper, 120 *l. per annum*
Mitch. Newman, 80 *l. per annum* } Door-keepers to the Commission-
Henry Long, 60 *l. per annum* } ers of Excise.
James Rolls, Porter of the Excise-Office, at 40 *l. per annum*
 Six Watchmen at the Excise-Office, each 40 *l. per annum*
William Hall, Yard-keeper, and Fire-maker, 40 *l. per annum*
Elizabeth Goodchild, Stable-keeper, 50 *l. per annum.*
William Poyntz, Esq; 400 *l. annual Rent* paid to him for the Excise-
 Office.

There are 49 Collectors in the several Counties in *England*, at a Salary of 120 *l. per annum* each, and one a Supernumerary at 80 *l. per annum*, besides an Allowance for Riding-charges; and 190 Supervisors, who are set over, and do inspect the several Officers in the Country, at a Salary of 90 *l. per annum*, besides an Allowance of Riding-charges.

Most Collectors have a Clerk, and Supernumerary Officer in every Collection.

There are common Officers employed in the several Parts of *England*, about 2700.

N. B. Three-pence in the Pound is paid for Charity by all Officers of Excise, Clerks, &c. which are put into their Places, by the Commissioners; by which Means 14 or 1500 *l.* are raised every Year, which Money is applied for the Support of old decayed, or disabled Officers of Excise, who have served upwards of seven Years; and they are allowed *per annum*, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
An Accomptant-General	50	0	0
A Collector	25	0	0
A Clerk	20	0	0
A Supervisor	20	0	0
A Gauger	10	0	0

This Charity is remitted to them *gratis*, wherever they are, and they are paid half-yearly.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Duty on Salt.

The Establishment in LONDON.

Commissioners.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
H enry Hitch, Esq;	500	00	0
William Churchill, Esq;			
Edward Aspley, Esq;			
William Winde, Esq;			
Henry Talbot, Esq;	430	00	0
James Gambier, Esq; Treasurer for himself and three Clerks,			
Peter White	70	00	0
Alexander Fuller	40	00	0
Francis Manwaring, Billman,	40	00	0
Edward Weston, Esq; Comptroller, for himself and Clerks,	350	00	0
Charles Jones	200	00	0
George Brown, and			
Michael Honour			
Alexander Davis, Esq; Secretary	60	00	0
Miles Greenwood, Assistant Secretary	100	00	0
Miles Greenwood, Correspondent	100	00	0
William Dent, Esq; Solicitor,	150	00	0
Mr. Broden, chief Accomptant, and Clerk of the Sec- curities	70	00	0
Thomas Hugbon, Accomptant	70	00	0
Henry Folkes, Accomptant,	60	00	0
William Steuart, Assistant Clerk to the Accomptant	50	00	0
William Spinks, Assistant Clerk to the Accomptants			

Katharine

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Katherine Lloyd</i> , House-keeper	40	00	0
<i>James Robertson</i> , Store-keeper, and Clerk of the Charities and Diaries	60	00	0
<i>Joshua Eales</i> , Door-keeper	40	00	0
<i>John Bamfield</i> , Messenger	40	00	0
<i>Sampson Maris</i> , Collector of London Port	60	00	0
<i>Benjamin Davis</i> , Assistant-Searcher of London Port	60	00	0
<i>Richard Toller</i> , Surveyor of London Port	50	00	0
<i>William Tomlin</i> , Surveyor of London Port	50	00	0
<i>John Elliot</i> , Clerk to the Correspondent	50	00	0
<i>Thomas Matthews</i> , Clerk to the Assistant-Secretary	30	00	0
<i>Peter Sumpter</i> , Copying-Clerk	26	00	0
<i>Thomas Ivey</i> , Porter	30	00	0
<i>William Willis</i> , Watchman	20	00	0
<i>Thomas Goodale</i> , Watchman	20	00	0
<i>Robert Paine</i> , Waterman	30	00	0
<i>William Mason</i> , Waterman	30	00	0
<i>Henry Prince</i> , Clerk for the Salt Duties at <i>Dublin</i> , for transcribing the Accompts of <i>English</i> Salt Imported into, and Exported from <i>Ireland</i> , which are transmitted to this Office; and Officer for preventing Frauds on the Coast of <i>Wales</i> .	30	00	0
<i>Thomas Hugbon</i> , Assistant-Clerk to the Accomptants, for his Service in preparing and stating the Accompts of the Fishery.	22	00	0
<i>William Sumpter</i> , Chief-Accomptant, for his Service in examining and making up the Accompts of the Fishery	30	00	0
<i>Miles Greenwood</i> , Correspondent, for his Service in preparing the Cash and general Accompt for the Auditors	40	00	0
<i>William Dent</i> , Esq; Solicitor, for and in respect of the Charge he is at in maintaining and keeping an able Clerk	50	00	0

The Establishment in the Country.

Two Collectors, at 120 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	240	00	0
One Collector, at 100 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and 41 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> per Ann. for Riding Charges, for himself and Clerk	141	3	0
Ditto, at	130	00	0
Six Collectors, at 100 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	600	00	0
One Collector at 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and 20 <i>l.</i> for Riding Charges, and 20 <i>l.</i> for making up the Curers Accompts, and for collecting the Herring Duties	120	00	0

One

Q

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Collector at 70 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and 10. per Ann. for a Horse, and 12 <i>l.</i> per Ann. for a Clerk, and 10 <i>l.</i> for Rent	102	00	0
One Collector at 70 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. for Riding Charges	90	00	0
One Collector at 70 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and 8 <i>l.</i> per Ann. for a Horse	78	00	0
One Collector at 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. for Riding Charges	80	00	0
One Collector at 54 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. for a Clerk, and 4 <i>l.</i> per Ann. for Rent	78	00	0
One Collector at 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and 10 <i>l.</i> per Ann. for a Horse	60	00	0
One Collector	30	00	0
Ditto	16	00	0
Ditto	10	00	0
One Sub-collector at 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and 10 <i>l.</i> for a Horse	70	00	0
Three Collectors Clerks, at 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	120	00	0
One ditto	30	00	0
Five ditto, at 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	100	00	0
One Supervisor	100	00	0
One ditto, at 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and 30 <i>l.</i> for a Man and Horse	110	00	0
Seven ditto, at 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	560	00	0
One General Riding Surveyor, at 70 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	70	00	0
Two ditto, at 35 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	70	00	0
One Riding Officer	60	00	0
Eight ditto, at 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	400	00	0
Two ditto, at 25 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	50	00	0
Nine Assistant Riding Officers, at 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	180	00	0
One Assistant Searcher	60	00	0
Twelve ditto, at 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	600	00	0
Five ditto, at 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	200	00	0
Three Excise Officers to look after Refineries, at 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	150	00	0
One hundred and twelve ditto, at 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	4480	00	0
Ten ditto, at 30 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	300	00	0
Fifteen ditto, 25 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	375	00	0
Nine ditto, at 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	180	00	0
One ditto	15	00	0
Twenty-three ditto, 10 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	230	00	0
One ditto	8	00	0
Four ditto 5 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	20	00	0
One ditto	4	00	0
Nine ditto, 2 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	18	00	0

Seven

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Seven Supernumeraries, 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	—	140	00 00
Seven Boatmen, 30 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	—	210	00 00
Five ditto, 25 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	—	125	00 00
Seventeen ditto, 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	—	340	00 00
Seven ditto, 10 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	—	70	00 00
Eight ditto, 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Ann. each	—	60	00 00
One hundred Watchmen, 25 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	—	2500	00 00
Three Weighers, 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	—	60	00 00

Many of these Officers and Boatmen are employed by the Commissioners of the Customs, and they are allowed small Salaries on this Establishment, to engage them to serve this Revenue in the Ports and Stations where the Commissioners of the Customs have placed them.

N. B. The Collectors and Surveyors of the Customs in several Ports are allowed Poundage for what the Duty amounts to of the Foreign Salt, imported in their respective Ports; *viz.* Six-pence per Pound to each, for what is paid in ready Money, and Three-pence per Pound to each, for what is bonded or enter'd for the Fishery: The Three-pence per Pound not to exceed 20*l.* per Ann. and both together not to exceed 40*l.* per Ann. to each Person.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the STAMP-DUTIES.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	<i>per Annum.</i>		
Commissioners.			
Sir Brocas Gardiner, Bart.	}	each	— 400 00 0
John Bird, Esq;			
Matthew Kendrick, Esq;			
Richard Shelley, Esq;			
William Fisher, Esq;			
William Blair, Esq;	}	each	— 300 00 0
Secretary, William Bryges, Esq;			
Receiver-General, William Poole, Esq;			
Comptroller, Morgan Vane, Esq;			
Secretary's Clerks.			
William Nock	—	—	100 00 0
Thomas Porter	—	—	70 00 0
John Cowdry	—	—	60 00 0
Robert Dyer	—	—	60 00 0
John Brittle	—	—	50 00 0

Receiver's Clerks.

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
			<i>per Annum.</i>		
<i>John Carr</i>	_____	_____	100	00	0
<i>Justinian Hill</i>	_____	_____	60	00	0
<i>James Green</i>	_____	_____	60	00	0
<i>George Browne</i>	_____	_____	60	00	0

Comptroller's Clerks.

<i>Alexander Barham</i>	_____	_____	100	00	0
<i>William Comyns</i>	_____	_____	60	00	0
<i>William Davies</i>	_____	_____	60	00	0
<i>Edmund Barham</i>	_____	_____	60	00	0
Accomptant's Clerk, <i>Samuel Scott</i>	_____	_____	100	00	0
His Assistant, <i>William Kirk</i>	_____	_____	50	00	0
Sollicitor, <i>Henry Cruwys</i>	_____	_____	100	00	0
Clerk of the Securities, <i>Philip Pinckney</i>	_____	_____	70	00	0
Register of Warrants for Stamps, <i>Mr. Lampton</i>	_____	_____	100	00	0
His Assistant, <i>John Hudson</i>	_____	_____	50	00	0
Teller of Stamps, <i>William Wright</i>	_____	_____	100	00	0
His Assistant, <i>Thomas Davis</i>	_____	_____	50	00	0
Warehouse-keeper of Unstamp'd Goods <i>Earl Bainbrigg</i>	_____	_____	70	00	0
His Assistant, <i>Robert Gale</i>	_____	_____	50	00	0
Warehouse-keeper of Stamp'd Goods, <i>William Curties</i>	_____	_____	160	00	0
His Assistant, <i>Benjamin Hall</i>	_____	_____	50	00	0
Packer, <i>Petys Porland</i>	_____	_____	50	00	0
Register and Comptroller of the Apprentice-Duty <i>Henry Montague, Esq;</i>	_____	_____	150	00	0
Clerk to ditto, <i>Richard Sanderson</i> ,	_____	_____			
Entering-Clerk to the Apprentice-Duty, <i>W Hare.</i>	_____	_____			

Riding-Surveyors.

<i>William Longman</i>	_____	_____	} each	100	00	0
<i>John Calthorp</i>	_____	_____				
<i>Benjamin Bromhead</i>	_____	_____				
Inspector of Courts, <i>William Hopkins</i>	_____	_____		100	00	0
His Assistant, <i>Jonathan Shaw</i> ,	_____	_____		50	00	0
House-keeper, <i>John Carr</i>	_____	_____		70	00	0
London Distributor, <i>John Hudson</i>	_____	_____		50	00	0
Supervisor of the Stampers, <i>Henry Sydenham</i>	_____	_____		100	00	0
Deputy Supervisor, <i>Ellis Owen</i>	_____	_____		50	00	0

Forty

Forty Stampers, at 50 l. per Annum, each.

Ellis Owen
Christopher Marshall
Thomas Hook
William Sergeant
Lewis Nicholls
Peter Berry
John Hudson
Henry Clay
Thomas Barwell
Edward Green
William Roberts
James Atwood
John Rogers
Robert Pelyne
John Higgins
William Copping
Thomas Lunnis
John Warren
George Bott
Richard Watts

William Harris
Thomas Thompson
William Wright
Robert Stebbing
George Morris
John Boyden
John Hooper
John Howard
John Tooley
William Palmer
Edward Starling
Jonathan Selby
John Hillyard
John Boys
Henry Catten
Thomas Egerton
William Henderson
Thomas Robertson
John Wadd
John Kingston.

Three Rolling-Press Printers, viz.

Daniel Stephens
John Doleman, sen.
John Denton

} each

— — — 55 00 •

Layers and Takers of Paper on and from the Rolling-Presses.

Frederick Cole
John Stafford
Thomas Dolley
Edward Burroughs
William Taylor
James Sheriff

} each

— — — 50 00 •

Wetters

Wetters of Paper for ditto.

				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
				<i>per Annum.</i>		
William Davis	}	each	—	50	00	0
Stephen Clerk			—	50	00	0
Billman, <i>Samuel Andrews</i>			—	40	00	0
Chamber-keeper, <i>John Dovey</i>			—	40	00	0
Messenger, <i>William Hare</i>			—	30	00	0
Porter, <i>Robert Kinsey</i>			—	40	00	0

Watchmen.

John How	}	each	—	30	00	0
— Frost			—	30	00	0

Searchers and Surveyors of Cards and Dice, at 45 l. per Annum, each.

Thomas Williams
John Evans
Edward Evans
Robert Graham

Robert Perren
Abraham Walton
Hugh Phillips
John Slowcock

Marker of Dice, <i>John Rollos</i>	—	—	50	00	0
Entering Clerk for Cards and Dice, <i>Benjamin Hall</i>	—	—	50	00	0
Register of Pamphlets, <i>John Paine</i>	—	—	80	00	0
His Assistrnt, <i>Thomas Lunnis</i>	—	—	20	00	0
Three Surveyors of Gaming-Houses, each	—	—	20	00	0

Note, That there are Persons appointed by the Commissioners in all the Counties of England, called *Country Distributors* of Stamped Velum, &c. who have an Allowance of 18*d.* per Pound, for all the Money returned by them into the Office.

There are also several Under-Distributors employed by the above-mentioned Persons, who are not accountable to the Office, their Number being uncertain, according to the District of the Distributor.

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The

The Commissioners and other Officers for Regulating and Licensing Hackney-Coaches and Hackney-Chairs.

<i>John Way, Esq;</i>	}	<i>each 150 l. per Annum.</i>
<i>Francis Capper, Esq;</i>		
<i>John Philpot, Esq;</i>		
<i>Thomas Sutton, Esq;</i>		
<i>John Cookson, Esq;</i>		
<i>John Wallworth, Receiver-General, 100 l. per Annum;</i>		
<i>Henry Harris, Register and Clerk.</i>		
<i>John Pye, Solicitor.</i>		
<i>Bridget Cook, House-keeper and Surveyor.</i>		
<i>Edward Dickenson</i>	}	<i>Messengers.</i>
<i>James Gray</i>		
<i>Francis Richius, Messenger and Surveyor.</i>		
<i>William Warau</i>	}	<i>Street-keepers.</i>
<i>Robert Davis</i>		

*Commissioners and other Officers for Wine-Licences.**Commissioners.*

<i>Richard Plumpton,</i>	}	<i>Esqrs. each per Ann. 300 l.</i>
<i>John Jolliffe</i>		
<i>Joseph Ferrers</i>		
<i>Anthony Corbiere,</i>		
<i>Thomas Gordon,</i>		
<i>Gilbert East, Esq; Comptroller, 300 l. per Annum.</i>		
<i>Mr. Paul Sherroone, Secretary and Accomptant.</i>		
<i>Mr. Thomas Mills, Cashier.</i>		
<i>Mr. Amos Callard, Register.</i>		
<i>Mr. John Butler, Clerk of the Bonds and Licences.</i>		
<i>Mr. Richard Nicholas, Solicitor</i>		
<i>Mr. Thomas Grainger, Assistant-Solicitor.</i>		
<i>John Penfon</i>	}	<i>Messengers in Ordinary.</i>
<i>Thomas Nicholls</i>		
<i>Thomas Mills</i>		
<i>Henry Boucher</i>	}	<i>Messengers Extraordinary.</i>
<i>Samuel Leamon</i>		
<i>John Roberts</i>		
<i>John Haswell, Office-keeper.</i>		

The Commissioners and other Officers of the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen.

Commissioners.

<i>William Luke, Esq;</i>	}	<i>each 100 l. per Annum.</i>
<i>Francis Charleton, Esq;</i>		
<i>Henry Lane, Esq;</i>		
<i>Matthew Snow, Comptroller,</i>	}	<i>each 100 l. per Annum.</i>
<i>Richard Tucker, Cashier,</i>		
<i>Charles Townesend, Solicitor, 50 l. per Annum.</i>		
<i>George Allen</i>	}	<i>Clerks, each 50 l. per Annum.</i>
<i>William Howels</i>		
<i>Edward Twist</i>	}	<i>Surveyors for the Cities of London and Westminster, and Ten Miles adjacent, at 50 l. per Ann. each.</i>
<i>Edward Barnet</i>		
<i>Richard Pugh</i>		
<i>John Wilde</i>		
<i>William Arnoll, Messenger, at 30 l. per Annum.</i>		
<i>Michael Bayley</i>	}	<i>Riding-Surveyors, 100 l. per Ann. each.</i>
<i>John Browne</i>		
<i>Charles Charlton</i>		
<i>Henry Wills</i>		
<i>Charles Neville</i>		
<i>Henry Champion</i>		
<i>James Bennicke</i>		
<i>John Rowe</i>		
<i>Thomas Meysey</i>		

A List of all the General Officers, with the Dates of their Commissions.

	As Generals.	As Colonels.
D UKE of Argyle	21 February 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	_____
<i>Field-Marshal of all and singular his Majesty's Forces, as well Horse as Foot, employed or to be employed in his Service.</i>		
Lord Viscount Shannon	18 December 1735.	12 March 170 $\frac{1}{2}$
General of Horse		
Marquis de Montandre	ditto. _____	_____
General of Foot		
		Lieu-

Lieutenant-Generals.

	As Lieut. Generals.	As Colonels.
Earl of Stairs	1 January 17 ⁹²	
Sir Charles Wills	16 Novemb. 1715	
Thomas Whetham	2 March 17 ⁹⁸	29 Aug. 1702
Joseph Sabine	4 ditto	ditto
Thomas Pearce	5 ditto	10 Apr. 1703
George Wade	7 ditto	27 Aug. 1704
Andrew Bisset	18 Decemb. 1735	20 Oct. 1704
Humphry Gore	ditto	11 Apr. 1705
Philip Honeywood	ditto	27 May 1709
Lord Mark Ker	ditto	1 Jan. 17 ⁹⁸
Robert Nappier	ditto	1 June 1706
Robert Dalzell	ditto	1 Aug. 1706
James Dormer	ditto	1 Jan. 17 ⁹⁹

Major-Generals.

	As Maj. Generals.	As Colonels.
Sir James Wood	18 Decemb. 1735	28 April 1704
Albert Borgard	ditto	15 April 1705
Francis Columbine	ditto	17 October 1706
Richard Franks	ditto	1 January 17 ⁹⁶
Charles Churchil	ditto	ditto
William Barrell	ditto	ditto
Jasper Clayton	ditto	1 March 17 ⁹⁶
Piercy Kirke	ditto	1 June 1707
John Moyle	ditto	13 April 1708
Gervais Parker	ditto	27 ditto
James Tyrrell	ditto	21 April 1709
Edmund Fielding	ditto	1 August 1709
John-Peter Desbordes	ditto	24 ditto 1709
William Kerr	ditto	17 October 1709
Earl of Hertford	ditto	23 ditto
Sir Robert Rich	ditto	24 ditto
David Montolieu, Baron de St. Hipolite	} ditto	
Earl of Dunmore		ditto
Earl of Scarborough	ditto	
Duke of Montagu	ditto	
Earl of Pembroke	ditto	
Lord Viscount Molesworth	ditto	
Lord Harrington	ditto	

R

Brigadier

Brigadier-Generals.

	As Brig. Generals.	As Colonels.
John Cavalier	18 December 1735.	
Balthazar Foifac	ditto	
Sir Daniel Carroll	ditto	
Andrew de Bosmorell	ditto	
Charles Cockburne	ditto	
James Douglass	ditto	
James Campbell	ditto	
Clement Nevill	ditto	
Sir John Arnott	ditto	
William Hargrave	ditto	
Henry Cornwall	ditto	
Henry Harrison	ditto	
Edward Montagu	ditto	
Thomas Howard	ditto	
John Cope	ditto	
John Middleton	ditto	
John Ligonier	ditto	
Peter Campbell	ditto	
John Orfeur	ditto	
James Scott	ditto	
Thomas Jones	ditto	
Richard Philips	ditto	
Roger Handasyd	ditto	
Henry Hawley	ditto	
John Armstrong	ditto	
Lord Tyrawley	ditto	
Joshua Guest	ditto	
Earl of Westmorland	ditto	
Lord Cathcart	ditto	
Charles Otway	ditto	
Robert Murray	ditto	
Phineas Bowles	ditto	
Lord Cadogan	ditto	
Philip Anstruther	ditto	

A LIST of General Officers who have Governments.

		Dates of Commissions, as General Officers.
General	{ Duke of Argyle, Governor of Portsmouth. _____	} 21 February 17 ¹⁰ / ₁₁
	{ Earl of Selkirke, Governor of Edinburgh-Castle. _____	
{	Lieutenant-General _____ Governor of Dartmouth. _____	}
	Major-General Tyrrell, Governor of Graves end and Tilbury. _____	
Lieutenant-General Wade, Governor of Fort-William.		
Major-General Barrell, Governor of Pendennis-Castle		
Major-General Honeywood Governor of Berwick.		
Major-General Churchill, Governor of Plymouth.		
Brigadier-General Montagu, Governor of Hull.		

A LIST of General Officers, who have neither Commission to Regiments, nor Governments.

		Dates of Commis.
Lieut. Generals	{ Earl of Strafford	1 January 17 ⁰⁶ / ₇
	{ Earl of Barrymore	12 March 17 ¹¹ / ₁₂
Major-General	Compton, _____	
	{ Windsor _____	12 February 17 ¹⁰ / ₁₁
Brig. Generals.	{ Bruce _____	ditto _____
	{ Warren _____	ditto _____
	{ Earl of Hyndford —	ditto _____

A LIST of all the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors in his Majesty's Troops of Guards, Grenadier-Guards, Regiments of Horse, Dragoons, and Foot in Great Britain.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.
Horse. Gr. G. Guards.	Earl of Westmoreland	1st L C J. Blathwayt 2d L C L. Carpenter	1st Maj Jonathan Driver 2d Maj L. V. Wallingford
	Earl of Hertford	1st L C Hen. Cornwall 2d L C T. Wardour	1st Maj Philip Roberts 2d Maj Arthur Rider
	Earl of Albemarle	1st L C Christ. Klen 2d L C J. Cholmondeley	1st Maj George Bennet 2d Maj Samuel Saville
	Lord Visc. Shannon.	1st L C Francis Burton 2d L C — Hatton	1st Maj James Haldane 2d Maj Ja. Stephenson
	Sir Ch. Hotham, Bart.	L C Cha. Amand Powlett	Maj Lewis Dejeane
	Earl of Effingham	L C William Ducket	Maj — Elliot
	Duke of Argyll	L C John Wywill	Maj George Beake
	Earl of Pembroke	L C John Browne	Maj Richard Maddin
	Lieut. Gen. Evans	L C Richard Whitworth	Maj Francis Naizon
	General Wade	L C William Ballendine	Maj William Wade
Dragoons.	Humph. Gore, Esq;	L C Lewis de Grangues	Maj Francis Best
	James Campbell, Esq;	L C Sir Robert Hay	Maj James Ereskine
	Phil. Honeywood, Esq;	L C Joshua Guest	Maj Samuel Foley
	Sir Rob. Rich, Bart.	L C Daniel Leighton	Maj Thomas Gery
	Lord Cadogan	L C James Gardiner	Maj Farrer
	Maj. Gen. Kerr	L C Thomas Fowke	Maj. James Agnew
	Maj. Gen. Churchill	L C Anthony Melloniere	Maj Francis Thompson
	Lord Mark Kerr	L C Hugh Warburton	Maj John Maitland
	Lieut. Gen. Wills	L C John Guise	1st M Col. C. Frampton 2d M Col. C. Merrie
	Earl of Scarborough	L C. John Folliot	1st M Col. Hen. Pulteney 2d M Col. Husk
Foot-Guards.	Earl of Dunmore	L C — Legg, Esq;	1st M Col. — Creamer 2d M Col. — Skelton
	Brig. Gen. Cope	L C Charles Douglas	Maj Thomas White
	Maj. Gen. Barrell	L C John Lee	Maj John Tucker
	Edw. Montagu, Esq;	L C Robinson Sowle	Maj Richard Milborne
	Lieut. Gen. Whetham	L C Scipio du Roure	Maj John Hayes
	John Middleton, Esq;	L C Daniel Murreau	Maj Moses Moreau
	Henry Harrison, Esq;	L C — Thomas	Maj Robert Frazer
	Roger Handasyd Esq;	L C William Robinson	Maj Francis Leighton
	Lieut. Gen. Sabine	L C Newsham Peers	Maj Edward Pole

I N V A L I D S.

Edmond Fielding

L C Alexander Gordon

Maj Weldon.

N. B. *The Regiments on the Irish Establishment, and those at Gibraltar and Port-Mahon are not included.*

Office

Office of Paymaster General of the Land Forces.

THE Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Esq; Paymaster-General.

Charles Monson, Esq; Deputy.

Joseph Andrews, Esq;

Hatch Moody, Esq;

Peregrine Fury, Esq;

George Abbot, Esq;

Edward Compton, Esq;

Mr. Joseph Norcott, Gent.

Mr. Robert Sambee, Gent.

Mr. Anthony Sawyer, Gent.

Mr. Thomas Bowers, Gent.

Mr. Philip Davis, Gent.

Mr. Francis Pitt, Gent.

Mr. William Jackson, Chamber-Keeper and Messenger.

Mr. John Heath, Deputy Messenger.

Mrs. Phebe Raby, Necessary Woman.

War-Office.

THE Right Honourable *Sir William Yonge*, Bart. Secretary at War.

Richard Arnold, Esq; Deputy Secretary.

Edward St. Hill, Esq; Paymaster of the Widows Pensions.

Philip Baker, Esq; First Clerk.

Mr. Anthony Vezian,

Mr. Aaron Tenel,

Mr. Edward Luckin,

Mr. Gilbert Elliot,

Mr. Benjamin Hinckley,

Mr. John Budd

Mr. James Reynolds,

Mr. Thomas Sherwin,

Capt. William Strickland,

Mr. Robert Kirke,

Mr. John Bolton,

Mr. Robert Floyd,

Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Office-keeper.

Mr. Charles Whiffon, Messenger.

Clerks.

Staff

*Staff-Officers on his Majesty's Establishment of
Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces in Great-
Britain.*

	<i>per Diem,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
T HE Right Honourable <i>Henry Pelham</i> , Esq; } Paymaster-General		1	00	0
The Right Honourable Sir <i>William Yonge</i> , Bart. Se- } cretary to the Forces,		1	00	0
Sir <i>Philip Meadows</i> , and the Lord Viscount <i>Middle-</i> } <i>ton</i> , Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, } each		2	01	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>George Huxley</i> , Esq; Commissary-General of the } Musters, for himself and two Clerks		1	02	6
Sir <i>Anthony Westcomb</i> , Bart. Deputy-Commissary- } General		1	03	0
<i>Richard Tempfest Gulliford</i> , Esq; another Deputy- } Commissary		0	10	0
<i>Peter Davenport</i> , Esq; another Deputy-Commissary		0	10	0
<i>Edward Newton</i> , } <i>Thomas Sydenham</i> , } Esqrs. ditto — — — <i>Thomas Watson</i> , }		0	10	0
One Vacant,				
<i>William Crudge</i> , Esq; Commissary at <i>Jersey</i> and } <i>Guernsey</i>		0	02	6
<i>Charles Le Geyt</i> , Deputy-Commissary at <i>Scilly</i> — — —		0	01	4
Sir <i>Henry Houghton</i> , Bart. Judge-Advocate-General, } and for his Clerk and Deputy at <i>Jersey</i> and <i>Guernsey</i> }		1	00	0
Col. <i>Richard Onslow</i> , Adjutant-General — — —		1	00	0
Col. <i>John Armstrong</i> , Quarter-Master-General — — —		1	00	0
Dr. <i>John Hollings</i> , Physician-General — — —		0	10	0
Mr. <i>Pawlett</i> , Surgeon-General — — —		0	10	0
<i>George Granier</i> , Esq; Apothecary General — — —		0	10	0
<i>Robert Nelson</i> , Esq; Secretary to the Comptrollers } of the Accompts of the Army		0	16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>George Wade</i> , Esq; General and Commander in Chief } in <i>North-Britain</i> — — —		4	00	0
His Aid-de-Camp and Secretary — — —		0	10	0
Brigadier-General <i>Joshua Guest</i> , as Brigadier to the } Forces in <i>North-Britain</i> — — —		1	10	0
Major <i>Scipio Durcure</i> , as Major of Brigade — — —		0	10	0
<i>Richard Arnold</i> , Esq; Secretary to the Forces in } <i>North-Britain</i>		1	00	0

Sir

	<i>per Diem,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sir James Campbell, Bart. as Commissary of the Musters in North-Britain		0	10	0
William Caulfield, as Baggage-Master and Inspector of the Roads in North-Britain		0	05	0
James Cockrane, Clerk of the Court-Martials in North-Britain		0	07	6
Col. Thomas Lascelles, Deputy-Quarter-Master-Ge- neral		0	10	0
Mr. John Williamson, Marshal to the Horse and Gre- nadier-Guards		0	07	0
Mr. James Howard, Provost to the Three Regiments of Foot-Guards		0	03	0
Mr. John Lane, Surveyor of the Guards		0	02	6
Capt. Samuel Needham, Surveyor of the Barracks in the Savoy		0	04	0
Col. Jonas Watson, Firemaster to the Grenadiers—		0	03	0
Mr. Charles Whisson, Messenger to the Secretary of the Forces		0	01	7½
Mr. Thomas Pullyn. Messenger to the Paymaster-Ge- neral		0	01	7½
Mr. John Clothier, Drum-Major General		0	01	7½
Mr. John Martin, Provost-Marshal General		0	05	0
Brigadier Joshua Guest, Barrack-Master General in Britain		1	00	0
Capt. William Waines, Barrack-Master to the Savoy		0	03	3½
For three Men attending the Judge-Advocate-General, each		0	01	6

Six Aid-de-Camps to His Majesty.

	<i>per Ann.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Right Hon. James Lord Tyrawley	} each —	200	00	0
Col. John Pitt				
The Hon. Col. Charles Howard				
Col. Henry Hawley				
Col. John Ligoniere				
Brig. Thomas Howard				

His Majesty's First Troop of Horse-Guards, commanded by the Right Hon.
the Earl of Westmoreland, consisting of 181 Gentlemen, Officers in-
cluded.

	<i>per Diem,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Captain		2	04	0
In lieu of his Servants		0	16	0
Two				

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
Two Lieutenants, each 15s.	—	1	10	0
In lieu of their Servants, 8s. each	—	0	16	0
Cornet	—	0	14	0
In lieu of his Servants.	—	0	08	0
Guidon	—	0	12	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	08	0
Two Exempts, each 12 s.	—	1	04	0
In lieu of one Servant between them	—	0	04	0
Four Brigadiers, each 10 s.	—	2	00	0
Four Sub-Brigadiers, each 5 s.	—	1	00	0
Chaplain	—	0	06	8
Adjutant	—	0	07	0
Surgeon, 6 s. and one Horse to carry his Chest, 2 s.	—	0	08	0
Four Trumpeters, 5 s. each	—	1	00	0
Kettle-Drummer	—	0	05	0
One hundred and fifty-six private Gentlemen, at 4 s. each	—	31	04	0
Total for the First Troop		45	06	8

The Second, Third, and Fourth Troops of Guards, commanded, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, the Earl of Albemarle, and the Lord Viscount Shannon, consist of the like Numbers, and amount in all to Five Hundred Forty-three Gentlemen, Officers included.

N. B. The Pay of the Second, Third, and Fourth Troop of Horse-Guards, each consisting of the like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Troops above-mentioned, amounts to per diem

Total for the four Troops 181 06 8

His Majesty's First Troop of Grenadier Guards, commanded by the Hon. Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. consisting of One Hundred Seventy-six Men, Officers included.

Captain and Colonel	—	1	00	0
In lieu of his Servants,	—	0	10	0
Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel	—	0	15	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	07	6
Major, for himself and Horse, and in lieu of his Servants	—	1	00	0
Two Lieutenants and Captains, 12 s. each	—	1	04	0
In lieu of their Servants	—	0	10	0
Guidon	—			

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

129

	<i>per Diem</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Guidon and Captain	—	0	11	0
In lieu of his Servant	—	0	05	0
Two Sub-Lieutenants, 10 s. each	—	1	00	0
Chaplain	—	0	06	8
Surgeon, 6s. and 2s. for a Horse to carry his Chest	—	0	08	0
Adjutant	—	0	07	0
Six Serjeants, 4s. each	—	1	04	0
Six Corporals, 3s. each	—	0	18	0
Four Drummers, 2s. 6d.	—	0	10	0
Four Hautboys, ditto	—	0	10	0
One Hundred and Forty-five private Men, 2s. 6d. each	—	18	02	6

Total for this Troop 29 08 8

The Second Troop of Grenadier Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of *Effingham*, consisting of the like Numbers; the Pay being the same; so that the Total of the two Troops of Grenadier-Guards amount to } 58 17 4

And the Total of the four Troops of Horse-Guards — 181 06 8

Marshal to the Horse and Grenadier-Guards — 0 07 0

Total for the Horse and Grenadier-Guards, *per Diem* 240 11 0

His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards blue, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Argyle, consisting of Nine Troops of Thirty effective private Men in each, in all, Three hundred and thirty-seven Men, Officers included.

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as such	—	0	12	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	07	6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as such	—	0	08	0
Major, as such	—	0	05	6
Chaplain	—	0	06	8
Adjutant	—	0	05	0
Surgeon and his Horse	—	0	06	0
Kettle-Drummer	—	0	03	0

Total 2 13 8

One Troop.

Captain, 10 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	—	0	14	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	07	6
Lieutenant, 6 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	—	0	10	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	05	0

S

Cornet

	<i>per Diem,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cornet, 5 s. and two Horses 2s. each	—	0	09	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	05	0
Quarter-master, 4s. and for his Horse 2s.	—	0	06	0
In lieu of his Servant	—	0	02	6
Two Corporals, 3 s. each	—	0	06	0
Trumpeter	—	0	02	8
Thirty Men, at 2s. 6d. each	—	3	15	0
	Total	7	02	8

Allowance to the Widows	—	0	04	0
Allowance to the Colonel for Cloathing lost by Deferters	—	0	05	0
Allowance to the Captain for Recruits, &c.	—	0	04	0
Allowance to the Agent	—	0	02	0
	Total	7	17	8

N. B. The Pay of eight Troops more, to compleat this
 Regiment, of the like Numbers and Rates as the
 Troops above-mentioned, amounts to

63 01 4

Total for the whole Regiment 73 12 8

His Majesty's own Regiment of Horse, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Pembroke, consisting of Nine Troops of Twenty-eight effective Men in each; in all, Three hundred and nineteen Men, Officers included.

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as such	—	0	12	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	07	6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as such	—	0	08	0
Major, as such	—	0	05	0
Chaplain	—	0	06	8
Adjutant	—	0	05	0
Surgeon and his Horse	—	0	06	0
Kettle-Drummer	—	0	03	0
	Total	2	13	8

One Troop.

Captain, 10s. and two Horses 2s. each	—	0	14	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	07	6

Lieu-

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

131

	<i>per diem,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lieutenant, 6 <i>s.</i> and two Horses 2 <i>s.</i> each	—	0	10	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	05	0
Cornet, 5 <i>s.</i> and two Horses 2 <i>s.</i> each	—	0	09	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	05	0
Quarter-master, 4 <i>s.</i> and 2 <i>s.</i> for a Horse	—	0	06	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	0	02	6
Two Corporals, 3 <i>s.</i> each	—	0	06	0
Trumpeter	—	0	02	8
Twenty-eight effective private Troopers, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	—	3	10	0
Total		6	17	8

Allowances to Widows	—	0	05	0
To the Colonel, and for Cloathing lost by Deferters, &c.	—	0	04	0
To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.	—	0	04	0
To the Agent	—	0	02	0
Total		7	12	8

N. B. The Pay of eight Troops more, to compleat this Regiment, of the like Numbers, at the same Rates as the Troops above-mentioned, amount to	61	01	4
Total for this Regiment	71	07	8

The Regiment of Horse commanded by Lieutenant-General Evans, consisting of six Troops of 28 effective private Men in each, amounts in all to 214 Men, Officers included.

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as such	—	0	12	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	07	6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as such	—	0	08	0
Major, as such	—	0	05	6
Chaplain	—	0	06	8
Adjutant	—	0	05	0
Surgeon and his Horse	—	0	06	0
Kettle-Drummer	—	0	03	0
Total		2	13	8

One Troop.				
Captain, 10 <i>s.</i> and two Horses 2 <i>s.</i> each	—	0	14	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	07	6
S 2			Lieu-	

	<i>per diem.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lieutenant, 6 <i>s.</i> and two Horses 2 <i>s.</i> each		0	10	0
In lieu of Servants		0	05	0
Cornet, 5 <i>s.</i> two Horses 2 <i>s.</i> each		0	09	0
In lieu of Servants		0	02	6
Quarter Master 4 <i>s.</i> and 2 <i>s.</i> for a Horse		0	06	0
In lieu of his Servant		0	02	6
Two Corporals, 3 <i>s.</i> each		0	06	0
Trumpeter		0	02	8
Twenty-eight effective private Troopers, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		3	10	0
Total		6	17	8

Allowance to Widows		0	05	0
To a Colonel, and for Cloathing lost by Deserters, &c.		0	04	0
To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.		0	04	0
To the Agent		0	02	0
		7	12	8

N. B. The Pay of five Troops more, to compleat this Regiment, of the like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Troop above-mentioned amounts to		38	03	4
Total for this Regiment		48	09	8

Total for two Regiments, the other commanded by Lieut. General Wade		96	19	4
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The Royal Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. General Gore, consisting of six Troops of 49 effective private Men in each, in all 369 Men, Officers included.

<i>Field and Staff-Officers.</i>				
Colonel, as such		0	15	0
In lieu of Servants		0	04	6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as such		0	09	0
Major, as such		0	05	0
Chaplain		0	06	8
Adjutant		0	05	0
Surgeon		0	06	0
Total		2	11	2

One

	One Troop.	Per diem,	l.	s.	d.
Captains, 8 s. and three Horses 3 s.	—	—	0	11	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	—	0	04	6
Lieutenant, 4 s. and two Horses 2 s.	—	—	0	06	0
In lieu of Servants	—	—	0	03	0
Cornet, 3 s. and two Horses 2 s.	—	—	0	05	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	—	0	03	0
Quarter Master for himself and Horse	—	—	0	04	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	—	0	01	6
Two Serjeants, 2 s 9 d. each	—	—	0	05	6
Three Corporals, 2 s. 3 d. each	—	—	0	06	9
Two Drummers, 2 s. 3 d. each	—	—	0	04	6
Hautboy	—	—	0	02	0
Forty-nine effective Dragoons, each 1 s. 9 d. for Man and Horse	—	—	4	05	9
Total			7	02	6
Allowance to Widows	—	—	0	02	0
To Colonel, and for Cloathing, lost by Deserters, &c.	—	—	0	02	6
To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.	—	—	0	02	4
To the Agent	—	—	0	01	2
Total			7	10	6

N. B. The Pay of five Troops more, to compleat the Regiment, of the like Numbers and Rates as the Troops above-mentioned, amounts to

} 37 12 6

Total for this Regiment 47 14 2

The Pay of seven other Regiments of Dragoons, commanded by Brigadier-General James Campbell, Lieutenant-General Honeywood, Sir Rob. Rich, Lord Cadogan, Major-General Kerr, Major-General Churchill, and Lord Mark Kerr.

} 333 19 2

Total for the eight Regiments 381 13 4

His Majesty's First Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by Sir Charles Wills, consisting of 28 Companies of 81 Men in each, Officers included; in all, 2285 effective Men.

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as such	—	—	1	00	0
In lieu of Servants	—	—	0	02	6

Lieu-

	<i>per diem,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lieutenant-Colonel, as such	—	0	12	0
Major, as such	—	0	08	0
Second Major, as such	—	0	08	0
Chaplain	—	0	06	8
Surgeon 4 <i>s.</i> and four Mates 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	—	0	14	0
Three Adjutants, 4 <i>s.</i> each	—	0	12	0
Two Quarter-Masters, 4 <i>s.</i> each	—	0	08	0
Sollicitor	—	0	04	0
Drum-major	—	0	01	6
Deputy Marshal	—	0	01	0
Three Hautboys, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	—	0	04	6
Total		5	02	2

One Company.

Captain	—	0	14	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	02	6
Lieutenant	—	0	07	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	0	00	10
Ensign	—	0	05	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	0	00	10
Three Serjeants, at 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> each	—	0	05	6
Three Corporals, at 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> each	—	0	03	6
Two Drummers, 1 <i>s.</i> each	—	0	02	0
Sixty effective private Men, at 10 <i>d.</i> each	—	2	10	0
Total		4	11	2
Allowance to Widows	—	0	01	8
To the Colonel, for Cloathing lost by Deserters, &c.	—	0	01	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.	—	0	01	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Agent	—	0	00	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total		4	16	2

N. B. The Pay of Twenty-three Companies, at the same Rates and Numbers as the Company afore-mentioned, amounts to } 110 11 0

N. B. The Pay of four Companies of Grenadiers, which compleat this Regiment, amounts to } 19 12 8

Total for the whole Regiment 140 02 0

His

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

135

His Majesty's Coldstream Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Scarborough, consisting of 18 Companies of 81 Men in each, Officers included; in all, 1468 Men, Officers included, as before.

	<i>Per diem,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Pay of the Field and Staff-Officers, amounts to		4	04	8
And the Pay of the whole Regiment, including the said Officers, and all others, together with the private Men, amounts to	}	90	19	8
The Pay of his Majesty's Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, at the same Rates and Numbers as the Regiment above-mentioned, amounts to the like Sum		90	19	8

The Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General Tatton, consisting of Ten Companies of 59 private Men in each, amounts to 705 Men, Officers included.

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as such	—	—	0	12	0
In lieu of Servants	—	—	0	02	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	—	—	0	07	0
Major	—	—	0	05	0
Captain	—	—	0	06	8
Adjutant	—	—	0	04	0
Quarter Master	—	—	0	04	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	—	0	00	8
Surgeon	—	—	0	04	0
Mate	—	—	0	02	6

Total 2 07 10

The Pay of one Company of such a Regiment, amounts to	}	3	11	2
And the Pay of eight Companies more, of the like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Company abovementioned, is		28	09	4
The Pay of one Company of Grenadiers, is	—	3	12	2

And the whole Pay of this Regiment is		38	00	6
The Pay of Seven more Regiments of Foot commanded by Lord Cadogan, Brigadier-General Edward Montagu, Lieutenant-General Whetham, Brigadier-General John Middleton, Brigadier-General Henry Harrison, Brigadier-General Roger Handasyde, and Lieutenant-General Sabine	}	266	03	6

And also the eight together, to 304 04 0
The

The Regiment of Invalids, commanded by Major-General Fielding, consisting of Ten Companies of 43 private Men in each; in all, 515, Officers being included.

Field and Staff-Officers.

	<i>per Diem,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Colonel	—	0	14	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	—	0	07	0
Major	—	0	05	0
Chaplain	—	0	06	8
Adjutant	—	0	04	0
Quarter-master	—	0	04	8
Surgeon and Mate	—	0	06	6
Total		2	07	10

The Pay of one Company of this Regiment comes to 2 03 10
 The Cloathing for such Companies, consisting of a Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches; a Hat, two Shirts, two Neckcloths, a pair of Shoes and Stockings, a Sword and Belt, 3 *l.* 10 *s.* each Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier, once in two Years, amounts to 0 04 2

Allowance to the Colonel — 0 00 6
 Allowance to the Captain for Medicines, &c. — 0 00 6
 To the Agent and Solicitor — 0 00 6

Total for one Company 2 09 6

The Pay of Nine Companies more, at the same Rates and Numbers as the foregoing, amounts to 22 05 6

Total for the Regiment 27 02 10

N. B. There are 25 Companies of Invalids, each Company consisting of 52 Men, including Officers, that do Duty in the Garrisons of *Great Britain*; the Pay of all which 25 Companies amounts to 61 17 6
 And Six Independant Companies, to preserve the Peace in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*; the Pay of which amounts to 24 19 6

Three Companies, consisting of 114 Men each, Officers included } 342
 And three consisting of 71 Men each, Officers included } 213

In all 555

The

The Charge of his Majesty's Garrisons.

For B E R W I C K.

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
The whole Pay <i>per Diem</i> , amounts to (including that of the Governor of the Town and Castle)	}	2	11	07
And for the Support of his Barony, as Governor of the said Town	}	0	16	05
To the Lieutenant-Governor		0	10	00
For Pay of <i>Blackness</i> Castle, including 16s. 5d. to the Governor, amounts to	}	1	17	11
The Pay of <i>Calshot</i> Castle amounts to		0	06	05
<i>Carlisle</i>		0	19	00
<i>Chester</i>		1	04	00
<i>Clifford's Fort</i> , near <i>Tinmouth</i>		0	06	00
The Pay of the <i>Cinque-Ports</i> , including the Lord Warden, 1 l. 7 s. 4½ d. and the Lieutenant of <i>Dover</i> Castle 10 s. amounts to	}	4	06	10½
<i>Dumbarton</i> Castle		1	19	11
<i>Dartmouth</i>		0	16	00
<i>Edinburgh</i> Castle		4	16	11
<i>Gravesend</i> and <i>Tilbury</i> together.		2	06	11¼
<i>Guernsey</i> , inclusive of the Governor		1	02	08
<i>Hull</i> , &c.		2	07	07½
<i>Hurst</i> Castle		0	14	04
<i>Holy Island</i>		0	03	00
<i>Jersey</i> , exclusive of the Governor		1	02	00
<i>Landguard</i> Fort		0	16	00
<i>St. Marks</i>		0	10	06
<i>Pendennis</i>		1	07	07½
<i>Plymouth</i> , and <i>St. Nicholas</i> Castle, 3 l. 10 s. 7 d. including the Governor	}	5	13	03¼
<i>Portland</i> Castle		0	08	02
<i>Portsmouth</i> , including the Governor, 1 l. 18 s. 4 d. and the Lieutenant Governor 10 s. amounts to	}	5	02	00
<i>South Sea</i> Castle		0	08	00
<i>Sheerness</i> , including to the Governor 16 s. 5¼ d. and Lieutenant Governor 10 s. amounts to	}	2	12	11½
<i>Scilly</i> Island		0	18	00
<i>Scarborough</i> Castle		0	03	10½
<i>Stirling</i> , including to the Governor 16 s. 5¼ d. and Lieutenant Governor, amounts to	}	4	09	05¼
<i>Tinmouth</i> Castle, consisting only of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, amounts to	}	1	06	05¼

T

Tower

Tower of L O N D O N.

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d.
To the Constable and Chief Governor	—	2	14	09 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lieutenant	—	1	13	04
Deputy-Lieutenant	—	1	00	00
Chaplain	—	0	06	08
Tower-Major	—	0	10	00
Surgeon	—	0	02	06
Master-Gunner	—	0	02	00
Four other Gunners, 1s. each	—	0	04	00
Gentleman-Porter	—	0	04	07
Forty Yeoman Warders, 1s. 6d. each	—	3	00	00
Physician	—	0	01	01
Apothecary	—	0	00	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gentleman-Goaler	—	0	01	01
Water-Pumper	—	0	00	07
Yeoman Porter, for Oil and Candle for the Gates	—	0	00	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scavenger	—	0	00	04
Clock-keeper and Bell-ringer	—	0	00	02 $\frac{5}{8}$
Repairs, Intelligence, and sweeping the Chimnies	—	0	01	03 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fuel for the Warders	—	0	00	04 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total 10 04 03 $\frac{7}{8}$

Upnor Castle, including Upnor, Cockamwood and Gillingham	1	11	00
Fort William	1	15	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Windfor Castle, including to the Governor, 3l. 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3	11	09 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Yarmouth	0	14	00

Isle of Wight, comprising Sandown Fort, Yarmouth Castle, Carisbrook Castle, and Cowes Castle, including to the Governor, 1l. 7s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. To the Lieutenant-Governor 1 l. The whole is

Surveyor of the Guards, being the Person who looks after the Repairs of the Horse Guards in and about St. James's Park and the Tilt-Yard

To St. James's Park Gunners 15s. 6d. with the Allowances to the Fire-master to the Grenadiers, to the Messengers of the Secretary, to the Forces and Paymaster General, to the Drum-major General, to the Provost-master General and his Men; to the Barrack-master General in North-Britain, and the Barrack-master in the Savoy; to the Surgeon of the Town and Castle of Inverness, and the Barrack of Bernera, Killichuiman, and the Rivan of Badenoch. In all, per Diem

Regu.

Regulation of Fire and Candle for the several Guards and Barracks in the Garrisons hereafter mention'd.

	per Annum,	l.	s.	d.
For Berwick	_____	300	0	0
Blackness Castle	_____	10	0	0
Calshot Castle	_____	10	0	0
Carlisle	_____	36	0	0
Chester	_____	30	0	0
Cinque-Ports	_____	18	0	0
Dumbarton Castle	_____	10	0	0
Edinburgh Castle	_____	20	0	0
Gravesend and Tilbury	_____	73	0	0
Guernsey	_____	40	0	0
Hull, and the Blockhouse	_____	273	0	0
Hurst Castle	_____	8	0	0
Jersey Island	_____	63	0	0
Landguard Fort	_____	18	0	0
St. Marks	_____	10	0	0
Pendennis	_____	18	0	0
Plymouth	_____	91	0	0
St. Nicholas Island, and Mount Batten	_____	36	0	0
Portland Castle	_____	10	0	0
Portsmouth	_____	500	0	0
Sheerness	_____	91	0	0
Scilly Island	_____	18	0	0
Scarborough Castle	_____	10	0	0
Sterling Castle	_____	20	0	0
Tinmouth Castle	_____	18	0	0
Tower of London	_____	127	0	0
Upnor	_____	20	0	0
Fort William, for Frigates, Boats, and Bedding, Firing and Candle	_____	150	0	0
Windfor	_____	18	0	0
North Yarmouth	_____	10	0	0
Isle of Wight	_____	54	0	0
For the Horse Guards, in the whole	_____	350	0	0
For the Foot Guards, in the whole	_____	450	0	0
For the Guards that do Duty at Edinburgh and the Canongate	_____	120	0	0
To the Barracks in the Savoy, including Attendance, and all other Incidents	_____	340	0	0
Total		3370	0	0

T

Governor

Governor and Staff-Officers of his Majesty's Garrison of Gibraltar.

	<i>per Diem,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
L ieutenant General Sabine, Governor	—	2	00	0
Major General Jasper Clayton, Lieutenant Governor	—	1	00	0
John Hampden, Esq; Commissary General of Stores and Provisions, for himself and Clerks	—	1	10	0
Mr. Alexander Chalmers, Chaplain to the Governor	—	0	06	8
John Sabine, Esq; Secretary to the Governor	—	0	10	0
John Beaver, Esq; Deputy-Judge Advocate and Commissary of the Musters	—	0	10	0
John Preston, Esq; Town-Major	—	0	05	0
Mr. Anthony Robinson, Town Adjutant	—	0	03	0
Mr. James Penman, Surgeon Major	—	0	10	0
Mr. John Stone and John Mackenzie, Mates, each	—	0	05	0
Mr. George Tipping, Provost-Marshal	—	0	04	0
Mr. John Dominick Grana, Signal-Man	—	0	01	0
Mr. Charles Talfourd, Turnkey	—	0	01	0

Governor and other Staff-Officers of his Majesty's Garrison of Minorca.

T HE Rt. Hon. Algernon, Earl of Hertford Governor	2	00	0
Brigadier General Anstruther, Lieutenant-Governor	2	00	0
Hon. Henry Ingram, Esq; Commissary General of Stores and Provisions	2	00	0
James Auchmutty, Chaplain to the Governor	0	06	8
Henry Crofton, Secretary to the Governor	0	10	0
Sir Anthony Westcomb, Bart. Deputy Judge Advocate and Commissary of the Musters	0	10	0
Thomas Otway, Captain of the Port	0	05	0
Patrick Brecken, Provost Marshal	0	04	0
Juan Aleo, Signal-Man	0	01	0
Henry Crofton, Fort Major of Fort St. Anne	0	05	0
— Adjutant to ditto	0	03	0
Dr. Moleworth, Physician to his Majesty's Forces			

James

	per Diem,	l.	s.	d
<i>James Campbell</i> , Surgeon	—	—	0	5 0
<i>Daniel Cabroll</i> , Mate to ditto	—	—	0	5 0
— Lieutenant Governor of Fort St. <i>Philip</i>	—	—	2	0 0
<i>William Campbell</i> , Fort Major to ditto	—	—	0	5 0
<i>Peter Dum</i> , Adjutant to ditto	—	—	0	3 0
<i>James Scott</i> , Surgeon	—	—	0	5 0
<i>John Jordan</i> , Mate to ditto	—	—	0	2 6

Governors of Castles.

B Erwick and Holy-Island —	Lieut. Gen. <i>Honywood</i> , Governor
Lieutenant Governor —	<i>John Price</i> , Esq;
Blackness Castle —	Col. <i>William Kerr</i> , Governor
Calshot Castle —	<i>William Knapton</i> , Esq;
Carlisle —	<i>Charles Earl of Carlisle</i>
Chester —	<i>Earl of Cholmondeley</i>
Cinque Ports, —	<i>Duke of Dorset</i>
Dunbarton Castle —	<i>William Earl of Glencairn</i>
Dartmouth Castle —	Lieutenant General <i>Panton</i>
Edinburgh Castle —	<i>Earl of Selkirk</i>
Gravesend and Tilbury Fort —	Major General <i>Tyrrel</i>
Guernsey —	Marquiss <i>de Montandre</i>
Lieutenant Governor —	<i>John Graham</i> , Esq;
Hull and the Blockhouse —	Brigadier General <i>Montagu</i>
Hurst Castle —	Colonel <i>John Huske</i>
Jersey —	Lord Viscount <i>Cobham</i>
Landguard Fort —	<i>Bacon Morris</i> , Esq;
Milford Haven —	<i>John Campbell</i> , Esq;
St. Maws —	—
Pendennis Castle —	Major <i>St. Clare</i>
Portland Castle —	<i>Richard Percy</i> , Esq;
Portsmouth —	<i>Duke of Argyle</i>
Plymouth and St. Nich. Island —	Major General <i>Charles Churchill</i>
Sheerness —	Lord <i>Mark Kerr</i>
Scilly Island —	<i>Earl of Godolphin</i>
Scarborough Castle —	<i>William Thompson</i> , Esq;
Stirling Castle —	<i>John Earl of Rothes</i>
Tower of London —	—
Tinmouth Castle, and Clifford's } Fort —	<i>Earl of Hertford (Lord Piercy)</i>
Upnor —	Colonel <i>Guise</i>
Fort William —	General <i>Wade</i>

Wind-

Windsor	_____	Duke of St. Albans.
North Yarmouth	_____	Gerrard Ruffel, Esq.
Isle of Wight,	_____	Lord Viscount Lynton.
Master Gunner,	_____	Col. Jonas Watson.

0 8 0

0 7 0

0 5 0

Military Branch of the Ordinance.

	Salary per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
C hief Engineer, Brigadier-General <i>John Armstrong</i>	501	17	6	
Director, <i>Thomas Lascelles, Esq;</i>	365	00	0	
Sub-Director, <i>John Romer, 15 s. per diem</i>	273	15	0	
Engineer-Ordinary, <i>Joseph Day</i>	182	10	0	
Engineers Extraordinary.				
<i>Thomas Armstrong</i>	} each	109	10	0
<i>William Skinner</i>				
Sub-Engineers.				
<i>James Wybault</i>	} each	73	00	0
<i>Charles Campbell</i>				
<i>Leonard Bickerstaff</i>				
<i>John Henry Bastide</i>				
<i>Justly Watson</i>				
<i>Dugal Campbell</i>				
Practitioner-Engineers.				
<i>John La Ponge</i>	} each.	54	15	0
<i>Samuel Speed</i>				
<i>Archibald Patoun</i>				
Engineers.				
<i>Thomas Phillips,</i>	} each	100	00	0
<i>John Selioke</i>				
<i>Richard King</i>				
<i>Theodore Dury</i>				
Fire-worker, <i>Zachariah Smith</i>		77	15	0
Captain, <i>Edmund Williamson</i>		40	00	0
Gentleman of Ordnance, <i>John Palmer,</i>		60	00	0
		40	00	0
Bombardiers.				
<i>John Kelly</i>	} each	36	10	0
<i>William Hays</i>				
<i>Godfrey Franks</i>				
<i>John Pawlet</i>				
Chief Petardier, <i>George Musgrave</i>		54	15	0
Gunners.				

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Joshua Tucker
Edward Cayel
John Boitous
Seth Holditch
Edward Backhouse
Thomas Basset
John Beck
John Williams
Benjamin Berry
John Henry Maule
Richard Opie
Edward Turner

Gunners.

each 18 05 0

NORTH-BRITAIN.

Corporal, William Idle

Gunners.

James Watt }
George Morrison } 1 s. per diem each.
Robert Scott }

Bombardiers.

Robert Johnson }
Isaac Jackson } 2 s. per diem, each

Extraordinary Allowances by Bill and Debiture.

Superintendent of the Foundry, James Tillie, Esq; 500 00 0
Assistant-Surveyor for Artillery, Major-General }
Albert Borgard 243 06 8
Assistant-Director of the Fireworks, Zachariah }
Smith 91 05 0

Military Branch of Gibraltar.

Director, Jonas More, 365 l. per ann.
Engineer, James Montreffer, 54 l. 15 s.
Captain, 182 l. 10 s.
Lieutenants, 1 { 6 s. per diem.
1 { 4 s.
1 { 3 s.
Serjeants Two, 2 s. per diem each.

Corporals,

Corporals Two, 1 s. 8 d. per diem each.
 Bombardiers Five, 1 s. 8 d. per diem each.
 Nineteen Gunners, 1 s. 4 d. per diem each
 Thirty-eight Matrosses, 1 s. per diem each
 Two Drums, 1 s. per diem, each.

Military Branch of Port-Mahon.

Director, *William Horneck* 365 l. per ann.
 Engineer, *John Hargrave*, 10 s. per diem.
 Captain, ————— 10 s. per diem.

Lieutenants, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ ————— } 6 \text{ s.} \\ 1 \text{ ————— } 4 \text{ s.} \\ 1 \text{ ————— } 3 \text{ s.} \end{array} \right.$

Two Serjeants, at 2 s. per diem each
 Two Corporals, 1 s. 8 d.
 Six Bombardiers, 1 s. 8 d.
 Twenty Gunners, 1 s. 4 d.
 Fifty one Matrosses, 1 s.
 Two Drums, 1 s.

The Officers at *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon* are supplied from Time to Time from the Officers in general of the Regiments.

Officers of the Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, Major-General *Albert Borgard*, 1 l. 5 s. per diem.
 Lieutenant-Colonel, *Jonas Watson*, 1 l.
 Major *Thomas Pattison*, 15 s.

Captains.

Thomas Hughes
James Deal
Jonathan Lewis
George Michelson

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ s. per diem each} \end{array} \right.$

Captain-Lieutenants.

George Minnens
Peter Stepkin

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ s. per diem each} \end{array} \right.$

First Lieutenants.

Thomas James,
John Mellidge

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ s. per diem each} \end{array} \right.$

Ditto.

John Forbes
Abraham Taylor

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ s. per diem each} \end{array} \right.$

Second Lieutenant.

George Williamson
John Winch
Iwander Mackay
Lyttor Leslie

4 s. per diem each

Second Lieutenants, or Fire-workers.

William Balfour
Borgard Michalson
John Goodyear
William Sumpter
William Backhouse
Christopher Welbury
Withers Borgard
Archibald Cunningham

3 s. per diem each.

Men of the two Companies in England.

Six Serjeants, at 2 s. per diem each

Six Corporals, 1 s. 8 d.

Sixteen Bombardiers, at 1 s. 8 d.

Sixteen Cadet Gunners, 1 s. 4 d.

Thirty-six Gunners, 1 s. 4 d.

Seventy-four Matrosses, 1 s.

Four Drums, at 1 s.

Surgeon, 4 s. Fran. de la Ponge

Ditto, Mate, 2 s. 6 d. Thomas du Pas.

Invalids.

Three Gunners, at 1 s. each

Two Matrosses, 6 d.

Half-Pay List, together with the Allowance to such who are now employed, to make up the Half-pay of their former Commissions.

	l.	s.	d.
Colonel, Richard King,	128	02	6
Majors, { Lewis Duterne,	136	17	6
{ John Hanway,	136	17	6
Captain, Zachariah Smith	51	05	0
Lieutenant, Godfrey Franks,	18	05	0
Adjutant, James Gernon,	54	15	0
Fire-workers, { Edward Backhouse	18	05	0
{ Thomas Basset,	18	05	0

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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	Salaries per Annum,	l.	s.	d.
Clerks in Ordinary to the Store-Keeper.	{ Henry Offley	60	0	0
	{ William Cook	60	0	0
	{ Charles Smith	60	0	0
	{ Ledger-Keeper.	60	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to ditto	{ George Gregory	40	0	0
	{ John August	40	0	0
	{ William Gregory	40	0	0
Ch. Cl. to the Cl. of Deliveries,	Thomas Roebuck	150	0	0
Clerk in Ordinary, Leonard Welford		70	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to ditto	{ William Dawson	40	0	0
	{ Francis Tones	40	0	0
Chief Clerk to the Treasurer, Fitz-william Plumptree, Esq;		150	0	0
Clerks to ditto	{ Josiah Clarke	60	0	0
	{ James Cooper	50	0	0
	{ Lightfoot Fisher	40	0	0
Extraordinary Clerks to ditto	{ John Reynolds	40	0	0
	{ Henry Gilman	40	0	0
	{ Willam Bogdani	20	0	0
Assistant Recorder	Hedworth Williamson	20	0	0
Proof-Master,	Jonathan Dawson	20	0	0
Clerk to the chief Engineer,	Henry Fouquet	60	0	0
Clerk of the Works	Richard Marriot	120	0	0
Purveyor	Peter Laprimaudaye	100	0	0
Overseer at Portsmouth	Thomas Bowerbank	80	0	0
Astronomical Observator,	Dr. Edmund Halley	100	0	0
Store-keeper at the Armory	Will. Nicholas, Esq;	60	0	0
_____ at Gravesend and Tilbury	{ Israel Harrison	60	0	0
Store-keeper of Salt-petre	Edward Farmer	60	0	0

Officers at Portsmouth.

Robert Eddowes, Store-keeper	180	0	0
Lewis Barton, Clerk of the Cheque	54	15	0
Thomas Bowerbank, Clerk of the Survey	70	0	0
Clerks Extraordinary	{ Richard Jones	each	36 10 0
	{ John Thornton		
	{ John Turner		

Officers at Woolwich.

George Campbell, Store-keeper	160	0	0
John Cazzarre, Clerk of the Survey	each	54	15 0
Hopton Twynihoe, Clerk of the Cheque			
Peter Hunton, Clerk of the Foundry			

The Present STATE of

		Salaries per Annum l. s. d.		
Extraordinary Clerks	{ Edward Jackson	each	36	10 0
	{ Thomas Jones			
	{ James Delestrong			

Officers at Chatham.

George Masgrave, Store-keeper	140	0	0
John Petty, Clerk of the Survey	54	15	0
Charles Marriot, Clerk of the Cheque	54	15	0
Extraordinary Clerks.	{ James Bower	each	36 10 0
	{ John Cockburn		

Officers at Plymouth.

William Dixon Store-keeper	120	0	0
Nicholas Mercator, Clerk of the Cheque	54	15	0
Extraordinary Clerks	{ Will. Dixon, jun. }	each	36 10 0
	{ Richard Richards }		

Officers at Sheerness.

Thomas Baker, Store-keeper	80	0	0
David Stephenson, Clerk of the Cheque	54	15	0
Extraordinary Clerk, Charles Downman	36	10	0

Officers at Upnor.

John Baxter, jun.	Store-keeper	80	0	0
John Williams	Clerk of the Survey	36	10	0
	Extraordinary Clerk	18	5	0
Store-keeper at Berwick	Ralph Wallis	40	0	0
Hull	John Jones, jun.	50	0	0
Greenwich	Thomas Furnis	80	0	0
Pendennis	Richard Pearce	40	0	0
Chester	William Wilson	40	0	0
Jersey	Will. Dumaresque	40	0	0
Guernsey	James le Merchant	40	0	0
Woolwich Labora- tory	{ John Baxter, sen.	40	0	0
Carlisle	Edward Carlisle	30	0	0
Edinburgh	Hon. J. Primrose, Esq.	91	5	0
Stirling	Robert Forrest	52	2	6
Fort-william	Alexander Muir	40	0	0
Messenger of the Office	Edward Farmer	60	0	0
Furbisher of small Arms	Richard Wooldridge	80	0	0
At Hampton-Court and St. James's	{ James Barbar	60	0	0
Windsor	{ Edward Scott	25	0	0
	{ Thomas Winwood	25	0	0
	Purveyor			

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	Salaries per Annum,	l.	s.	d.
Purveyor for Ships —————	Robert Bennet	40	00	0
Draughtsman —————	Clement Lempriere	100	00	0
Assistant ditto — — — — —	John Pet. Desmaretz	54	15	0
Barrack-master at the Tower —	Francis Mackfield	40	00	0
Armourer — — — — —	John Cooper	26	00	0
Thirty Labourers at the Tower, each	— — — — —	26	00	0
Two Labourers at Woolwich, each	— — — — —	26	00	0
Three Labourers at Chatham each	— — — — —	26	00	0
One Labourer at Portsmouth	— — — — —	26	00	0
Seven Extraordinary Labourers at Greenwich, each	— — — — —	27	07	6
Two ditto at Gravesend, each	— — — — —	27	07	6

Civil Branch of Gibraltar.

Store-keeper, John Price, 10s. per diem,
 Clerk of the Survey, George Deal
 Clerk of the Cheque, John Hardesty } 4s. each
 Clerk of the Works, William Sherman }
 Two Extraordinary Clerks, 2s. per Diem
 Cooper, 4s. per Diem
 Mason, 3s.
 Wheeler, 3s.
 Carpenter, 3s.
 Two Armourers, 3s. each
 Smith, 3s.

Port Mahon, Civil Government.

Store-keeper, Ninian Boyd, 182l. 10s. per Annum
 Clerk of the Survey, John Backhouse, 4s. per diem.
 Clerk of the Cheque, William Redstone, 4s.
 Clerk of the Works, Patrick Mackellar, 4s.
 Two Extraordinary Clerks, 2s. per Diem, each
 Wheeler, 3s. per diem.
 Carpenter, 3s. 6d.
 Mason, 4s.
 Cooper, 3s.
 Armourer, 3s.

Placentia

Placentia.

Store-keeper, *Will. Saunderson*, 2s. per diem.

Seven Gunners, at 1s. 4d. per diem, each

Mason, 3s. per diem.

Carpenter, 3s.

Smith, 3s.

Lieutenant, 3s.

Serjeant, 2s.

Annapolis-Royal.

Store-keeper, *John Dyson*, 3s. per diem.

One Bombardier, 1s. 8d.

Four Gunners, 1s. 4d. each

Eight Matrosses. 1s. each

Two Carpenters, 2s. 6d. each

Mason, 2s. 6d.

Smith, 2s. 6d.

Lieutenant, 3s.

Serjeant, 2s.

*A List of the Commissioners for the Government of
the Royal-Hospital at Chelsea, and the Out-
Pensioners thereto belonging.*

THE President of the Council, now, and for the Time being.
The first Commissioner of the Treasury, or the High-Commis-
sioner of the Treasury, for the Time being.

The Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being.

The Paymaster General of the Land-Forces, for the Time being.

The Secretary at War, for the Time being.

The two Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, for the Time
being.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Hospital at
Chelsea, for the Time being.

Governor,

Ad-
Lan-
Sur-
Sur-
Cor-
Wa-
Mal-
Mal-
Seco-
Thro-
Mast-
Unde-
Barb-
Scull-
Two-
Sexto-
Usher-
Porter-
Canal-
Garde-
Messer-
Two S-
Organ-
Organ-
Clock-
Engine-
Chelsea

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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	Salaries, per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Governor, The Hon. <i>William Evans</i> , Esq; _____	500	00	0	
Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Col. <i>Thomas Norton</i> —	200	00	0	
Major, the Hon. <i>Richard Bettefworth</i> , Esq; _____	100	00	0	
More to Major <i>Bettefworth</i> , till better provided for	50	00	0	
First Chaplain, Rev. Mr. <i>William Bernard</i> _____	100	00	0	
Second Chaplain, Rev. Mr. <i>Ashburnham</i> _____	100	00	0	
Physician, Dr. <i>John Smart</i> , _____	100	00	0	
Secretary and Register, <i>Kingsmill Eyre</i> , Esq; _____	100	00	0	
Deputy-Treasurer, <i>Robert Mann</i> , Esq; _____	100	00	0	
Comptroller, <i>Edward Eyre</i> , Esq; _____	100	00	0	
Steward, <i>Robert Ernle</i> , Esq; _____	100	00	0	
Surgeon, <i>William Cheselden</i> , Esq; _____	100	00	0	
Apothecary, Mr. <i>Thomas Garnier</i> , _____	50	00	0	
Clerk of the Works, Mr. <i>John Lane</i> . _____	20	00	0	

Men Servants, who besides their respective Salaries, are allowed Diet.

Adjutant, Capt. <i>Thomas Stuart</i> ———	60	00	0
Lamp-Lighter, Mr. <i>John Bird</i> ———	20	00	0
Surgeon's Mate, Mr. <i>William Hepburne</i> ———	20	00	0
Surgeon's Deputy, Mr. <i>Alexander Reid</i> ———	20	00	0
Comptroller of the Coal-yard, Mr. <i>Daniel Jones</i> ———	30	00	0
Wardrobe-keeper, Mr. <i>Daniel Tiphaine</i> ———	20	00	0
Master Baker, <i>Henry Parsons</i> , Esq; ———	50	00	0
Master Cook, Mr. <i>William Daniel</i> ———	40	00	0
Second Cook, Mr. <i>Alexander Sutherland</i> ———	30	00	0
Three Under Cooks, each ———	10	00	0
Master Butler, Mr. <i>Thomas Brown</i> ———	40	00	0
Under Butler, Mr. <i>Thomas Symons</i> ———	25	00	0
Barber, Mr. <i>John Hawker</i> ———	60	00	0
Scullery-man, Mr. <i>William Hartshorne</i> ———	20	00	0
Two under Scullery-men, each ———	10	00	0
Sexton, Mr. <i>Charles King</i> ———	20	00	0
Usher of the Hall, Mr. <i>Humphry Parry</i> ———	20	00	0
Porter, Mr. <i>William Smith</i> ———	12	00	0
Canal-keeper and Turncock, Mr. <i>Robert Brett</i> ———	20	00	0
Gardener, Mr. <i>James Keynton</i> ———	20	00	0
Messenger, Mr. <i>Thomas Mann</i> ———	20	00	0
Two Sweepers, each ———	10	00	0
Organist, Mr. <i>Barnaby Gunn</i> ———	20	00	0
Organ Repairer. Mr. <i>Gerrard Smith</i> ———	6	00	0
Clock Repairer, Mr. <i>George Graham</i> ———	6	00	0
Engine Repairer, Mr. <i>William Coles</i> ———	20	00	0
<i>Chelsea Tythes</i> , &c. Rev. Mr. <i>Aylsmare</i> ———	18	00	0

Kensington

<i>Kensington ditto, Rev. Mr. Crank</i>	—	—	2	00	0
<i>House-keeper, Mr. Utrisia Astley</i>	—	—	30	00	0
<i>Twenty-four Matrons, each per Annum</i>	—	—	8	00	0

Military Officers and Soldiers.

<i>26 Officers, at 3 s. 6 d. per Week, for 52 Weeks and one Day</i>	—	—	237	05	0
<i>34 Light Horse-men, at 2 s. for the same Time</i>	—	—	177	05	0
<i>32 Serjeants, at 2 s. for the same Time</i>	—	—	166	17	0
<i>48 Corporals and Drummers, at 10 d. per Week</i>	—	—	104	05	3
<i>336 Private Men, at 8 d. per Week, for the same Time</i>	—	—	584	00	0

*An Alphabetical List of the Royal Society, for 1737.***H**IS Sacred Majesty King GEORGE II. Patron.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE.

His Royal Highness Francis Duke of Lorrain.

His most Serene Highness Francis Prince of Modena.

His most Serene Highness William Prince of Orange.

*The present Council.**Sir* Hans Sloane, Bart. *Medicus Regius*, President.

George, Lord Carpenter

Mr. Peter Collinson*Mr.* John Eames

Martin Folkes, Esq;

Tac Hon. Sir John Fortescue Aland, *Knt*, one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas.

Roger Gale, Esq;

Mr. George Graham

Richard Graham, Esq;

John Hadley, Esq;

Edmund Halley, L. L. D. *Ast. Reg.*

William Jones, Esq;

John Machin, *Ast. Pr. Gr. Secretary.*Richard Mead, M. D. *Med. Reg.*

Cromwell

Cromwell Mortimer, *M. D. Secr.*
 Edward *Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.*
 David Papillon, *Esq;*
 Zachary Peirce, *D. D.*
 Charles *Duke of Richmond.*
 William Sloane, *Esq;*
 James West, *Esq;*
 Francis Wollaston, *Esq;*

This Council is new chose every St: Andrew's Day

A

James *Earl of Abercorn*
 James *Lord Aberdour*
 Edmund Allen, *Esq;*
 John Allen, *M. D.*
 Claudius Amyand, *Esq; Chirurg.*
Reg.
 Joseph Andrews, *Esq;*
 Brigadier - General John Arm-
 strong, *Surveyor-General of his*
Majesty's Ordnance.
 Joseph Atwell, *D. D.*
 Sir Joseph Ayloffe, *Bart.*

B

Thomas Bacon, *Esq;*
 Mr. Vincent Bacon
 Charles *Lord Baltimore*
 John Bamber, *M. D.*
 Robert Banks, *M. D.*
 Joseph Banks, *Esq;*
 Robert Barker, *M. D.*
 Edward Barry, *M. D.*
 William *Lord Viscount Bateman.*
 Thomas Bates, *Esq;*
 The Hon. Benj. Bathurst, *Esq;*
 Mr. William Beckett.
 Henry Beighton, *Gent.*
 Mr. John Belchier.
 Richard Bentley, *D. D.*
 The Hon. William Bentick, *Esq;*
 Sir William Billers, *Knt.*
 Thomas Birch, *A. M.*
 Jonathan Blackwell, *Esq;*
 William Bogdani, *Esq;*

Mr. Zabdiel Boylston
 James Bradley, *M. A. As. Pr.*
S. Oxon.
 Owen Brigstocke, *Esq;*
 Littleton Brown, *M. A.*
 Francis *Duke of Buccleuch*
 Mr. Paul Buiffiere
 John Byrom, *M. A.*

C

Colin Cambpell, *Esq;*
 Mr. George Campbell
 Henry-David *Lord Cardross*
 George *Lord Carpenter*
 William Carr, *Esq;*
 Jacob de Castro Sarmiento, *M. D.*
 Mr. Mark Catesby
 Lord James Cavendish
 Ephraim Chambers, *Gent.*
 James *Duke of Chandos*
 Mr. John Chandler
 Stephen Chase, *M. D.*
 William Cheselden, *Esq; Chi-*
rurg. Regin.
 George Cheyne, *M. D.*
 Martin Clare, *A. M.*
 Samuel Clarke, *Esq;*
 Mr. Samuel Clarke.
 The Hon. Sir John Clerk, *Bart.*
one of the Barons of the Ex-
chequer in Scotland.
 William Cockburn, *M. D.*
 Henry *Lord Colerane*
 Mr. Peter Collinson
 John Colson, *M. D.*

William *Earl* Cowper
 John *Earl of* Crawford.
 Samuel Cruwys, Esq;
 Sir Alexander Cumyn, Bart.

D

Joseph Danvers, Esq;
 Simon Degge, Esq;
 Charles Delafaye, Esq;
 John *Lord* Delawarr
 Sir Thomas Dereham, Bart.
 John Theoph. Desaguliers, LL. D.
 Ambrose Dickins, Esq; *Chirurg.*
Reg.

John-James Dellenius, M. D.
 William Dixon, Esq;
 James Douglass, M. D. *Med.*
Regin.

Mr. John Douglass
 Walter Douglass, Esq;
 Henry Dry, Esq;
 Mr. Francis Drake
 Mr. Charles Dubois.
 Paul Dudley, Esq;
 Mr. William Dugood
 Thomas-Lee Dummer, Esq;

E

Mr. John Eames
 Sir James Edwards, Bart.
 John *Earl of* Egmont
 Anthony Ellys, D. D.
 Kingsmill Eyre, Esq;

F

Mr. Nicholas Facio de Duillier.
 Hon. Capt. Henry Colepeper
 Fairfax
 Mr. Jonahan Falconer, Esq;
 William Fellows, Esq;
 William Folkes, Esq;
 Charles Frederick, Esq;
 Mr. John Freke
 William Freman, Esq;
 John Fuller, Esq;

John Fuller, jun. Esq;
 Rofe Fuller, M. D.

G

Thomas *Lord Viscount* Gage
 Roger Gale, Esq;
 Robert Gay, Esq;
 John Georges, Gent.
 James Gibbs, Esq;
 Mr. Moreton Gilks
 Phillips Glover, Esq;
 William Græme, M. D.
 Mr. George Graham.
 Richard Graham, Esq;
 Mr. John Gray
 Thomas Greene, Esq;
 Col. John Guise

H

George Hadley, Esq;
 Stephen Hales, D. D.
 Fayrer Hall, Esq;
 William Hanbury, Esq;
 Mr. Ambrose Godfrey Harcke-
 witz.

Edward Harrington, M. D.
 Richard Hassel, Esq;
 George Heathcote, Esq;
 Nathan Hickman, M. A.
 Thomas Hill, Esq;
 Benjamin Hoadley, M. D.
 Edward Hody, M. D.
 John Hollings, M. D. *Med. Reg.*
 Benjamin Holloway, LL. B.
 John *Lord* Hope.

Mr. Stephen Horseman
 Hugh Howard, Esq;
 Robert Hucks, Esq;
 Archibald Hutcheson, Esq;

J

Theodore Jacobsen, Esq;
 John Jeffreys, Esq;
 Walter Jeffreys, Esq;

John

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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John Inglis, M. D.
William Jones, Esq;
Roger Jones, M. D.
James Jurin, M. D.
James Justice, Esq;

K

Abel Kettelbey, Esq;
Ro. Johnston Kettelbey, Esq;
John Lord King

L

Mr. Brown Langrish
Colin Mac Laurin, *Math. Pr.*
Edinb.
The Hon. Edmund Legge, Esq;
Smart Lethieullier, Esq;
Ralph Leycester, Esq;
Theophilus Lobb, M. D.
Roger Long, D. D.
Richard Lucas, M. A.
Sir Berkley Lucy, Bart.

M

George Earl of Macclesfield
Mr. William Maitland
Peter Des Maizeaux, Esq;
Sir Richard Manningham, *Knt.*
John Martin, *Prof. Bot. Cantab.*
William Matthew, Esq;
Thomas Miles, M. A.
Mr. Philip Miller
Mr. Abraham de Moivre
The Hon. Coote Molefworth,
M. D.
Richard Lord Molefworth
Sir Daniel Molyneux, Bart.
Mr. Alexander Monro, *Prof.*
Anat. Edinb.
John Duke of Montagu
James Duke of Montrose.
Robert More, Esq;

N

Robert Nesbitt, M. D.

Frank Nicholls, M. D. *Anat.*
Prof. Oxon.
Mr. Edward Nourse

O

William Oliver, M. D.
Robert Ord, Esq;
Mr. Alex. Ouchterlony
Edward Earl of Oxford and Mor-
timer

P

Samuel Palmer, Esq;
David Papillon, Esq;
Mr. Archibald Patoun.
Robert Paul, Esq;
Edward Pawlett, Esq;
Rachary Pearce, D. D.
Thomas Pellet, M. D. *Pr. Col.*
Med.
Henry Pemberton, M. D. *Med.*
Pr. Gresh.
Robert Lord Petre
Erasmus Phillips, Esq;
Henry Plumptre, M. D.
Thomas Pocock, M. A.
Richard Poley, Esq;

R

John Ranby, Esq; *Chirurg. Reg.*
ad Fam.
Mr. Isaac Rand
Richard Rawlinson, LL. D.
George Lord Rea
Richard Richardson, M. D.
John Robartes, Esq;
Mr. Benjamin Robins
Tancred Robinson, M. D.
Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.
John Duke of Roxburgh.
Edward Rudge, Esq;

S

Mr. Peter Sainthill
Oliver Saint-John, Esq;

X 2

Samue

Samuel Sanders, Esq;
 Nicholas Sanderfon LL. D. *Mat.*
Pr. Lu.

Alexander Sandilands, M. D.
 Sir George Saville, Bart.
 Meyer Schamberg, M. D.
 John Philip Seip, M. D. *Med.*
Princ. Waldec.

Mr. John Senex
 Thomas Shaw, D. D.
 Henry Earl of Shelburn
 James Sherard, M. D.
 Robert Shippen, D. D.
 Robert Smith, LL. D. *Astr. Prof.*
Plum.

Thomas Lord Southwell
 James Spillman, Esq;
 Sir Conrad Sprengell, Knt.
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Z

Ds. Philip Henr. Zollman

Since printing the foregoing List of the Council, a new Election for the Year 1738 has been made, which is as follows.

Old Members.

New Members.

Sir Hans Sloane, *Bart. President.*
 George, *Lord Carpenter*
 Martin Folkes, *Esq;*
 Hon. Sir John Fortescue Aland,
Kt.
 John Hadley, *Esq;*
 Edmund Halley, *LL. D. Ast. Reg.*
 John Machin, *Ast. Prof. Gresh.*
 Richard Mead, *M D. Med. Reg.*
 Cromwell Mortimer, *M. D.*
 Charles Duke of Richmond.
 James West, *Esq;*

Mr. Silvanus Bevan
 Charles, *Lord Cadogan*
 Lord Charles Cavendish
 Sir John Evelyn, *Bart.*
 John Hamilton, *Esq;*
 James Hodgson, *Schol. Reg. Math. Precept.*
 Sir James Lowther, *Bart.*
 Richard Middleton Massey, *MD.*
 William Sloane, *Esq;*
 Philip, *Earl Stanhope*

James West, *Esq; Treasurer.*

Mr. Machin

Dr. Mortimer,

} Secretaries.

A CATALOGUE of the Fellows, Candidates,
Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates of the Royal
College of Physicians, London 1737,

F E L L O W S.

DR. THOMAS PELLET, President, Henrietta-street, Covent-
Garden.

His Grace Charles Duke of Richmond and Lenox

His Grace John Duke of Montagu

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Med. Reg. Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

Dr. Tancred Robinson, Elect. Norfolk-street.

Dr. Gideon Harvey, Elect. Med. ad Tarrim, Petty-France, West-
minster.

Dr. Thomas Crowe, Throgmorton-street.

Dr. Henry Plumptree, Censor, Elect. Bow-Lane

Sir John Shadwell

Dr. John Gardiner, Elect. Furnival's-Inn-Court, Holborn.

Dr. Richard Mead, Med. Reg. Ormond-street.

Dr. Richard Tyson, Censor, Elect. and Register, Lime-street

Dr. Thomas West, Red-Lion-square.

Dr. William Barrowby, Dyer's-Court, Aldermanbury

Dr. Edward Hulse, Norfolk-street

Dr. Stephen Chase, Great Brickhill, Bucks,

Dr. James Jurin, Austin-Fryars

Dr. George-Lewis Tessier, Med. Reg. ad Familiam, Pall-mall.

Dr. Pierce Dod, Censor, Essex-street.

Dr. William Stukeley

Dr. George Wharton, Treasurer, Howford's-Court, Fenchurch-street,

Dr. William Wasey, Censor, Gerard-street, St. Anne's

Dr. Noel Broxholme, Albemarle-street.

Dr. Ralph Bouchier, Devonshire-street, near Red-Lion-square.

Dr. William Wood

Dr. John Hollings, Med. Reg. Pall-mall.

Dr. William Browne, King's-Lynn, Norfolk.

Dr. Edward Wilmot, Med. Regin. Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Dr. John Bamber, Mincing-Lane.

Dr. Laurence Martel, Fenchurch-street.

Dr. Alexander Stuart, Med. Regin. Great Russel-street by Blooms-
bury

Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, King's-street by Bloomsbury.

Dr. John Coningham, Bartlett's-Buildings.

Dr. Robert Nesbitt, Basinghall-street.

Dr. Richard Watts, Pancras-Lane

Dr. James Monro, Bush-lane.

Dr.

Dr. William Woodford, Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon.
Dr. John Oldfield, Billiter-Lane
Dr. Thomas Parrat
Dr. John Newington, Greenwich.
Dr. Simon Burton, Dover-street
Dr. Matthew Lee, King's-Arms Yard, Coleman-street
Dr. John Wigan, Craig's-court by Chairing-cross
Dr. Frank Nicholls, Wardrobe-court, Great Carter-lane
Dr. Pelham Johnston, Scot's-court, Bush-lane
Dr. Abraham Hall, Charter-House.
Dr. James Sherrard, Eltham, Kent.
Dr. William Whitaker, Ludgate-Hill
Dr. Matthew Clarke, Mark-lane

Candidates.

Dr. Christopher Packe, Canterbury.
Dr. John Beauford, Southampton-street, Covent-Garden.
Dr. Robert Hopwood, Cecil-street
Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Bloomsbury-square
Dr. Thomas Reeve, London-street
Dr. Robert Bankes, Strand
Dr. Ambrose Dawson, Woodstock-street.
Dr. Samuel Howman, Hatton-Garden.
Dr. Joseph Letherlaud, Aldermanbury
Dr. Renald Comarque, Throgmorton-street.

Honorary Fellows.

Dr. John-George Etiepertahl.
Dr. James Douglals, Red-Lyon-square
Dr. Richard Middleton Massey, Stepney.

Licentiates.

Dr. William Sydenham
Dr. Caleb Cotesworth, Fenchurch-street.
Dr. James Mauclerk, Orange-street. by Liecester-fields.
Dr. William Cockburn, St. James's-street.
Dr. Arnold Boate Beirman, Burr-street, near the Tower.
Mr. Daniel Turner, Devonshire-square, without Bishopsg.
Mr. John Cartledge, Love-lane, Wood-street.
Dr. John Gorman, Lee-street, Red-lyon-square

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Comitiis Censoriis ex Aedibus Collegii nostri. Dat'
Octobris 1737.

IMPRIMATUR!

THOMAS PELLET, *Præses.*

Henricus Plumtree,

Richardus Tyson,

Piercius Dod,

Gulielmus Wasey,

}

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Dr. Charles Pinfold

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Dr. Edward Winn, Chancellor of *Hereford*.

The Hon. *Dr. Charles Bertie*.

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Dr. Andrew, Commissary and Official of *Huntingdon*, and Commissary of *Essex* and *Hertfordshire*.

Dr. Edmund Isham, Lord High Admiral's Advocate.

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Dr. Thomas Walker.

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Everard Sayer, Lord Admiral's
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*Government of the City of London, Ecclesiastical,
Civil, and Military.*

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

THE Right Reverend EDMUND, Lord Bishop of *London*.
Dr. *Francis Hare*, Dean of *St. Paul's*.

Dr. *Baker*,
Dr. *Lawington*, } Residentiaries

Dr. *Tyrwhitt*, Archdeacon of *London*;
Dr. *Astrey*, Treasurer,
Dr. *Dibbin*, Præcentor,
Dr. *Booth*, Chancellor, } Dignitaries

P R E B E N D A R I E S.

Mr. *James Barker*,
Dr. *John Pelling*,
Mr. *William Hawkins*,
Dr. *Lancelot Smith*,
Dr. *Robert Tomlinson*,
Dr. *William Crow*,
Dr. *Edward Cobden*,
Mr. *White Kennet*,
Mr. *Stephen Unwin*,
Dr. *Joseph Smith*,
Mr. *Thomas Spateman*,
Mr. *Robert Drew*,
Mr. *Matthew Gibson*,
Mr. *Francis Stanly*,
Mr. *Edward Marten*,
Dr. *John Thomas*,

Dr. *John Wilcox*,
Dr. *Thomas Cartwright*,
Dr. *Thomas Jackson*,
Mr. *Edward Simpson*,
Mr. *Lancelot Jackson*,
Mr. *Allen*,
Mr. *Wyatt*,
Mr. *Leonard Twells*.

Founded in the Church.

Archdeaconries.

Of *London*, Dr. *Tyrwhitt*,
Of *Essex*, Dr. *Reuben Clarke*,
Of *Middlesex*, Dr. *Waterland*,
Of *Colchester*, Dr. *Cartwright*.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

THE Right Honourable Sir John Barnard, Knt. Lord-Mayor,
Dowgate.

Above the CHAIR.

Sir John Eyles, Bart. —————	Bridge without.
Sir Robert Baylis, Knt. —————	Bread-street
Humphry Parsons, Esq; —————	Portoken
Sir Francis Child, Knt. —————	Faringdon without
John Barber, Esq; —————	Castle-Baynard
Sir William Billers, Knt. —————	Cordwainer
Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt. ———	Billinggate
Sir John Williams, Knt. ———	Cripplegate within and without
Sir John Thompson, Knt. ———	Candlewick.
Sir William Thomson, Knt. one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, Recorder.	

Below the CHAIR.

Sir Harcourt Master, Knt. —————	Coleman-street
Richard Levett, Esq; —————	Aldersgate
Micajah Perry, Esq; —————	Aldgate
Sir Thomas Lombe, Knt. ———	Bassishaw
Sir George Champion, Knt. ———	Bridge within
Sir John Salter, Knt. ———	Cornhill
Sir Robert Godschall, Knt. ———	Bishopsgate
Robert Kendal Cater, Esq; ———	Cheap
George Heathcote, Esq; ———	Walbrook
Sir John Lequesne, Knt. ———	Broad-street
Robert Willimot, Esq; ———	Lime-street
Daniel Lambert, Esq; ———	Tower
Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. ———	Langborne
Robert Westley, Esq; ———	Queenhithe
Sir William Rous, Knt. ———	Vintry
Henry Marshall, Esq; ———	Faringdon within
Sir George Champion, Knt. ———	} Sheriffs
Robert Kendal Cater, Esq; ———	
John Bosworth, Esq; Chamberlain	
Thomas Garrard, Esq; Common-Serjeant	
Miles Man, Esq; Town-Clerk	

William

William Selwyn, Esq; Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for the City of London, Westminster, and County of Middlesex.

Judges of the Sheriffs Court.

Simon Urlin, Serjeant at Law

John Stracey, Esq;

Four Common-Pleaders.

William Moreton, Esq;

Thomas Hassel, Esq;

William Mountney, Esq;

George Wegge, Esq;

Denham Hammond, Comptroller of the Chamber

Francis Cooper, Esq; Secondary of Wood-street Compter

George Jennings, Esq; Secondary of the Poultry Compter

John Lethieullier, Esq; Remembrancer

Mr. Charles Stracey, Solicitor

Four Attornies of the Mayor's Court.

Mr. John Smith,

Mr. Charles Bainbridge,

Mr. Nathaniel Petit,

Mr. Henry Smart.

Bridge-masters.

William Lund

Thomas Hyde

Mr. Daniel Collyer, Hall-keeper.

Four Esquires of the Lord-Mayor's House.

Thomas Carbonnell, Esq; Sword-bearer

William Farrien, Esq; Common Hunt

John Elderton, Esq; Common-Cryer

Edward Le Neve, Esq; Water-Bailiff.

Three Serjeant Carvers.

Richard Trenance,

James Turner,

Robert Wilkins.

Three Serjeants of the Chamber:

Francis Maskall,

James Glover,

William Wilkin.

Serjeant of the Channel.

Benjamin Thomas

Yeomen of the Chamber.

Daniel Collyer

Deodatus Staverton

Four Yeomen of the Water-side

Francis Cooling,

Peter Waistell,

Thomas Skelton,

Michael Jans,

Yeoman of the Channel

Nathaniel Ford

Under Water Bailiff.

Thomas Wincop

Six Young Men

Nathaniel Watson,

Edward Hawkes,

John Nodes,

Thomas Walk,

Willam White,

Cuthbert Ellison

Two Meal Weighers.

Edward Frost

Robert Newton

Two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs.

William Seriven,

Edward Tinner.

Two Marshals

*Emanuel Radwell**Charles Jones*

Eight Attornies of the Sheriffs

Court

*Mr. William Timms,**Mr. John Skinner,**Mr. James Graves,**Mr. John Dwight,**Mr. Samuel Harrison,**Mr. William Ruffel,**Mr. Samuel Love,**Mr. Isaac Sprat,*

Two Prothonotories

*Mr. William Myers,**Mr. Richard Dann,**Mr. William Stewart,* Clerk of
the Papers at the Poultry Com-
puter*Sir Samuel Wright,* Bart. Clerk
of the Papers at Wood-street-
Compter.Four Clerks-Sitters at the Poultry
Compter.*Mr. Peter Burton,**Mr. James Mount,**Mr. Edward Hasted,**Mr. Henry Hait,*Four Clerks Sitters in Wood-street
Compter.*Mr. George Grew,**Mr. Edmund Newton,**Mr. Thomas Sheppard,**Mr. William Calvert,**Henry Parsons,* Esq; Farmer of
the Markets.

Coroners for Middlesex.

Higgs of Hampstead, Esq;*John King,* Esq;These two divide the Coun-
ty, *Higgs* having Westward and
Northward of London, and *King*
Eastward, and some other Parts
Westward and Northward, just
about and near London.

Coroner for London.

John King, Esq;*Mr. Hugh Marriott,* Auditor*Mr. Charles Crumpe,* Clerk of
the Chamber*Mr. John Smith,* Clerk to the
Commissioners of Sewers*Mr. John Priel,* Clerk of the
Court of Conscience*Mr. Josias Cowse,* Beadle of the
same Court*Thomas Bold,* Esq; Keeper of
Newgate*Henry Vander Esch,* Esq; Keeper
of Ludgate*Mr. John Loddington,* Keeper of
the Poultry Compter*Mr. Thomas Rigby,* Keeper of
Wood-street Compter.*Mr. George Dance,* Clerk of the
City Works.

SOUTHWARK.

John Nicholas, Esq; Justice for
the Borough*Jeremiah Pemberton,* Esq; Clerk
Comptroller of the Bridge-
House*William Moreton,* Esq; Steward
of the Borough*Thomas Bold,* Esq; Bailiff of the
Borough

A compleat List of the Deputies and Common-Council-Men of the City of London, chosen the 21st of December (being St. Thomas's Day) for the Year 1738.

ALDERSGATE 8.

Major John Snart, *Deputy*
Edward Chowne,
Richard Bayley,
John Underwood
Samuel Ballard, *Deputy*
John Lowe,
Robert Parker,
Thomas Wood

ALDGATE 6.

Thomas Sandford, *Deputy*
Edward Sanderfon,
John Marth
Christopher Fullagar,
Charles Corderoy
Thomas Fludyer

BASSISHAW 4.

Francis Cooper, *Deputy*
William Coulthurst,
Samuel Fludyer
William Baker

BILLINGSGATE 10.

William Jenkins, *Deputy*, dead.
William Parker,
James Jackson,
Henry Deacon,
Clement Bellamy,
Thomas Winterbottom,
Edmund Stevens,
Cornelius Owen,
John Pensax,
Richard Meakins

BISHOPSGATE 14.

James Danfie, *Deputy*
Charles Cotton
Daniel Davis,
Thomas Long,
John May,
William Poole,
John Webb,
Peter Roberts,
Robert Fawdery,
Henry Wily, *Deputy*
William Benn,
John Holland,
John Forty,
Jacob Lee,

BREADSTREET 12.

Robert Cady, *Deputy*
James Townsend,
James Church, *Esq*
Anthony Planck,
John Holmes,
Richard Witts,
John Todd,
Daniel Coggs,
James Budgett,
Robert Cary,
Robert Sedgwick,
Anthony Lucas,
John Ogilvie,

BRIDGE 15.

————— *Deputy*
Cornelius Herbert,
John Stuart,
Michael Mertins,

William

William Kinleside,
John Dumello,
Edward Archer,
John Thomas,
James Heywood,
Henry King
William Sheldon,
William Newland,
Richard Barfoot,
Mayhew Maret,
William Quilter,

BROADSTREET 10.

Samuel Newey, *Deputy*
John Manship,
Timothy Waldo,
Capt. Thomas Ruddy,
Nathaniel Townsend,
William Staples,
William Davey,
David Lequeine,
James Fordham,
Edward Gros,

CANDLEWICK 8.

Thomas Davis, *Esq; Deputy*
William Tyfon,
James Goodchild,
Peter Thomas,
John Douglas,
Arthur Lone,
Samuel Moore,
Joseph Thomfon,

CASTLEBAYNARD 10.

John Batemen, *Deputy*,
Valentine Grimstead,
Nicholas Smith,
John Townsend,
John Belchier,
William Innys,
William Lord,
Samuel Williams,

Robert Territ,
John Cordwell.

CHEAP 12.

George Arnold, *Esq; Deputy*,
Samuel Sedgwick,
Robert Waite,
Thomas Wright,
Henry Clarke,
John Spillet,
Walter Hayter
Allen Webb,
Thomas Smith, *jun.*
Frederick Stanton,
Richard Scrafton,
John Hanbury.

COLEMANSTREET 6.

Thomas Wilkinfon, *Deputy*,
Edward Roberts,
Robert Lovick,
Thomas Gibson, *Esq;*
Jonathan Bromley.
John Lloyd.

CORDWAINER 8.

John Daye, *Esq; Deputy*,
John Lancashire,
William Addington,
Round Lampard,
Daniel Phillips,
Samuel Torin,
Edmund Lewen,
Walter Yerbury.

CORNHILL 6.

James Coulter,
Thomas Ridge,
John Cooke,
William Chase,
John Hoper,
John Shipston.

CRIPPLEGATE within 8.

Thomas Elton, *Deputy*
Daniel Bonner
Thomas Nicholl
William Tims,
George Vincent
Thomas Scot
Charles Hartley
Isaac Scott

CRIPPLEGATE without 4.

Richard Farrington, *Deputy*
John Deeton
William Cooper
Francis Harling.

DOWGATE 8.

Benjamin Hodges, *Esq; Deputy*
James Harding
Wilkinson Brathwait
James Razer
Thomas Curryer
Robert Hayward *jun.*
William Peers
John Bindon

FARINGDON within 15.

John Everett, *Deputy*
Richard Skinner
William Owen
Gabriel Sleath
Richard Sclator
Samuel Mills
John Humphrys
Giles Mills
Thompson Hayne
Henry Sisson
Richard Holland
John Sanders
Robert Taylor
Robert Mael
Samuel Woollaston,

FARINGDON without 16.

St. Sepulchre's
Alexander Master
Walter Ruffel
John Halfey
Edward Walmsley,
Joseph Pratt
John Crutchfield
St. Andrew Holborn.
Thomas Nash, *Deputy*
Christopher Horsenaille

St. Bride's.

Abraham Page
Thomas Keteriche
Philip Robinson

St. Dunstan West.

John Child, *Deputy*
Henry Holloway
John Innocent

St. Martin Ludgate.

Richard Nutt
Charles Price

LANGBORN 10.

Thomas Oyles, *Deputy*
Joshua Baker, *Esq;*
Sir George Caswall, *Knt.*

Thomas Thompson
James Creed, *Esq;*
John Caswall, *Esq;*
John Townsend
Edward Ironside
John Barker
Samuel Sydebotham

LIMESTREET 4.

Giles Vincent, *Deputy*
Thomas Burder
Samuel Southouse
Richard Knight

PORTSOKEN 5.

Valentine Brewis, *Deputy*
Robert Pycroft

Richard

Richard Bridgeman
Daniel Colcutt.
Col. Williams

QUEENHITHE 6.

Joseph Ayliffe, *Deputy*
William Tew
Edmund Bathurst
John Grant
Charles Blandy
Thomas Northey

TOWER 12.

Samuel Tatem, *Esq; Deputy*
William Cleaver
James Philips
Robert Evans
William Scullard
Thomas Green
Samuel Holmes
John Addington
— Revitt
George Groves
Henry Seale
Richard Romman.

VINTRY 9

Thomas Rous, *Esq; Deputy*
Robert Kidd
Thomas Gregg
John Harbin
Christopher Cheesborough
Stephen Prew
Nathaniel Hymore
Philip Fruchard
Edmund Trench

WALBROOKE 8.

Samuel Keynton, *Deputy*
Richard Martin
John Hill
William Wilkins
William Farmer
Hezekiah Walker
Robert Henshaw
William Arnold

Total 234

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

*A LIST of his Majesty's Commissioners of the
Lieutenancy, for the City of London, for the
Year 1737.*

THE Right Honourable Sir
John Barnard, *Knt. Lord-
Mayor, and the Lord-
Mayor and Aldermen for the Time
being.*
*The Recorder for the Time be-
ing.*

BARONETS.

Sir John Heathcote
Sir Biby Lake
Sir John Lade

KNIGHTS.

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

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KNIGHTS.

Sir Joseph Eyles
Sir John Grosvenor.
Sir Roger Hudson
Sir Philip Hall
Sir William Jolliffe
Sir John Lock

John Daye

D

E

Thomas Emerson
Charles Eyre

F

John Fuller
Zachary Foxall
William Fawkener
Peter Foster
John Forth

ESQUIRES.

A

Robert Atkins

B

Samuel Buckley
Lieut. Col. Jof. Bell
Joseph Beachcroft
Peter Burrell
Brian Benson
John Badcock
Humphry Bell
Robert Burchall
Robert Britow
John Becher
Thomas Bodicoate
Joseph Bonnel
Benjamin Burroughs

G

Thomas Gibson
John Green
John Grant

H

Samuel Holden
Francis Hole
John Heron
Benjamin Hanshaw
John Hanbury
Richard Hodgson
John Hafell, jun.

C

Alexander Cleeve
James Church
Richard Coope
James Colebrooke
Delillers Carbonnel
Thomas Corbett
Robert Cady
Richard Chifwell
Bartholomew Clarke
William Cleyton
John Colt
Samuel Clarke
Abraham Crop
John Currier
William Carbonnel
John Coggs

J

William Jenkins
Richard Jackson
Nicholas Jackman

K

Jerome Knapp
Anthony Kingley
Samuel Keynton

L

Robert Lovick
John Lancashire
John Lewis
Percival Lewis

M

Samuel Marsh

A 2

Ben

Benjamin Mee
Daniel Midwinter
Thomas Martin

Samuel Smyth
Charles Savage, *jun.*

N

John Nichols
John Newman
Samuel Newye
Henry Neale

P

James Porten
John Peachy
William Pomeroy
Nathaniel Phillips
William Poyntz
Nathaniel Primate
Lieut. Col. Peregrine Phillips

R

John Rudge
Moses Raper
Ralph Radcliff
John Reynolds
Edward Rowe

S

Gabriel Smith
Lieut. Col. James Seamer
William Smith
Robert Southwood

T

Samuel Trench
Nathaniel Turner
Humphry Thayer
Edmund Trench
James Townsend
Samuel Tatem
William Townsend
Horatio Townsend

W

Samuel Westall
Thomas Windmill
Lieut. Col. John Williams
Thomas Walter
John Woven
Jasper Wakefield

Y

John Young
N. B. All the Aldermen are of the Quorum.

John Smart, *Gent. Clerk*
Samuel Westall, *Esq;* Muster-
master.
William Dobinson, *Messenger.*

*A List of the Field-Officers, Captains, Lieutenants
and Ensigns, in the Militia of the City of London,
in the Year 1737.*

The Green Regiment.

THE Hon. Sir Edward Bel-
lamy, *Knt.*
Lieut. Col. John Williams, Esq;
Major Henry Tame, Esq;
1 Capt. Thomas Cole, Esq;

2 Capt Thomas Pangborne, Esq;
3 Capt Abraham Price, Esq;
4 Capt John Major, Esq;
5 Capt Henry Gregory, Esq;

Lieu-

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Capt Lieut. Samuel Lawrence,
Gent.
Jacob Wakelin, Gent.
John Marchant, Gent.
John Dalton, Gent.
John Hall, Gent.
Edward Lyon, Gent.
Lewis Davis, Gent.
Reuben Harding, Gent.

John Wills, Gent.
John Blackwell, Gent.
Peter Luck, Gent.
William Knowles, Gent.
William Felton, Gent.
William Shaw, Gent.
Nathaniel Major, Gent.
Thomas Gibbard, Gent.

The Yellow Regiment.

The Honourable
Colonel.

Lieut. Col. James Deacon, Esq;
Major Anthony Seale, Esq;
1 *Capt* John Johnson, Esq;
2 *Capt* Henry Allen, Esq;
3 *Capt* Thomas Rutty, Esq;
4 *Capt.* John Woodward, Esq;
5 *Capt* George Pinkney, Esq;

Robert Scother, Gent.
John Milner, Gent.
John Moulden, Gent.
Samuel Ellis, Gent.
John Ladyman, Gent.

ENSIGNS.

Edward Peak, Gent.
Stephen Moore, Gent.
Blackmore How Wardel, Gent.
Samuel Darking, Gent.
Daniel Jarvis, Gent.
William Martin, Gent.
Samuel Vernon, Gent.
Joseph Underwood, Gent.

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt Lieut. Thomas White, Gent.
William Beale, Gent.
Gabriel Faulcon, Gent.

The Orange Regiment.

The Honourable
Colonel.

Lieut. Col. James Seamer, Esq;
Major Samuel Saunders, Esq;
1 *Capt* Charles Thomson, Esq;
2 *Capt* John Wing, Esq;
3 *Capt* David Hannott, Esq;
4 *Capt* Thomas Cleare, Esq;
5 *Capt* Lewis Jones, Esq;

Thomas King, Gent.
Daniel Thompson, Gent.
Stephen Parris, Gent.
Robert Coverly, Gent.
Morgan Jones, Gent.

ENSIGNS.

William Crofs, Gent.
Benjamin Ingram, Gent.
Francis Burford, Gent.
Henry Duncalfe Gent.
Will. Henry Smith, Gent.
Leonard Boitault, Gent.
William Hows, Gent.
Anthony Chapman, Gent.

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. William Woodcock,
Gent.
Philip Barron, Gent.
Thomas Lovitt, Gent.

The White Regiment.

The Hon. Sir John Eyles Bart.
Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Peregrine Phillips, Esq;

Major Joseph Lambe, Esq;

1 *Capt Robert Anburey, Esq;*

2 *Capt Richard Long, Esq;*

3 *Capt Coles Child, Esq;*

4 *Capt John Adams, Esq;*

5 *Capt William Martin, Esq;*

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. John Walker, Gent.

James Murray, Gent.

Bridger Lambe, Gent.

George Clarke, Gent.

Samuel Wills, Gent.

Thomas Mills, Gent.

Thomas Rex, Gent.

James Pierce, Gent.

ENSIGNS.

Nathaniel Clarke, Gent.

Edward Hannum, Gent.

William Anguish, Gent.

Matthew Corr, Gent.

William Richford, Gent.

Peter Lortis, Gent.

John Tayler, Gent.

William Baldwin, Gent.

The Red Regiment.

The Honourable Sir Robert Bay-
lis, Knt. Colonel.

Lieut. Col. William Beale, Esq;

Major—————

1 *Capt Walter Sutton, Esq;*

2 *Capt. William George, Esq;*

3 *Capt Thomas Nedham, Esq;*

4 *Capt William Werden, Esq;*

4 *Capt James Carrington, Esq;*

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. John Johnston, Gent.

Joseph Hickman, Gent.

Emanuel Johnson, Gent.

James Willis, Gent.

John Embrey, Gent.

John Adkinson, Gent.

William Luck, Gent.

John Crettee, Gent.

ENSIGNS.

Jordan East, Gent.

Benjamin Bradshaw, Gent.

John Westobee, Gent.

Joshua Owen, Gent.

John Oglevie, Gent.

Francis Crettee, Gent.

Edward Legg, Gent.

William Collins, Gent.

The Blue Regiment

The Hon. Sir William Billers,
Knt. Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Paul Ferris, Esq;

Major Benjamin Osgood, Esq;

1 *Capt. Joseph Willoughby, Esq;*

2 *Capt. John Gittins, Esq;*

3 *Capt. William Brown, Esq;*

4 *Capt Samuel Palmer, Esq;*

5 *Capt John Hawkins, Esq;*

LIEU-

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Capt. Lieut. Daniel Austin, Gent.
Edward Willcox, Gent.
Luke Phillpot, Gent.
Thomas Fowler, Gent.
Elias Verney, Gent.
William Harris, jun. Gent.
John Andrews, Gent.
John Dewilde, Gent.

Osmond Cooke, Gent.
Thomas Stibbs, Gent.
John Osgood, Gent.
Johnson Fough, Gent.
John Day, Gent.
Benj. Cole, Gent.
Edward North, Gent.
John Gardner, Gent.

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT
of Westminster.

Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster.

DR. *Joseph Wilcox*; Dean of *Westminster*, and Lord Bishop of *Rochester*.

Prebendaries.

Dr. Lawrence Broderick
Dr. Harry Barker
Dr. Thomas Manningham
Dr. Edward Willes
Mr. George Ingram
Dr. James Hargraves

Dr. Scawen Kendrick
Dr. Robert Thistlethwayte
Dr. Alured Clarke
Dr. Robert Friend
Dr. Richard Bundy
Mr. William Barnard.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

High-Steward, *Charles*, Earl of *Arran*
 Deputy-Steward, *Alexius Clayton*, Esq;
 High-Bailiff, *David Patterson*, Esq;
 High-Constable, *Arthur Rawlinson*, Gent.

BURGESSES.

ASSISTANTS.

St. Margaret's.

Mr. Churchill.
Mr. Skelton.
Mr. Stedman,
Mr. Carne,
Mr. Mackreth,

Mr. Williams.
Mr. Skelton, jun.
Mr. Napier.
Mr. Coufmaker
Mr. Jackson

Mr.

Mr. York.
Mr. Jackson
St. Martin's.

Mr. Leeſon
Mr. Partridge
Mr. Nind
St. Clement's,

Mr. Cobbley
Covent-Garden.

Mr. Hampſted.
St. Anne's.

Mr. Cuthbert

Mr. Baker

St. James's

Mr. Ridge

Mr. Greene

Mr. Bridge

Mr. Ellis

Mr. England.

Mr. Shakespear

Mr. Hall

Mr. Gordon

Mr. Hudſon

Mr. Richmond

Mr. Powell

Mr. Clark

The Liberty of St. Martin's le Grand, tho' it be ſituated in the City of London, yet the Inhabitants are ſubject to the Government of *Westminster*, and have a Right to vote for Members of Parliament for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

There are two Courts held in this Liberty ; one a Leet, the other a Court of Pleas. The Leet begins and ends yearly on St. Thomas's-Day.

The Court of Preas is an inferior Court, and alſo a Court of Record for Trial of Cauſes between Party and Party. This Court is held Weekly on *Wedneſdays*, if Occaſion requires.

*A LIST of the Governors of Sutton's Hoſpital,
called the Charter-Houſe, appointed by Act of
Parliament.*

GOVERNORS.

A Rchbiſhop of Canterbury
Lord Chancellor Hardwick
Duke of Newcaſtle
Duke of Grafton
Duke of Somerſet
Duke of Chandos
Duke of Devonſhire
Earl of Scarborough

Earl of Dartmouth
Earl of Wilmington
Lord Viſcount Townſhend
Lord Harrington
Biſhop of London
Sir Robert Walpole
Nicholas Man, Eſq; Maſter of the
House.

Philip

Philip Bearcroft, D. D.
 William Hempson, Esq;
 Ambrose Eyre, Esq;
 James Hotchkis, A. M.
 John Nichols, B. D.
 Mr. Samuel Patrick.
 Dr. Pepusch.

Preacher.
 Register.
 Receiver
 School-master
 Reader.
 Usher.
 Organist.

Abraham Hall, M. D.
 John Bamber, M. D.
 George Davidson
 John Markham
 Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson,

Physician.
 Surgeon.
 Auditor.
 Apothecary.
 Matron.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

This Hospital is governed by a President, Treasurer, and several Governors, out of which annually Committees are elected for the good ordering of the Affairs of that House, viz.

Auditors of the General Accompt.

Auditors of the Renter-Accompt.

Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the said Hospital.

Overseers of the Goods and Utenfils of the said Hospital.

Almoners to buy Provisions and Necessaries for the Patients.

The Treasurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet twice a Week within the said Hospital, to see that good Rule and Government be kept in that House, and to discharge such poor diseased Persons as are cured, and admit others in their Room.

The immediate President is John Barber, Esq; and Alderman.

Robert Westley, Esq; Treasurer.

The Reverend Mr. John Banson, M. A. Vicar and Hospitaller.

Doctor Richard Tyson,

Doctor Pierce Dod,

Mr. William Northey, Apothecary.

Mr. Thomas Biggs,

Mr. John Freke

Mr. James Phillips

Mr. Richard Scrafton

Mr. Joseph Webb

Mr. Edward Nourse

Mr. John Freke,

Mr. Thomas Bigg,

Mr. Joseph Webb,

Mr. Edward Nourse

} Physicians.

} Surgeons.

} Assistant Surgeons.

} Surgeons for cutting
for the Stone.

Mr.

Mr. *James Danfe*, Surgeon and Guide to *Kingstand-Hospital*.
 Mr. *Peter St. Hill*, Surgeon and Guide to the *Lock-Hospital*.
 The Reverend Mr. *Mead*, Chaplain to *Kingstand-Hospital*.
 The Reverend Mr. *Wilson*, Chaplain to the *Lock-Hospital*.

OFFICERS.

Mr. *William Tims*, Clerk.
 Mr. *Nathaniel Woolfreys*, Steward.
 Mr. *Lloyd*, Renter.
 Mrs. *Hide*, Matron.
 Mrs. *Field*, Cook.
 Mr. *Piggot*, Porter, and four Beadles.

Christ's Hospital.

SIR *Francis Child*, Kt. and Alderman, President.
Philip Scarth, Esq; Treasurer
 Dr. *Robert Banks* Physician.
 Mr. *Henry Holloway*, Surgeon
 Mr. *John Lisse*, Apothecary
 Mr. *William Brocket*, Clerk
 Mr. *John Keeley*, Renter
 Mr. *John Yeo*, Wardrobe-keeper
 Mr. *John Bowden*, Assistant

Six SCHOOLMASTERS.

Mr. *Peter Selby*, Upper-Grammar-master and Catechist.
Benjamin Durnford, Writing-master
Seawell Heatherly, Under Grammar-master
James Hodgson, Master of the Royal Mathematical Foundation.
Peter Horwood, Musick-master
Edward Lens, Drawing-master.
John Smith, at Hertford
Samuel Hathaway, at Ware, } School-masters.
 Mr. *Leonard Henchman*, Steward.
 Mrs. *Anne Castell*, Matron.
 Mrs. *Brown*, School-mistress to the Girls.
 A Porter and four Beadles.
 A Cook

Ten Nurfes:
A Sick-Ward Nurfe.

By the new Foundation of King *Charles II.* in this Hofpital, there are yearly forty Boys educated in the Art of Navigation constantly; whereof ten are every Year put out Apprentices to Captains or Mafters of Ships to learn the Practice of it; according to that King's Deftign in his gracious Inftitution.

Put forth Apprentices from *October 1675*, to *December 1737*, from the above Mathematical School, 630 Children.

N. B. Several Children in the faid Hofpital, are continued in the Grammar-School till they are qualified for the Univerfity; where, after being duly elected, they are maintained for feven Years by the faid Hofpital; who alfo give them Money to take their Degrees of Bachelors and Mafters of Arts, and pay all the Charges of fitting them out for the Univerfity, and the Fees for fettling them there.

St. Thomas's Hofpital in Southwark.

THE Governors are the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with about Two hundred and fixty other fubftantial Citizens of *London.*

Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. Alderman, Prefident.

Esq; Treafurer, who hath the executive Government of the Houfe, with a Committee of thirty Governors (Seven whereof are a *Quorum*) changed every three Years; Ten going out yearly, and as many elected in their Room, at the annual General Court, and with twelve Almoners chofen quarterly, who Weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and difcharge fuch as are cured, and incurable.

C H A P L A I N .

The Reverend Mr. *Drew*, M. A. Hofpittaller, or Chaplain.

Dr. *Leatherland*
Dr. *Edward Wilmot*
Dr. *Abraham Hall*
Mr. *William Chefelden*
Mr. *John Girle*
Mr. *Pierce*, Apothecary.

} Phyficians.
}
} Surgeons.

B b

One

One Cook, one Butler, who hath also the Care of the Brew-house, two Porters, four Beadles, &c.

Mrs. *Pierce*, Matron, under whom are sixteen Sisters, who take care of so many several Wards, with Nurses, Helpers, Watchers, &c. attending on the Poor.

Mr. *Welch*, Steward.

Mr. *Matthews*, Clerk and Register.

A LIST of the Names of the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the South-Sea, Company, for the Year 1737.

The KING's most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

Peter Burrell, Esq; *Sub-Governor*

John Bristow, Esq; *Deputy-Governor.*

Joseph Adams, Esq;
Joshua Baker, Esq;
Joseph Beachcroft, Esq;
Jonathan Collyer, Esq;
Thomas Couslade, Esq;
John Edwards, Esq;
Joseph Fawthorpe, Esq;
John Fullerton, Esq;
Henry Gualtier, Esq;
Joseph Gulston, Esq;
John Hamilton, Esq;
Edward Haistwell, Esq;
Richard Hatton, Esq;
Richard Howard, Esq;
Richard Jackson, Esq;

George Jennings, Esq;
Sir John Lade, Bart.
James Lambe, Esq;
Robert Lovick, Esq;
Roger Mainwaring, Esq;
Sydenham Malthus, Esq;
Nathaniel Paice, Esq;
John Phillipson, Esq;
Capt. Richard Pinnell.
Samuel Smith, Esq;
Bennet Swayne, Esq;
Thomas Thomas, Esq;
John Thompson, Esq;
Lewis Way, Esq;
Robert Wood, LL D.

Rowland Rogers Esq; *Treasurer*

Mr. Geo. Woolley, *Deputy-Treasurer*

William Smith, Esq; *Secretary.*

Mr. Cloe Crespigny, *Deputy-secretary.*

Mr. John Read, *Accomptant.*

Mr. John Giles, *chief Clerk of the Stock-Office.*

Mr. Charles Pinfold, *chief Clerk of the Annuity-Office*

Mr. Adam Anderfon,

Mr. William Giles,

Mr. Samuel Bull,

Mr. — Webb

Thomas Royal, *Porter,*

John Williams

John Williams,

— Buckle,

} *Four other chief Clerks,*

} *Messengers.*

A LIST of the Names of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, of the Bank of England, for the Year 1737.

Thomas Cooke, *Esq; Governor.*

Nathaniel Gould, *Esq; Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Sir Edward Bellamy, *Knt. and* Charles Savage, *Esq;*
Alderman. John Spilman

John Bance, *Esq;*

Mr. Samuel Trench

Stamp Brooksbank

Sir Gerrard Conyers, *Knt. and* *The Eight following are new*
Alderman. deceased. *ones.*

Delillers Carbonnel, *Esq;*

Bryan Benson, *Esq;*

William Faulconer, *Esq;*

Henry Herring, *Esq;*

Frederick Frankland, *Esq;*

Matthew Howard, *Esq;*

Mr. James Gualtier

Mr. William Hunt

Samuel Holden, *Esq;*

Sir William Jolliff

Henry Neale, *Esq;*

Mr. Benjamin Lethieullier

John Rudge, *Esq;*

Matthew Raper, *Esq;*

Moses Raper, *Esq;*

Mr. Alexander Sheafe

William Snelling, *Esq;*

*The Directors of the United East-India-Company,
for the Year, 1737.*

Robert Adams, Esq;
 Abr. Addams, Esq;
 Miles Barne, Esq;
 Sir W. Billers, *Kt. and Alderman*
 Stephen Bisse, Esq;
 Mr. Richard Blount
 Chr. Burrow, Esq;
 Mr. Richard Chauncey
 Charles Colborne, Esq;
 John Emmerfon, Esq;
 Peter Godfrey, Esq;
 Harry Gough, Esq;

William Goffelin, Esq;
 Mr. Samuel Hyde
 Alexander Hume, Esq;
 Michael Impey, Esq;
 Edward Lovibond, Esq; *dead.*
 Henry Lascells, Esq;
 Matt. Martin, Esq;
 William Pomeroy, Esq;
 Jones Raymond, Esq;
 Sir John Salter, *Kt. and Alderman*
 Capt. James Winter,
 Josias Wordsworth, *jun. Esq;*

*A LIST of the Court of Assistants of the Royal
African Company of England, for the Year
1737.**The KING's most Excellent Majesty, Governor.*

Sir Bibye Lake, *Bart.* Sub-Governor.
 Charles Hayes, *Esq;* Deputy-Governor.

Robert Atkyns, *jun. Esq;*
 Mr. Thomas Bird
 Thomas Bodicoate, Esq;
 John Bodicoate, Esq;
 Francis Boteler, Esq;
 Edward Bulstrode, *jun. Esq;*
 Mr. John Carr,
 Robert Cruikshank, Esq;
 Daniel Finch, Esq;
 John Gaycoyne, Esq;
 Mr. John Goddard
 Mr. Edward Gouge,

Mr. John Hickman
 Atwill Lake, Esq;
 John Laroche, Esq;
 John Lawton, Esq;
 Robert Mann, Esq;
 Mr. Thomas Marston
 Mr. John May
 Mr. Alexander Ouchterlony
 Henry Parsons, Esq;
 Benjamin Periam, Esq;
 Mr. Joseph Sedgwick
 Philip Wilkinson, Esq;

A LIST of the Officers, Petty-Officers, and Servants, belonging to his Majesty's Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.
Lord Chancellor or Keeper, now and for the Time being.

Lord President,
Lord Privy-Seal,
Lord Steward,
Lord Chamberlain,

} now, and for the Time being.

Duke of *Newcastle*. ———

} His Majesty's Principal Secretary
of State, and the Secretary of
State for the Time being.

Dukes of ———

{ *Somerset,*
Rutland,
Montagu,
Kent,
Ancafter,
Manchester,
Argyle and Greenwich,
Atboll,
Montrafe,
Roxborough.

Earls of ———

{ *Burlington,*
Scarborough,
Grantham,
Godolphin,
Cholmondeley,
Hallifax,
Wilmington.

Lord *Harrington* ———

} One of his Majesty's Principal Se-
cretaries of State, and the Se-
cretary of State for the Time
being.

Lord Viscount *Cobham*.
Lord Viscount *Torrington*.
John Lord *Carteret*.

The

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
The Treasurer of his Majesty's Household,

} now, and for the Time being.

Chief Justice of the King's Bench,
Commissioners of the Admiralty,
High Admiral,
Commissioners of the Treasury,
Lieutenant General of the Ordnance,
Master of the Rolls,
Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas,
Chief Baron of the Exchequer,
The Justices of the King's Bench,
The Justices of the Common-Pleas,
The Barons of the Exchequer,
The Attorney and Solicitor General,
The Secretary to the Commissioners of the Admiralty,
The Secretary to the Commissioners of the Treasury.

} now, and for the Time being.

The Flag-Officers of the Fleet,
The Commissioners of the Navy,
The Judge of the Admiralty,

} now, and for the Time being.

The Lord-Mayor, and three Senior Aldermen of the City of London.

The Master, and the five Elder Brethren of Trinity-House.

The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital,

The Surveyor-General of the Works.

} now, and for the Time being.

Sir John Eyles,
Sir Edward Bellamy
Sir John Thompson,
Sir Matthew Decker,
Philips Gibbon, Esq;
Samuel Holden, Esq;
William Falkner, Esq;
Balthazar Lyell, Esq;
Ralph Ratcliff, Esq;

Capt. Tudor Treavor,
Nicholas Clark, Esq;
William Baxter, Esq;
William Colyer, Esq;
Joyes Searwell, Esq;
Charles Vanbrugh, Esq;
Joseph Bell, Esq;
Edward Vernon, Esq;

OFFICERS.

OFFICERS.

The Honourable Sir *John Jennings*, Governor.

Capt. *Tudor Trevor*, Lieutenant-Governor.

Hercules Baker, Esq; Treasurer.

Mr. *Gasbey*, His First Clerk.

Charles Smith,

_____ *Mann*

1st

2d

} Captains.

John Constable

1st

2d

} Lieutenants.

Edward Smith

Henry Powis,

3d

John Lambert

4th

Philip Stubs

Thomas Pocock

} Chaplains.

David Cockburne, Physician

William Bell, Steward

Isaac Rider, Surgeon

Elizabeth Cremer, Matron

Thomas Hawes, Governor's Clerk.

Petty-Officers and Servants.

Thomas Cole, Cook

Henry Wilder,

1st

Thomas Robinson

2d

} Mates.

Henry Freeman,

3d

William Blockley, Barber

Francis Rogers, Butler

Edward Griffith, Scullery-Man.

Jacob Strolger, his Mate

Thomas Gilling, Clerk of the Cheque

John Webb, Porter

Penfioners _____ 900

Petty-Officers _____ 11

Nurfes _____ 56

Establiſhment { In _____ } 4

Out _____ } 13

Which makes the Number born _____ 984

The

The Officers are not added in the Number born, because they receive for their Table, 1 s. 2 d. *per Diem*.

The Treasurer has 200 l. *per Annum*, and the Treasurer's Clerk, 50 l. *per Annum*.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; Surveyor of the Works, and Mr. James Store-keeper.

The Surgeon is allowed two Assistants and a Servant.

There are Commissioners or Directors that meet once in ten Days, or oftner, as Occasion requires, appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty, and are as follows,

The Honourable Sir John Jennings, Governor.	Mr. Baxter.
Capt. Trevor, Lieutenant Governor.	Capt. Vernon.
Hercules Baker, Esq; Treasurer.	Capt. Collier.
Sir Gerard Conyers	Mr. Seawell.
Sir Edward Bellamy	Capt. C. Vanbrugh.
Sir John Thompson.	Col. Bell.
Mr. Holden.	Mr. Ripley.
Mr. Fawcner.	Mr. Moreton.
Mr. Lyel.	Dr. Cockburn.
Mr. Radcliff.	Mr. William Corbet
Mr. Clarke.	Sir Charles Hardy.
	Mr. Spilman.

Thomas Corbet, Deputy Secretary to the Admiralty-Office, is Secretary to this Board, and allowed 100 l. *per Annum*, his Clerk 40 l. *per Annum*.

There is a Council once a Week for the Government of the House, constituted by the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Pensioners are all cloathed in Blue, and are allowed Linnen, Stockings, Shoes, and Twelve-pence *per Week* Pocket-Money, out of which Number of Pensioners, there are 36 Boatswains, who are distinguished by having Gold-Lace upon their Cloaths, and broad Gold-Lace upon their Hats; they are allowed 2 s. 6 d. *per Man* a Week; their Business is to take Care of the Wards, and to see that the Men do their Duty; and likewise to set the Watch upon their Guard. There are 72 Boatswains Mates, which have a narrow Edging upon their Hats, to be known from the private Pensioners, and have 1 s. 6 d. *per Man* a Week; who are to assist the Boatswains.

There are 60 Boys, the Sons of disabled Seamen, who are maintained with the Money arising by shewing the Hospital and Painting in the Hall, &c. They wear blue Clothes like the Pensioners, and have the same Allowance as the Boys at *Christ-church Hospital*: They are taken

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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taken in between eleven and thirteen Years of Age, and not continued longer than three Years; and go out Apprentices to Captains of Men of War, and Masters of Merchant-Men. This Charity was established by the Lord Aylmer.

N. B. No Papist is allowed the Charity of this Hospital.

A LIST of the Yeomen of his Majesty's Guards, and their Officers.

		Salaries per Ann. l. s. d.		
J O H N Duke of Montagu, Captain.		1000	0	0
John Sherrard, Esq; Lieutenant.		500	0	0
Edward Legrand, Esq; Ensign	— — —	300	0	0
Edward Stanley, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque	— — —	150	0	0
Matthew Hickeringal, Esq;	} Corporals, each	150	0	0
Leonard Child, Esq;				
Trevor Borret, Esq;				
Theophilus Bland Parsons, Esq;				

WAITERS.

1.
Robert Janaway, *Usher.*
Thomas Dyson
William Coats
Thomas Collins
Samuel Spencer
Thomas Symms
John Appletree
James Arrow
John Falkner
William Johnson
John Body
William Maude.

2.
Richard Sampson, *Usher.*
Thomas Lister
Edward King
Jacob Coles
Roger Williams
John Langley
William Taylor
John Kennedy
John Fitzwalter
John Clarke
John Burchall
John Flower

Francis Sprig, ^{3.} *Usher*,
 John Ireland
 William Moody
 George Boulton
 Thomas Lowe
 William Cowdery
 George Campbell
 Henry Street
 Richard Gunn
 Robert Blakely
 Peter Campbell
 Charles Speed

William Coats, ^{5.} *Usher*,
 Walker Carter
 William Adams
 John Hall
 George Walker
 Richard Walker
 John Cookson
 Richard Miles
 Samuel Hutchins
 Matthew Plumier
 George Baumbrough
 John Haynes.

James Coppin, ^{7.} *Usher*,
 John Wilkinson
 Peter Lawrence
 Nicholas Gurr
 Nathaniel Blunt
 Robert Ekins
 Thomas Wale
 William Cooke
 Thomas Hoar
 John Bateman
 Anthony Hayes
 David Richards

Tobias Cocks, ^{4.} *Usher*,
 John Sheppard
 Daniel Teaze
 James Goodfriend
 John Hubbard
 Nathaniel Collins
 John Smith
 Charles Manche
 John Scott
 Richard Stevens
 William Robson
 Francis Stockton

Thomas Sparrow, ^{6.} *Usher*,
 William Palmer
 Samuel Clawson
 Hugh Marshall
 John Coles
 John Chapman
 Thomas Wale
 Richard Marsh
 Thomas Mills
 Andrew Wright
 Samuel Hurst
 Peter Johnson

George Dearden, ^{8.} *Usher*,
 Anthony Curtis
 Joseph Webb
 Charles Headen
 Richard Webb
 Edward Talbott
 William Gardner
 John Cox
 Thomas Cooke
 Joseph Blackman
 Francis Dawes
 Richard Morris.

To each of these Waiters 39 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Annum.
 To each as *Ushers* 10 l. per Annum.

N. B. The

N. B. *The four undermentioned makes up one Hundred Men, but are excused from Duty.*

Bryon Tifmand
George Walker
John Flower
Richard Pate

*A LIST of the Yeoman Hangers and Bed-goers,
which officiate in both Places.*

Samuel Clawson
William Adams
Nicholas Gurr
Nathaniel Blunt
Thomas Sparrow
William Coates
James Coppin
Richard Pate

} *Yeomen Hangers 10 l. per An-*
num each.

} *Yeomen Bed-goers, 10 l. per An-*
num each.

*A LIST of the Officers and Servants of his
Majesty's Stables, viz.*

MASTER of the HORSE.

	<i>per Annum</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
C HARLES, Duke of Richmond and Aubigny,	1266	13	4	

Gentleman of the Horse.

The Hon. John Lumley, Esq;	—	—	256	0	0
Avenar and Clerk Martial, the Hon. James Lumley, Esq;	260	0	0		

Equerries.

<i>Edmund Charles Blomberg, Esq;</i>	}	each	300	0	0
<i>Henry Panton, Esq;</i>					
<i>Couthorpe Clayton, Esq;</i>					
<i>John Collins,</i>					
<i>John Holles St. John,</i>					
<i>John Selwin, Esq;</i>					
<i>Col. Mordaunt.</i>					

Pages of Honour.

<i>John Robert, Esq;</i>	}	each	260	0	0
<i>Thomas Style, Esq;</i>					
<i>John Ashburnham, Esq;</i>					
<i>John Boscarwen, Esq;</i>					

Equerries of the Crown Stable.

<i>Henry Foubert, Esq;</i>	}	each	256	0	0
<i>Peter-Voyer Rechaufee, Esq;</i>					

Serjeant of the Carriages	Esq;	86	0	0
Yeoman of the Carriages, <i>Lampin Maybank,</i>	Esq;	36	0	0
Supervisor of the High-ways, <i>Edward Cole,</i>	Esq;	82	0	0
Riding Surveyor, <i>Thomas Bowen,</i>	Esq;	30	0	0
Yeomen Riders, <i>John Seymour,</i> and <i>Michael Burton,</i>	each	130	0	0
Clerk of the Avery, <i>Solomon Stephenson,</i>	Esq;	125	0	0
Clerk of the Stables, <i>James Adams,</i>	Gent.	224	0	0
Store-keeper, <i>Nathaniel Bridgewater,</i>	Gent	93	0	0
Esquire Sadler, <i>Henry Godde</i>		58	0	0
Yeoman Sadler, <i>Mr. Trinworth</i>		36	0	0
Serjeant Farrier, <i>Robert Barnes</i>		98	0	0
Marshal Farrier, <i>ditto</i>		50	0	0
Yeoman Farrier, <i>John Mullender</i>		36	10	0
Coach-maker, <i>Timothy Cudworth</i>		36	0	0
Purveyors, <i>John Gaillard</i> and <i>John Wright,</i>		188	0	0
Riding Purveyor, _____	Esq;	200	0	0
Mews-keeper, <i>James Lewis,</i>		36	0	0

Stable-keepers.

<i>Thomas Bowen, at Somerset-House,</i>	}	each	36	0	0
<i>Samuel Thornley, at St. James,</i>					
<i>John Hobbs, at Kensington,</i>					
<i>Henry Chelton, at Hampton-court.</i>					
<i>Ditto, Richard Hays at Newmarket</i>			25	0	0

Twelve

per annum. l. s. d.

Twelve Footmen, and four for the Master of the Horse.

John Hatt,	}	each	53	0	0
Cliff,					
Robert Fabian,					
Henry Flower,					
Alexander Ross,					
Stephen Crow,					
William Cole					
William Darlington,					
David Cocks,					
George Fotheringal,					
Henry Forbes,					
Anthony Midhurst,					

Four Coachmen, and one for the Master of the Horse.

Henry Droff	}	each	65	0	0
Thomas Oakes					
Francis Gerton					
Edward Holloway					

Four Postilions, and one for the Master of the Horse.

John Freeland	}	each	30	0	0
William King,					
George Kilburne,					
John Buckingham,					

Helpers, and one for the Master of the Horse.

John Hepworth,	}	each	30	0	0
John Tuff,					
George Owen					
Owen Byron					

Four Chairmen.

Trusty Henry	}	each	42	0	0
Nicholas Smith,					
Henry Farrow					
Philip Godson,					

Nine

per annum. l. s. d.

Nine Hunting Grooms, and six for the Master of the Horse.

Lambert Stolt,
 Thomas Horsman
 Herman Wilkins,
 Charles Bare,
 Richard Cunningham,
 George Coats,
 Robert Anderson,
 William House,
 John Sharv,

} each 36*l.* for a Horse 24*l.* 60 0 0

Three Hobby Grooms,

Benjamin Godin
 George Hailes
 John Sawley

Bottle Groom, Mr. Elliott, for himself and Horse	82	0	0
Gentleman Armourer, Lewis Barber,	31	0	0
Page of the Back-stairs, Peregrine Forrest,	31	0	0
Porter of the Mews, Evan Bowen	18	0	0
Messenger of the Avery, Nathaniel Bridgewater,	15	0	0
Thomas Panton, for keeping six Running Horses at New-market,	600	0	0

Two Studd Grooms at Hampton-court.

Thomas Smith,
 Cuthbert Slott,

} each ———— 36 0 0

Four Studd Helpers,

Jasper Smith,
 James Gregory,
 Matthew Ribinson,
 Thomas Breaks,

} each ———— 30 0 0

The

*The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above
Stairs, under the Lord Chamberlain.*

TH E most Noble Charles
Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton,
Lord Chamberlain.

The Right Honourable the Lord
Harvey, Vice Chamberlain.

The Hon. Col. James Pelham,
Secretary.

Charles Maddockes, Esq; Deputy
Secretary.

Mr. Robert Griffin, first Clerk.

Christopher Brown, Office-keeper.

Lords of His Majesty's Bed-chamber.

Earl of Pembroke, Groom of the
Stole.

Duke of Manchester.

Duke of Leeds.

Earl of Dunmore.

Earl of Essex.

Earl of Albemarle.

Earl of Selkirk.

Earl Cowper.

Lord Paget.

Lord William Manners.

Lord Hinton.

Lord Viscount Harcourt.

Grooms of the Bed-chamber.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart.

Sir Robert Rich, Bart.

Charles Churchill

Charles Lumley

Thomas Paget

John Campbell

John Clavering

James Campbell

James Brudenell.

500 l. per ann. each

Gentlemen of the Privy-chamber.

Sir William Dudley, Bart.

Henry Lord Power

Thomas Brocas, Esq;

Benjamin Moyer, Esq;

Henry Streatfield, Esq;

John Windham, Esq;

Robert Hales, Esq;

Gideon Harvey, Esq;

William Forester, Esq;

Courtney Croker, Esq;

Sir William Leman, Bart.

Sir John Werden, Bart.

John Matthews, Esq;

Sir George Bridg. Skipwith, Bart.

Henry Greaswould, Esq;

Jeremy Sambroke, Esq;

John Crew, Esq;

Edward Leigh, Esq;

Charles Hayes, Esq;

Sir Thomas Read, Bart.

Thomas Uvedale, Esq;

Moses Raper, Esq;

Nathaniel Hickman Esq;

John Tryon, Esq;

Humphrey Brent, Esq;

Sir Sydenham Fowke. Knt.

Richard Jackson, Esq;

Hitch. Young, Esq;

Sir John Smith, Bart.

Robert Bosvile, Esq;

Thomas Clark, Esq;

John Coke, Esq;

Littleton Point Meynell, Esq;

Bartholomew Clarke, Esq;

Edward Conyers, Esq;

Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.

George Vernon, Esq;

Sir

Sir John Frederick, Bart.
 John Eldrid, Esq;
 John Morris, Esq;
 William Sheppard, Esq;
Sir George Walter, Knt.
Sir Moulton Lamberd, Knt.
Sir Edward Laurence, Knt.
 David Houghton, Esq;
 Charles Lockier, Esq;
 Henry Meriton, Esq;
 Christopher Jefferison, Esq;
Sir William Ruffel, Bart.
 Humphrey Sturt, Esq;
Sir Arthur Haslerigg,
 Robert Apreece, Esq;
 Thomas Worsley, Esq;
 Leonard Thompson, Esq;
Sir Edmund Anderson, Bart.
Sir Harry Gough, Bart.
 Crew Offley, Esq;
 Peter Cartwright, Esq;
 Carew Harvey Mildmay, Esq;
 Samuel Clerk, Esq;
 Thomas Shallcros, Esq;
Sir William Codrington, Bart.
 Edward Trotman, Esq;
 William Stanley, Esq;
 Richard Dalton, Esq;
 John Stones, Esq;

Cop-bearers.

George Helling, Esq;
 Gould Clarges, Esq;
 Amand Duperron, Esq;
 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per ann. each.

Carvers.

Thomas Brereton, Esq;
 John Tilburgh, Esq;
 Gasper Fred. Henning, Esq;
 Robert Tripp, Esq;
 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per ann. each.

Gentlemen-sewers.

Thomas de la Faye, Esq;
 Grey Longueville, Esq;
 John Hodges, Esq;
 Stephen Mounier, Esq;
 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per ann. each.

Gentlemen Usbers of the Privy-chamber.

Richard Whitworth, Esq;
 Robert Hemmington, Esq;
 John Cope, Esq;
 Francis Clerke, Esq;
 200 l. per ann. each.

Gentlemen Usbers, Daily Waiters.

Sir Charles Dalton, Knt. Black-Rod, 100 l. per ann.
 Capt. Bellandan, 150 l. per ann.
 Col. Stewart
Sir Thomas Brand, Knt. Embellisher of Letters to the Eastern Princes, 60 l. per ann.

Assisstant Gentleman Usber.

Henry Gardie, Esq; 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per ann.

Grooms of the Privy-chamber.

Wentworth Odiarn, Esq;
 Cornelius Tilburgh, Esq;
 James Trymer, Esq;
 John Parsons, Esq;
 73 l. per ann. each.

Gentlemen Usbers, Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary

Francis Boggess, Esq;
 John Jenkins, Esq;

James

Mr.
 Mr.

James Calthorpe, Esq;
 Everard Buckworth, Esq;
 Robert Tripp, Esq;
 Charles Bodens, Esq;
 James Eckerfale, Esq;
 William Kellet, Esq;
 50*l*. per ann. each.

Sewers of the Chamber

Mr. Hugh Henry
 Mr. Simonity Vincent
 Mr. Charles Crompt
 Mr. Charles Nezereau
 Mr. Michael Nevil
 Mr. George Matthew
 Mr. John Dolignon
 Mr. Benjamin Phillips
 38*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*. per ann. each.

Pages of the Presence-chamber

Mr. Edward Wills
 Mr. William Farnborough
 Mr. William Mosely
 Mr. Samuel Hurst
 25*l*. per ann. each.

Grooms of the Great Chamber

Mr. Adam Lysney
 Mr. Peter Jenkinson
 Mr. Thomas Martin
 Mr. Thomas Green
 Mr. Thomas Dupuis
 Mr. Charles Harrison
 Mr. Thomas Symons
 Mr. William Chambers
 Mr. John Monk
 Mr. Hugh Steel
 40*l*. per ann. each.

Coffer-bearers.

Mr. Edward Humphreys
 Mr. John Gerec.
 27*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per ann. each.

Groom of the Great Stairs

Mr. George Oughton

Valet de Chamber

Mr. Brinkman

Pages of Honour to his Majesty.

Charles Lee, Esq;
 Edward Millbank, Esq;

Pages of the Bed-chamber and Back-stairs.

Mr. Absalom Evans
 Mr. William Taylor
 Mr. Henry-Michael Evans
 Mr. Robert Matthewson
 Mr. Lambert de Grave
 Mr. Richard Humphreys

Officers in the Removing Wardrobe

Grey Maynard, Esq; Yeoman
 230*l*. per ann.
 Paul Whichcot, Esq;
 Edward Williams, Esq; } *Grooms*
 130*l*. per ann. each.
 Peter Forbes, Esq;
 Charles Lucas, Esq;
 William Keen, Esq; } *Pages*
 100*l*. per ann. each.

Standing Wardrobe-keepers.

At St. James's, Thomas Saundets, Esq; 110*l*. per ann.
 At Windsor Castle, Mr. Nicholas Mann, 160*l*. per ann.
 At Hampton Court, and Keeper of the private Lodgings, Mr. John Turner, 200*l*. per ann.
 At Kensington, Mrs. Jane Keen, 100*l*. per ann.

At Whitehall, and Clerk of the
the removing Wardrobe, Charles
Brumsted, 160. per ann.

Wardrobe-keeper, and Keeper of
the Royal Apartments at Somer-
set-house, Mrs. Elizabeth Ble-
chyden,

Master of the Robes.

Augustus Schutz, Esq;
James Madan, Esq; Yeoman
Mr. William Smith, Page
Mr. Will. Lawman, }
Mr. ——— Macret, } Grooms.
Mr. Ant. Ryley, }
John Gere, Brusber.
Henry Tyson, Messenger.

Waiters of the Robes.

William Smelt
John Smith

Laundress of the Body-Linnen.

Mrs. Margaret Purcel
Sempstresses, ditto, in lieu of all
Bills, 400l. per Ann.
Starcher, ditto
Necessary Woman, Mrs. White.
ditto at Kensington, Sarah Prichard

Treasurer of the Chamber.

The Right Honourable the Earl of
Fitzwalter.

469l. 9s. per ann.

Clerk, Mr. Brittiffe

Comptroller of the Chamber.

George Osward, Esq;
150l. per ann.

Master of the Jewel Office.

The Right Hon. the Lord Lynni.

450l. per ann.

Richard Aldworth, Esq; Yeoman,

106l. 15s. per ann.

Mr. Edward Yardley, Groom,

105l. 8s. 4d. per ann.

Mr. Robert Sedwick, Clerk,

13l. 6s. 8d. per ann.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Clement Cottrel, Knt.

Dr. Inglish, Assistant and Mar-
shal.

Serjeant at Arms at Court.

James Hugonin, Esq;
Thomas Wilkins, Esq;
Sebastian Thurst, Esq;
Benjamin Hall, Esq;
William Sherd, Esq;
Edward Horner, Esq;
John-Andrew Hyman, Esq;
Thomas Coke, Esq;

*Serjeant at Arms attending the
Lord-Chancellor.*

Francis Jephson, Esq;

*Serjeant at Arms attending the
Lord-Treasurer.*

Sir Thomas Allen, Bart.

*Serjeant at Arms attending the
House of Commons.*

Wentworth Odienne, Esq;

*Serjeant at Arms for the City of
London.*

Tho. Carbonnel, jnu. Esq;

Groom-

Groom Porter, Thomas Archer,
Esq; 550 *l.* per ann.

Master of the Revels, ——— Lee,
Esq;

Mr. Robert Burnet, *Yeoman*,
46 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* per ann.

Colley Cibber *Esq*; *Poet Laureat*,
100 *l.* per ann.

Historiographer in Ordinary, Jen-
kin-Thomas Phillips, *Esq*; 200 *l.*
per ann.

William Cowper, *Esq*; *Knight*
Harbinger.

William Sanders

William Brown

Thomas Over

Andrew Hollwall

Edward Raddon

Bartholomew Griffin

John Robson

William Rogers

James Moss

John Hartley

Lewis Discreau

Richard Hayle, *Extraordinary*,
at 45 *l.* per ann. each.

Messengers of the Great Chamber
in Ordinary to his Majesty,

Clerks of the Cheque to the Mes-
sengers in Ordinary.

Anthony Dagley

George Cowell

John Bowie

Philip Sharpe

William Schouten

John Baillie

Elias Chalke

John Money

Christopher Kuoni

Daniel Chandler

Péter Thou Du Cummun,

John Bill

Janus Brettall

Samuel Crew

Nath. Carington

John Brighter

Matthew Avifon

John Parry

Robert Marter

Jude Storer

John Over

James Webster

Richard Prichard

Joseph Walton

John Hutchins

Joseph Ellis

John Driver

John Wiggs

William Ward

Nicholas Sharpe, *Esq*;

Esq;

99 *l.* 15 *s.* per ann. each.

Messengers attending the Chancel-
lor of the Exchequer.

John Jones

George Oswald

Messenger of the Great Ward-robe.

Mr. John Norbon.

Messenger to attend the Lord Chan-
cellor, Mr. John Crawford.

Messenger of the Press, Mr.
Samuel Gray.

MUSICIANS.

Master of Musick, Dr. Maurice
Green, 200 *l.* per ann.

Mr. James Nicholson

Mr. John Barnard

Mr. John Shore

Mr. James La Serre

Mr. William Corbet

Mr. John Jones

Mr. Tho. Rawlings

Mr. Henry Symonds

Mr. Fra. Goodfense

D d 2

Mr.

Mr. Henry Burges
 Mr. Michael Festing
 Mr. George Bradley
 Mr. John Hudson
 Mr. Peter Randall
 Mr. Jonathan Ayleworth
 Mr. Ferdinando Norton
 Mr. Thomas Sexton
 Mr. Benjamin Sale
 Mr. Thomas Jackson
 Mr. Thomas Vincent
 Mr. Arthur Bradley
 Mr. James Williams
 Mr. Talbot Young
 Mr. George Paitt,

40 l. per ann. each.

Instrument Keeper, Mr. William Norton, 40 l. per ann.

Instrument-maker, Mr. J. Walsh

Organ-maker, Mr. Christopher Shridder

Composer of the Musick for the Chapel Royal, Dr. Green.

Tuner of the Organs, Mr. Bernard Gates.

Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Sir Hans Sloane, *Bart.*

Dr. Richard Mead

Dr. Goodman

Dr. Hollings
 300 l. per ann. each.

Anatomist, Mr. St. André

Occulist to his Majesty, Dr. Taylor.

Physician to the Household.

George Lewis Telfier, 200 l. per ann.

Apothecaries to the Person.

Mr. Daniel Graham, 160 l.

Mr. John Warren, 120 l. 5 s.

Apothecaries to the Household.

Mr. John Allen

Mr. Marmaduke Lilly,
 160 l. per ann.

SURGEONS.

Ambrose Dickens, *Esq; Serjeant*,
 396 l. 13 s. 4 d. per ann.

King's Surgeon, Claudius Amyand,
Esq; 396 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Surgeon to the Household, John Ranby, *Esq;* 280 l.

House-Keepers.

At Newmarket, Samuel Long,
Esq;

At Whitehall, Piercy Kirk, *Esq;*
 650 l. per ann.

At Windsor-Castle, Mrs. Anne Marriot, 320 l. per ann.

At Kensington, Mrs. Jane Keen.

At Westminster Palace, Nathaniel Blackerby, *Esq;*

Under House-Keeper at St. James's,
 Mr. Lambert de Grave, 100 l. per ann.

At Hampton - Court, Somerset Inglis, *Esq;* 300 l. per ann.

At Somerset-House, Miss Campbell, 200 l. per ann.

Serjeant-Trumpeter, John Shore,
Esq; 100 l. per ann.

Court-Drummer, John Clothier,
 25 l. per ann.

Master

- Master of the Tennis - Court,*
 Charles Fitz-roy, Esq;
Locksmith, Mr. Francis Bedwell,
 18 l. 5 s. per ann.
Card-maker, Mrs. Cope
Embroiderer, Mr. Thomas Haw-
good.
Cabinet-maker, Mr. Goodifence.
Operator for the Teeth Mr. Peter
Hemmet
Coffer-maker, Mr. John Selby
Glover, Mr. Rieder
Cutler, Mr. Jones
Drugster, Mrs. Elizabeth Miles
Gunsmith, Mr. William Hutchin-
son.
Printer, Mr. John Basket
Harpsichord-maker, Mr. Joseph
Mahoon
Chocolate-maker, Mr.

Linnen-Draper, Mr.
Shipwright and Barge - builder,
Mr. Thomas Searle.
Oar-maker, Mr. James Small-
bridge
Mathematical Instrument - maker,
Mr. Thomas Wright
Furrier, Mr. John Gettings
Leather-gilder, Mr. John Con-
way
Mole-taker, Mr. John Turner,
 8 l. 1 s. 8 d. per ann.
Turner, Mr. Ayliffe
Chymist, Mr. Thomas Edwards,
 100 l. per ann.
Joyner of the Wardrobe, Mr. —
Williams,
Joyner of the Privy-Chamber,
 Mr. Gerrard Howard 19 l. 11 s.
 8 d. per annum.
Serjeant-Skinner,
Painter in Enamel, Mr. Bernard
Lens
Hatter, Mr. Melch. Wagner.

Perfumers, Mr. William Whittle,
 and Mr. Henry Coulthurst;
Watch-maker, Mr. Thomas Cart-
wright, 150 l. per ann.
Clock-maker, Mr. Francis Robin-
son,
Surveyors of the Pictures, Peter
Walton, Esq; 200 l. per ann.
Principal Painter, Charles Ger-
vaise, 200 l. per ann.
Goldsmith, Mr. Thomas Minors
Jeweller, Mr. —
Bookseller, Bookbinder, and Sta-
tioner, Mr. Edward Castle.
James Thornhill, Esq; Serjeant
Painter of all his Majesty's
Works, &c.
Master Bricklayers of all his Ma-
jesty's Buildings, Mr. Prat and
Mr. Howlet
Keeper of his Majesty's Library,
Dr. Bentley
Hydrographer, Edward Halley,
Esq;
Gardener of Somerset-House, Mr.
James Cooke, 50 l. per ann.
Rat-killer, Mrs. Elizabeth Stubbs,
 48 l. 3 s. 4 d. per ann.
Strewer of Herbs, Mrs. Alice
Bill, 24 l. per ann.
Yeoman Arras-worker, Mr. John
Ellis
Portitor and Taylor to the Great
Wardrobe, Mr. John Mills
Taylor of the Robes, Mr. William
Haines
Keeper of the Orchard-Gate in
Channel-Row, Mrs. Dunch
Master of the Mechanics, John
Smith, Esq;
Distiller, Mr. Charles Collins
Pin-maker, Isaac Peach
Charles Lord Cornwallis, War-
den, Chief-Justice in Eyre of
all his Majesty's Forests, Chases,
Parks,

Parks, and Warrens on the South-side of Trent.

George Proctor, Esq; *Steward of all the Lordships, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments to the Manor of Windsor and Castle of Windsor belonging, and of all the Courts of Records in the same, and Clerk to the Constable of the said Castle, and Keeper of the Seal of the said Courts.*

Charles Earl of Carlisle, *Master of the Harriers and Fox-Hounds, 2000 l. per ann.*

Duke of St. Albans, *Governor of Windsor-Castle Constable and Keeper of the Parks, Forests and Warrens there, and Lieutenant of the said Castle and Forests.*

Master, Keeper and Governor of St. Catherine's near the Tower.

William Kingcot, Esq; *Master or Governor of the Hospital of St. Lawrence in the Town of Cirencester, alias Cicester in the County of Gloucester.*

Charles, Duke of Bolton, *Bailiff of Burley, in New Forest, in the County of Southampton.*

John Lord Viscount Lymington, *Warden and Keeper of New-Forest.*

Francis Burton, Esq; *Receiver-General of all Monies which are or shall be deducted upon the 6d. in the Pound Tax.*

Thomas Robe and John Matthews, Esqs. *Clerks of the Household, as well within Liberties as without.*

John King, Esq; *Out-Ranger of his Majesty's Forest of Windsor, 600 l. per ann.*

Mr. Baptist Nun, *Porter of the*

outward Port of his Majesty's Castle of Windsor, in the County of Berks, 25 l. per annum.

Charles Duke of Grafton, *his Majesty's Game-keeper at Newmarket, and Ranger of Whittlewood Forest, in the County of Northampton.*

Charles Hyett, Esq; *Constable and Keeper of the Castle of Gloucester.*

John Stamford, Esq; *Receiver-General of the Land Revenues, and other the Rents and Revenues of the Crown within the Counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland, and Archdeaconry of Richmond, and of Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, 180 l. per annum.*

His Grace Peregrine Duke of Lancaster, *Warden and chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chases, and Warrens North of Trent.*

John Miller, Esq; *Receiver-General of the Crown within the Counties of Essex, Hertford and Middlesex, and City of London, as also within the Counties of Norfolk and Huntingdon, and every or any of them.*

Mr. John Warner, *General Woodward, or Woodward of his Majesty's Woods in the Counties of Northampton and Rutland.*

Earl of Holderness, *Bailiff of the Franchise and Liberty of Richmond in the County of York, and Steward of the said Liberty. and Steward of the Forest of Richmond, and Master-keeper, or Chief-keeper of the said Forest of Richmond, as also Constable or Keeper*

- Keeper of Middleham-castle in the said County of York.*
- John Martin, *Esq;* *Keeper of the Lions, Lionesses, and Leopards in the Tower.*
- Francis Whitworth, *Esq;* *Surveyor-General of all his Majesty's Woods, as well on the North, as on the South side of the River Trent, 100 l. per ann.*
- Thomas Warburton, *Esq;* *Chancellor and Chamberlain of the Counties of Anglesea, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, in North Wales.*
- Mr. William Jelf, *Keeper of the Gawle, called the Gawle above the Wood, within the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, and one of the Riding Foresters, and Ale-conner in the said Forest, and Keeper of the Gawle under the Wood, within the said Forest.*
- William, *Earl of Essex, Keeper of his Majesty's Park called Hyde-Park.*
- Thomas Meredith, *Esq;* *Keeper of the Original Seal for the Counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, in the Principality of Wales, commonly called Chamberlain, or Curfitor.*
- John Williams, *Esq;* *Attorney-General of Denbigh and Montgomery.*
- Lord Carteret, *Bailiff of Jersey.*
- Monsieur de Saumerez, *Bailiff of Guernsey.*
- Thomas Rous, *Esq;* *Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown in the Counties of Caermathen, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Town of Haverford-Weft, and Borough of Caermarthen.*
- Dennis Bond, *Esq;* *Carrier of all his Majesty's Letters and Dispatches between his Court or Palace of Residence and the first Postage, or Post-Office, 600 l. per ann.*
- William, *Earl of Essex, Chief Ranger and Keeper of St. James's Park.*
- Henry Fox, *Esq;* *Surveyor of his Majesty's Works.*
- Thomas Walker, *Esq;* *Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Honours, Castles, Lordships, Forests, Chases, Parks, Lands, Woods, &c. in England and Wales.*
- Thomas Ripley, *Esq;* *Comptroller of his Majesty's Works.*
- Duke of Newcastle, *Steward, Keeper and Guardian of his Majesty's Forest of Sherwood and the Park of Folewood, in the County of Nottingham.*
- Joseph Hinxman, *Esq;* *Woodward and Keeper of the Underwood and Trees in the New Forest, and in the Forest of Chute-Pambear, Aillshort-Eastbear and Westbear in the County of Southampton.*
- Sir John Jennings, *Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and House-keeper of that Palace, and Keeper of the Park there.*
- Dutchess of Marlborough, *Keeper of Windsor Great and Little Park.*
- Duke of Ancafter, *Keeper of Waltham Forest.*
- John Turner and Somerset Inglis, *Keepers of Hampton-court.*
- Colonel Schutz, *Warden of the Stanneries.*
- Charles Dartiquenave, *Esq;* *Surveyor of the Gardens and Water-works.*
- John, *Duke of Montagu, Master of Geddington Chace, and Warden of the West Bailiwick in the Forest*

Forest of Rockingham, in the County of Northampton.

John, Earl of Westmoreland, Warden of the East Bailiwick in the Forest of Rockingham, in the County of Northampton; and he, and Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, Chief Rangers of the said East Bailiwick. And Lord Viscount Hatton, and Lady Goring, Chief Rangers of the West Bailiwick in the said Forest.

Duke of Grafton, Warden and Chief Ranger of Whittlewood Forest in Northamptonshire.

George, Earl of Hallifax, Warden and Chief Ranger of Salcey Forests, in the Counties of Northampton and Bucks; and Chief Ranger of Bushey Park, in the County of Middlesex.

Earl of Gainsborough, Warden and Chief Ranger of Forest in the County of Rutland.

Ralph Jennison, Esq; Master of the Bucklands, 2341 l. per ann. An Allowance of 20 l. per ann. to the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel, in lieu of three Deer.

An Allowance of 41 l. per ann. in lieu of the like Allowance formerly made upon great Festivals, to his Majesty's Servants, the Kings at Arms, Herald, Pur-
servants, &c.

To the Dean of the Chapel, for twenty-four Preachers at Whitehall, who are to be Fellows of the two Universities, twelve out of each, at 30 l. per an. each.

To his Grace the Duke of Grafton, 60 l. per ann. for the Pay of three Game-keepers.

John Ranby, Esq; Barber to his Majesty, 170 l. per ann.

To his Majesty's four Game-keepers at Richmond Park, and ten

Miles about, 30 l. per ann. each, and 10 l. for a Livery.

Augustus Schutz, Esq; Keeper of the Privy Purse in Ordinary.

Sir Nicholas Williams, Bart. Chamberlain of the Town and Borough of Brecon, and the Counties of Brecon, Radnor and Glamorgan; and also Steward and Keeper of the Courts Leet, View of Frank Pledge, and other Courts whatsoever of the Lordship of Nallain, Caio, Mableview, Mabledrud, Manordiloe, Kethinock, and of the Forests of Glincothy and Pennant in the County of Caermarthen; and of Steward and Bailiff of the Manors, Lands, Granges and Possessions of the late dissolved Monastery of Talley, in the said County of Caermarthen; and of Steward and Keeper of the Courts Leet, and View of Frank Pledge of the Manors, Lands, Grainges, and Possessions of Mevon, otherwise Mavonian, Gwioneth, Uchardin, otherwise Guinioneth, Youchardin, Ifcoyd, Iskerwyn, Gleneglin, Blain, Arian, Silian, and Tailylarne-Green in the County of Cardigan; and of Steward of the Lordship and Manour of Brecon, in the County of Brecon.

Robert, Lord Walpole, Ranger and Keeper of New Park, near Richmond, alias Richmond Park, in the County of Surry.

Nathaniel Booth, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's Revenues arising by Fines, Forfeitures, and Sums of Money called Green-Wax Money.

Augustus, Earl of Berkeley, Constable of the Castle of St. Brianel's in the Forest of Dean, in the County

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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County of Gloucester, and Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the said Forest.

Keeper of the Private Armory at Westminster, Mrs. Elizabeth Spence.

John Wynne, Esq; Constable or Keeper of his Majesty's Castle of Caernarvon.

Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart. Constable of the Castle of Flint.

Robert Mason, Master of the Barges.

An Account of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, their Establishments and Salaries, as they stand this present Year 1738, viz:

	Salaries per annum.	l.	s.	d.
T H E Right Reverend Dr. Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of London, as Dean of the said Chapels-Royals		200	0	0
The Rev. Mr. George Charleton, M. A. as Sub-Dean		91	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Higget, M. A. as Confessor, or Household Chaplain		36	10	0

The Priests and Gentlemen in Ordinary, with their respective Months of Waiting, for which they have each of them a Salary of 73 l. per ann.

Priests in Ordinary in

January, March, May, July, September, and November.

February, April, June, August, October, and December.

The Rev. William Washbourne, M. A.

The Rev. George Charleton, M. A.

The Rev. Samuel Chittle, M. A.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Powell.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Lloyd.

The Rev. Thomas Baker, M. A.

The Rev. Edward Pordage, M. A.

The Rev. John Abbott, M. A.

The Rev. Mr. William Pottel.

Organist and Composer.

Maurice Green, Doctor. of Musick.

Mr. Trevor.

E e

Gentle

The Present STATE of

Gentlemen in Ordinary.

<i>William Turner</i> , Doctor of Musick	Mr. <i>John Mason</i> ,
Mr. <i>Row</i> ,	<i>Francis Hughes</i> ,
<i>Bernard Gates</i> ,	<i>James Chelsum</i> ,
<i>George Laye</i> ,	<i>Talbot Young</i> ,
<i>Samuel Weeley</i> ,	<i>Thomas Bell</i> ,
<i>Peter Randal</i> ,	<i>David Cheriton</i> ,
<i>William Perry</i> ,	<i>Bernard Gates</i> .
<i>John Church</i> ,	

Officers of the Vestry in daily Waiting throughout the Year.

	per ann.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Jonathan Smith</i> , Esq; Serjeant	73	00	0	
<i>Jonathan Smith</i> , Esq; Clerk of the Cheque				
Mr. <i>Thomas Langborne</i> , Yeoman	54	15	0	
Mr. <i>Richard Norton</i> , Groom	51	12	6	
Mr. <i>John Laurel</i> , Deputy Groom				
To the Serjeant of the Vestry, for washing Surplices, &c.	60	00	0	
To ditto for Whiteball	49	02	0	

Etablissement for the Children of his Majesty's Chapels Royal.

Mr. <i>Bernard Gates</i> , Master, to board, &c.	240	00	0
Item. Mr. <i>Bernard Gates</i> , to teach, &c.	80	00	0

Childrens Names.

<i>James Butler</i> ,	<i>Robert Danbaw</i> ,
<i>Price Cleavelly</i> ,	<i>Thomas Morland</i> ,
<i>John Moore</i> ,	<i>John Wynn</i> ,
<i>James Allen</i> ,	<i>William Randall</i> ,
<i>Thomas Barrow</i> ,	<i>Edward-Henry Purcel</i> .

Lutenist to attend on Sundays, and at other Times when any of the Royal Family are present, Mr. <i>Serjeant Shore</i>	}	41	10	0
Violist, to attend in the same manner, Mr. <i>Francis Goodfens</i>		40	00	0
Bell-ringer, to attend daily, Mr. <i>John Herring</i>		15	04	2
Organ-blower, ditto, Mr. <i>John Ray</i>		20	00	0

Preacher

Preacher appointed by the Dean to preach at St. James's
Chapel during the Absence of the Court, at one
Guinea *per* Sermon, the Reverend Mr. Edward
Fordage, M. A.

Reader appointed for the said Time, the Rev. Mr. Rich-
ard Powell, at a fixed Salary

per ann. l. s. d.

15 00 0

Clerk of the Royal Closet.

The Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. Henry Egerton, Lord Bishop of Here-
ford.

His Deputy in October, November, December, and January, Dr. Nay-
lor, Dean of Winchester.

In February, March, April and May, Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter.

In June, July, August, and September, Dr. Clarke, Prebendary of
Westminster.

Chaplains in Ordinary, in

January.

Dr. Hutton,
Archdeacon Hayter,
Archdeacon Stebbing,
Dr. Gally,

May.

Honourable Mr. Finch,
Dr. Holcombe,
Dr. Lavington,
Dr. Croxall.

February.

Dr. Jones,
Dr. Crowe,
Dr. Greenwood,
Mr. Biscoe.

June.

Mr. Garbet,
Dr. Young,
Mr. Rochblave,
Dr. Knight.

March.

Archdeacon Worth,
Archdeacon Tyrwhit,
Dr. Thistlethwaite,
Mr. Bernard.

July.

Dr. Blomer,
Mr. Wilcox,
Dr. Heylin,
Mr. Bullock.

April.

Dr. Foulks,
Dr. Mawson,
Mr. Bullock,
Dr. Waterland.

August.

Mr. Inett,
Mr. Shuckford,
Dr. Walker,
Dr. Hargraves.

September.

September.	November.
Dr. Cowper,	Dr. Egerton,
Dr. Burrel,	Dr. Bundy,
Dr. Thomas,	Mr. Chamberlain,
Honourable Mr. Edward Villiers,	Honourable Mr. Trevor.
October.	December.
Dr. Regis,	Dr. George,
Dr. Briggs,	Dr. Cobden,
Dr. Holmes,	Dr. Clarke,
Mr. Medlycott.	Honourable Mr. Robert Hay,

	per ann.	l.	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Reading, Closet-keeper		41	10	0
To him for washing the Chaplains Surplices, and other Necessaries for the Closet		50	00	0
Table-coverer to the Chaplains, Mr. Nathaniel Grove, at 1 s. per diem		18	05	0

Lord Almoner to his Majesty.

The most Reverend Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, Lord Archbishop of York.

The Reverend Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, Sub-Almoner.

WHITEHALL Chapel.

Mr. Thomas Case,	} Reading Chaplains—	80	00	0
Mr. James Richardjon,				
Mr. John Richardson, Chapel-keeper		50	00	0
Mr. Phillip Bennet, Closet keeper		50	00	0

N. B. The Chaplains at Whitehall are Twenty-four in Number, being Fellows of Colleges in the Two Universities, and are allowed 30 l. per ann. each, for preaching one Month in the Year.

FRENCH Chapel.

Anthony Aufriere, D. D.	} Chaplain-Preachers, each	160	00	0
Mr. Philip Menard,				
Mr. Peter Rochblave,				
Mr. Peter Declaras, Reader		100	00	0

D U T C H

DUTCH Chapel.

		Salaries, per Annum,		
Mr. Sebastian-Vander Eyken,	} Preachers, each —	100	00	0
Mr. Phineas-Philibert Pielat,				
Mr. Sebastian-Vander Eyken,	Reader	30	00	0
James Mercier, Sexton and Porter		15	00	0

LUTHERAN Chapel.

Mr. Frederick-Michael Zeigenhagen,	} Preachers, each	200	00	0
Mr. Henry-Alard Butjeater,				
Mr. John-Christian Jacobi, Chapel-keeper		60	00	0
Mrs. Sydel, for cleaning the Chapel		16	09	0

His Majesty's Household Officers and Servants attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of his Grace Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward; with their respective Salaries and Board-Wages.

Board of GREEN-CLOTH.

		Wages.			Board Wages.			
		per annum,	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
L	Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, D. of Dorset, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household	}	100	0	0	1360	00	0
	John, Lord Delawar, Treasurer		123	14	8	1076	5	4
	Sir Conyers Darcy, Comptroller,		107	17	6	1092	2	6
	Horatio Walpole, Esq; Cofferer,		100	0	0	400	0	0
	George Treby, Esq; Master of the Household,	}	66	13	4	433	6	8

Sir

		Wages.			Board Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Sir Tho. Read, Bart.	} Clerks of the Green-cloth. }	44	6	8	455	13	4
Tho. Wynne, Esq.							
Thomas Hales, Esq.	} Clerks Comp- trollers. }	44	6	8	455	13	4
Robert Bristow, Esq.							

Accompting-House.

Sackville Bale,	} Yeomen, each	5	0	0	73	0	0
Haac Dedier,							
Archib. Campbell,	} Grooms each. }	2	13	4	54	15	0
Henry Sedgwick,							
Edmund Stone, Messenger,	} Chamber- Keepers. }	2	13	4	37	6	8
Edward Davis,							
Meredith Lloyd,							
Jane Rowman, Necessary Woman.					20	0	0

Bake-House.

Thomas Holland, Gent. Clerk,	} Grooms, each	6	13	4	73	6	8
John Clarke, Yeoman,							
Eustace Tomlin,							
William Collins,							

Pantry.

Paul Lingen, Gent. and Yeoman.	} Grooms, each	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
Mich. Heathcote,							
Rob. Channon,							

Buttery.

Peter Campbell, Gent.	} Grooms, each. }	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
John Turner, Yeoman,							
Charles Hayes							
Robert Eikins,							
Thomas Lowe, Youngest Groom.							

Cellar.

Cellar.

		Wages.			Board Wages.			
		per Annum	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Samuel Towers, <i>Gent. and Yeoman,</i>		11	8	1½	48	11	10½	
James Strong,	} <i>Yeoman, each</i> }	5	0	0	45	0	0	
John Scheene								
William Smith	} <i>Grooms, each.</i> }	2	13	4	37	6	8	
David Munroe,								
Samuel Clark,								
Youngest Groom.								
James Cockburne, <i>Keeper of the Store-cellar, 100 l. per annum.</i>								

Spicery.

Richard D'Avenant, <i>Esq; Clerk.</i>	16	0	0	84	0	0
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Confectionary.

John Fragneau,	} <i>Yeoman, each</i>	5	0	0	45	0	0
Andrew Ferre,							
John Whitehorn, <i>Groom.</i>		2	13	4	37	6	8

Ewry.

William Beger, <i>Gent and Yeoman,</i>	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
James Towers, <i>Yeoman,</i>	5	0	0	45	0	0
William Smith,	{	<i>Grooms,</i>	{	2	13	4
James Meredith,						

Laundreys.

Dorothy Philips, <i>Laundress of the</i>	} <i>Table and Household Linnen.</i> }	20	0	0	100	0	0

King's

King's Privy-Kitchen.

	<i>per Annum.</i>	<i>Wages.</i>			<i>Board Wages.</i>		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Henry Lowman, <i>Esq;</i> chief Clerk,	44	06	8		205	13	4
James Eckerfall, <i>Esq;</i> second Clerk,	11	18	1½		138	11	10½
Charles Brexton, <i>Esq;</i> first Master Cook	11	08	1½		138	11	10½
Henry Lyon, <i>Esq;</i> second Master Cook	11	08	1½		100	11	10½
Joseph Lemarcy, <i>Yeoman of the Mouth</i>	5	00	0		55	0	0
John Ayres	}	5	00	0	55	0	0
Henry Evans							
Daniel Durant							
Edward Richardson	}	2	13	4	47	06	6½
Hub. William-Chambers							
Thomas Griffith							
Joseph Goddin	}	2	00	0	38	0	0
Jon. Ja. Jackson,							
William Calhoun, <i>jun.</i>							
Charles Peddy	}	2	00	0	28	0	0
David Ried							
John Hobbs							
Thomas Percivall	}	2	00	0	30	0	0
Samuel Edmonds							
Joseph Eatwell							
Edward Green	}	20	0	0	20	0	0
Griffith Garnon							
William Gamul, <i>Door-keeper</i>							
Vincent Bene, <i>Soil-carrier.</i>					20	0	0

Household-Kitchen.

Ward, <i>Esq;</i> Master-cook	11	08	1½	108	11	10½
Mark Verdier	}	5	00	55	00	0
William Ward						
John Thornbrough						
Leopold Bunt	}	2	13	47	06	8
Nicholas Howard						
Thomas Bolton						
Nicholas Webster	}	2	00	38	00	0
Hugh Mackenzie						
Richard Davis						
John Prothero	}					
James Goodwin						

Philip

		Wages.			Board Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Philip Bennet	} Scourers, each	2	00	00	28	00	00
Thomas Stoke,							
Daniel Hellaker	} Turnbroachers,				30	00	00
John Hawkins							
Cliff Page							
Henry Cary, Door-keeper	} Soil-carriers,				30	00	00
William Thomas							
John Rose					22	00	00

Larder.

James Whildon,	} Yeomen, each	5	00	0	45	00	00
John Everit							
Charles Marriot	} Grooms, each	2	13	4	37	06	8
Thomas Jones							

Acaterly.

Robert Wilmot, Esq; Serjeant	11	08	1½	48	11	10½
Henry Powell, Esq; sole Clerk,	6	13	4	113	6	8
Tim. Jourdan, Yeoman of the Salt Stores,	5	00	00	10	00	00

Poultry.

John Skinner, Esq; Clerk	6	13	4	73	6	8
George Ackers, Yeoman	6	0	0	45	0	0
Isaac Graigneau, Groom	2	13	4	37	6	8
John Walworth, Groom	2	13	4	37	6	8

Scalding-House.

Hugh Parry, Yeoman		5	00	0	45	00	0	
James Meredith	}	Grooms, each	2	13	04	37	06	8

F f

Pastry.

Pastry.

	per Annum	Wages.			Board Wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Thomas Brown, Yeoman		5	00	0	45	00	00
John Smith } Grooms,							
Thomas Smith } each	2	13	4		37	06	08
Thomas Galloway, Child	2	00	0		33	00	00
Edward Northey, Salfary-man					38	00	00
William Stewart, Furner					30	00	00

Scullery.

William Poppleton,	}	Yeomen	5	00	0	45	00	00
Sackville Bale		each						
Ja. Cockburne,	}	Grooms,	2	13	4	37	06	08
John Allen,		each						
Rob. Chambers,	}	Pages	2	00	0	33	00	00
Fra. Thompson		each						
James Calhoun	}	Children, each	2	00	0	33	00	00
John Thompson								
Tho. Winwood,	}							
Robert Emms								
Richard Turner	}	Pan-keepers,				30	00	00
Robert Sergeant		each						
Robert Emms	}							
Benjamin Bucknall								
William Thomas, Pewter Scourer					30	00	00	
Sarah Allen, Servant					31	17	06	

Wood-Yard.

Edward Parson, Esq; chief Clerk,	6	13	4	73	00	00		
Somerset English, Yeoman	5	00	0	45	00	00		
John Bagnold,	}	Grooms,	2	13	4	37	06	08
Thomas Hewet,		each						

Harbingers.

Harbingers.

	<i>per Annum</i>	<i>Wages.</i>			<i>Board Wages.</i>		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Peter La Roche, <i>Gent. Harbinger</i>	11	08	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	00	00	00
Luke Darington	} <i>Yeomen each</i>	5	00	0	45	00	00
Robert Parsons							
Lawrence Jackson							
Charles Gibbon							
John Rutter							

Almoner.

John Eddows, <i>Yeoman</i>	5	00	0	45	00	00
Thomas Turner, <i>Groom</i>	2	13	4	37	06	08

*Porters at the Gate.**Esq; Serjeant*

Robert Vernon	}	<i>Grooms, each</i>	5	00	0	45	00	00
James Butcher								
Mar. Strickland								
William Cotton	}	<i>Grooms, each</i>	2	13	4	37	06	08
William Apsley								
Ben. Granger								
<i>For a Servant each, 10 l. per Ann.</i>								

At Somerset-House.

Hugh Mason	—	—	—	40	00	00
Charles Pocock	—	—	—	30	00	00
Robert Tournay	—	—	—	20	00	00

Cartakers

William Rice,	}	Yeomen,	5	00	0	45	00	00	
Israel May		each							
Nich. Meebourn	}	Grooms,	2	13	4	37	06	08	
John Mift									each
John Holbeck									
		F f 2							
								Tail-Cartakers	

Wages. Board-Wages.
per Annum. l. s. d. l. s. d.

Tail-Cartakers.

Francis Green,
Peter Metcalf,
Simon Boswell,
John Martin,

} each 2 13 4 37 06 08

Officers of the Hall.

William Paul,
John Philipps

} Daily Waiters, } 2 00 0 28 00 00
each

Marshalsea.

Sir Philip Meadows, Knight-Marshal, — 26 00 00

William Burleigh

William Agar

John North

James Willington

Thomas Cartright

Cor. Tomlinson.

} Marshal's Men, }
each 20 00 00

Verge.

John Hardisty, Clerk — 6 13 4 23 06 08

Robert White, Coroner — 6 13 4 23 06 08

Joseph Turner, Cock and Cryer — 20 00 00

Bread-Bearer.

Samuel Lee — 4 00 0 26 00 00

Wine-Porters.

John Ampfon

Edward Rickets

William Emerfon, Keeper of the Park-Gate at
Kennington,

} each 4 00 0 26 00 00
} 27 00 0

John

	Board Wages.		
per Annum.	l.	s.	d.
John Birch, for keeping Fire-buckets in Repair,	30	00	0
James Wright, Turncock at Kensington, —	25	00	0
William Vaughan, Bell-ringer at Kensington	25	00	0
John Holden, Watchman at St. James's	27	07	6
Thomas Hypsley, Cleaner of the Sess-pools,	55	12	6
Phil. Hermonnot, for feeding and breeding Pheasants } at Hampton-Court	200	00	0

Table Deckers.

John Dickenson, to the Lords Bed-chambers	20	00	0
John Turner, to the Ladies Bed-chambers	20	00	0
John Burden, to the Maids of Honour	20	00	0
Edward Ireland to the Bed-chamber Women	20	00	0
Giles Powell, to the King's Gent. Waiters	18	05	0
Edmund Seamour, to the Queen's Gent. Waiters	18	05	0
James Butcher, to the Officers of the Guard	18	05	0
Nathaniel Grove, to the Chaplains	18	05	0

Clerks to the four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

Mr. ——— Delany

Mr. William Fetherston

Mr. Thomas Salter

Mr. John Skinner

To the chief Clerk of the Kitchen, Edward Arnold

To the second Clerk of the Kitchen, Henry Sedgwick

To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Purveyors.

Fisbmongers, Thomas Broughton, Edward Watfon, and Thomas Newman.

Poulterers, Anthony Wibrid, Charles Nichols.

Linnen-Drapers, John Day, and Henry Warcop.

Grocers, Elizabeth Miles, John Fletcher.

Oilman, Robert Burton, Elizabeth Miles.

Brewer, William Hucks, Esq;

Butchers, Robert Bland, Anne Bowes, and John Wall.

Purveyors of the Bacon, William Wayte, John Snowden, and Samuel Bowling.

Braziers,

Brazier

Ironmonger,

} Robert Sparkes

Pewterer, Mrs. Nicholson.

Tallow-chandlers, Thomas Bradford, and Thomas Cuthbert.

Wax-chandler, John Pigou.

*His Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen
Pensioners.*

	<i>per Annum</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
J OHN Duke of Montagu, Captain	_____	1000	0	0
Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart. Lieutenant	_____	500	0	0
Sir William Wynne, Knt. Standard-Bearer	_____	310	0	0
George Turner, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque	_____	120	0	0

GENTLEMEN-PENSIONERS.

*Gentlemen of the Band, who wait
in Lady-day and Michaelmas
Quarters.*

William Hoskins, Esq;
Peter Abraham, Esq;
Gregory Westcombe, Esq;
William Tatam, Esq;
Matthew Goffet, Esq;
William Morley, Esq;
John Blogney, Esq;
Bartholomew Bray, Esq;
Henry Trent, Esq;
William Taylor, Esq;
Stephen Broughton, Esq;
Sir Andrew Chadwicke, Knt.
Thomas Stanfal, Esq;
Theophilus-Bland Parsons, Esq;
Henry Allen, Esq;
William Baker, Esq;
Sir John Taylor, Knt.
John Dogwell, Esq;
John Crouch, Esq;
Salisbury Cade, Esq; *Pry-master.*

*Gentlemen of the Band who wait
in Midsummer and Christmas
Quarters.*

Francis Allard, Esq;
Nathaniel Lambert, Esq;
George Maddison, Esq;
George Bellamy, Esq;
Joseph Smith, Esq;
Ralph Thorowgood, Esq;
Michael Gernault, Esq;
Nicholas Blowing, Esq;
John Ferrett, Esq;
Chamberlain Allatt, Esq;
Thomas Penning, Esq;
Owen Jones, Esq;
William Houghton, Esq;
Henry Cooper, Esq;
Arthur Asgill, Esq;
Edward Rawnell, Esq;
Edward Compton, Esq;
Thomas Pennyman, Esq;
Thomas Smith, Esq;
John Emmerson, Esq;

Salisbury

Mr. John Pap, Gent. Harbinger.
Mr. William Baldwin, Ax-keeper.

The Officers of his Majesty's Mint.

SIR Andrew Fountain, Warden
Richard Arundel, Esq; Master-worker
The Right Hon. Henry Lord Aylmer, Comptroller
Hopton Haynes, Esq; Assay-master
John Phillips, Esq; Weigher and Teller
General Evans, Surveyor of the Meltings
Thomas Hill, Esq; King's Clerk,* and Clerk of the Papers
Mr. Hayward, Master-melter
Mr. John Croker ——— 1st }
Mr. ——— Ocks ——— 2d } Engravers.
Mr. ——— Tanner ——— 3d }
Joseph Aston, Esq; Deputy to the Warden for prosecuting Clippers
and Coiners.
Richard Morgan, Gent. Deputy-Warden
Mr. Vander Esch, Deputy Master-worker
Anthony Pollett, jun. Clerk Assistant.
Charles Smith, Esq; Deputy-comptroller
Mr. Charles Norgrave, Deputy to the Weigher and Teller
Mr. Francis Child, Deputy to the Surveyor of the Meltings
Mr. John Berresford, Clerk to the Warden
Mr. Joshua White, Ditto to the Master
Mr. John Gatten, Clerk to the King's Clerk
S. Sandal, Porter
Ruben Fletcher, Dye-forgier
——— Assistant to the Assay-master

Master of the Great Wardrobe, and his Officers.

JOHN, Duke of Montagu, Master, 2000 l. per Annum.
Thomas Dummer, Esq; Deputy
John Halls, Esq; Comptroller

John

<i>John Baynes,</i>	}	Clerks of the Wardrobe.
<i>Thomas Lee Dummer</i>		
<i>Charles Bumstead, Esq;</i>	}	Clerks in the Wardrobe.
<i>Mr. Thomas Dummer, jun.</i>		
<i>Mr. William Bernard</i>		
<i>Sarah Gilbert, Upholsterer.</i>		
<i>William Barnsley</i>	}	Packers.
<i>Charles Lockley</i>		
<i>Walter Fisher</i>		
<i>John Bell</i>	}	Mercers.
<i>Henry Cooks</i>		
<i>Matthew Vernon</i>		
<i>Thomas Hawgood, Embroiderer</i>		
<i>James Hays, Taylor</i>		
<i>David Forfar, Hatter</i>		
<i>Henry Williams, Joiner and Chair-maker</i>		
<i>John Hasel, Gold Laceman</i>		
<i>William Weeks, Silk Laceman</i>		
<i>John Selby Coffe-maker</i>		
<i>Benjamin Goodison, Cabinet-maker</i>		
<i>Edward Castle, Stationer</i>		
<i>Joseph Windbau Ash, Esq; Linnen-Draper</i>		
<i>Katherine Port, Sempstrefs</i>		
<i>Alice Aird, Glover</i>		
<i>John Ellys, Esq; Yeoman Arras-worker</i>		
<i>John Grant, Herald-painter</i>		
<i>Mary Gearing, Pike-maker</i>		
<i>Hellen Child, Belt-maker</i>		
<i>William Williams, Feather-dresser</i>		
<i>William Portal, Store-keeper</i>		
<i>Nathaniel Witham, Serjeant-Skinner</i>		
<i>John Narborne, Messenger</i>		
<i>Katherine Port, Sempstrefs and House-maid</i>		
<i>Richard Port, Porter</i>		
<i>John Serjeant, Running Porter</i>		
<i>Mary Boddam, Hosier.</i>		

Governors

Governors and Officers in the West-Indies.

Jamaica.

Edward Trelawney, Esq; Governor.
 Andrew Stone, Esq; Register.

Peter Forbes, Esq; } Secretary.
 } Provost-marshal.

Anthony Corbiere, Esq; Naval Officer.

Matthew Concanen, Esq; Attorney-General.

John Lawton, Esq; } Clerk of the Crown and Peace, and Chief
 } Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Richard Mills; Receiver of all Duties and Impositions, &c.

Anthony Wheelock, Esq; Clerk of the Markets.

Horatio Walpole, Esq; Auditor-General of the Plantations.

John-Anthony Balaguere, Esq; Secretary.

Barbadoes.

Lord Viscount Gage, Governor.

Anthony Cracherode, Esq; Register.

Francis Whitworth, Esq; Secretary.

Alexander Burnet, Esq; Clerk of the Markets.

Richard Carter, Esq; Attorney-General.

George Plaxton, Esq; Treasurer.

John Cornelius, Naval Officer.

Thomas and Francis Reynolds, Provost-marshals.

Charles Huggins, Esq; Clerk and Remembrancer.

William Rawlins, Register of the Admiralty.

Leeward-Islands.

Colonel William Matthew, Governor.

Edward Biam, Lieutenant-Governor of Antegoa.

Gilbert Fleming, Lieutenant-General of the said Islands.

Ditto, Lieutenant-General of St. Christophers.

William Hammer, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Nevis.

Captain Forbes, Lieutenant-Governor of Montserrat.

Wavel Smith and Samuel Cust, Esquires, Secretary, and Clerk of the Crown.

William Floyer, Esq; Clerk of the Naval Office in the *Leeward-Islands*.

William Janssen, Esq; Provost-Marshal of the *Leeward Islands*.

Bahama Islands.

Richard Fitz-William, Esq; Governor.

Thomas Granger, Chief-Justice,

Bermudas.

Alured Popple, Esq; Governor.

George Tucker, Esq; Secretary and Provost-marshal.

South Carolina.

James Oglethorpe, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Carolina* and *Georgia*.

Colonel Broughton, Lieutenant-Governor.

——— *Abercromby*, Attorney-General.

John Hamerton, Secretary.

George Morly, Provost-marshal.

North Carolina.

Gabriel Johnston, Esq; Governor.

Nathaniel Rice, Secretary.

John Montgomery, Attorney General.

Virginia.

The Right Honourable *William-Anne*, Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor.

Major *William Gooch*, Lieutenant-Governor.

John Carter, Secretary.

John Clayton, Attorney-General.

Pensylvania.

William Pen, Esq; Proprietor and Governor.

Captain *George Copke*, Lieutenant-Governor.

Mary-

Maryland.

Lord Baltimore, Proprietor and Governor.

Samuel Ongle, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

New-York.

Major-General Tyrrel, Governor.

George Clarke, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.

Ditto, Secretary.

Richard Bradley, Esq; Attorney-General.

James Delaney, Esq; Chief-Justice.

Philip Livingston, Esq; Town-Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Common-Pleas, in the County and City of Albany, and Secretary to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs.

New-Jersey.

John, Lord De la War, Governor.

The Honourable John Hamilton, Esq; President.

Robert Lettice, Esq; Chief-Justice.

Archibald Hume, Esq; Secretary.

James Alexander, Esq; Attorney-General.

Rhode-Island.

Governor and Company of the Island of Providence.

The Governor is chosen annually by the People.

Connecticut.

Governor and Company, ditto.

Massachuset's Bay.

Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Governor.

Lieuteuant-Governor.

Josiah Willard, Esq; Secretary.

*New Hampshire.**J. Belcher*, Governor.Colonel *David Dunbar*, Lieutenant-Governor.*Nova Scotia.**Richard Philips*, Esq; Governor.*Lawrence Armstrong*, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.*Newfoundland.**George Clarke*, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships of War for the Time being, which go annually to protect the Fishery, who hath a Commission to be Governor during his Stay.

Captain *Richard Graham*, Lieutenant-Governor.

A List of the Commissioners, and other Officers of the Navy.

THE Right Honourable *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; Treasurer, 2000*l.*
per ann.

Richard Haddock, Esq; ComptrollerSir *Jacob Ackworth*, Surveyor*Thomas Pearse*, Esq; Clerk of the Acts*George Purvis*, Esq; Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accompts*John Fawler*, Esq; Comptroller of the Victualing Accompts

The Hon. *Robert Bing*, Esq; Comptroller of the Store-keeper's Accompts

Salary 500*l.* per ann.
each

The Hon. Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, Principal OfficerCommodore *Matthews*, at *Chatham* and *Sheerness**Richard Hughes*, Esq; at *Portsmouth**Matthew Norris*, Esq; at *Plymouth**M^r. William Corbett*, Pay-master to the Treasurer of the Navy

Sir Henry Penrice, President and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Salary 400 *l.* per ann.
 Francis Gasbery, Esq; Commissioner for sick and hurt Seamen, Salary 400 *l.* per annum.
 William Mills, Esq; Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy.
 Mr. Samuel Percival, Assistant to the Clerk of the Acts, Salary 300 *l.* per annum.
 Mr. Hammond, first Clerk to the Comptroller of the Navy, Salary 200 *l.* per annum.
 Register and Signer of the Contractor's Bills, Mr. Johnson Salary, 200 *l.* per ann.
 Chief Clerk in the Ticket-Office, John Phillipson, Esq; Salary 200 *l.* per annum.
 House-keeper, Mrs. Yard, 80 *l.* per annum.

Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy.

Stephen Bisse, Esq;
 Henry Parsons, Esq;
 Thomas Revell, Esq;
 Thomas Brereton, Esq;
 William Thompson, Esq;
 George Crowle, Esq;
 Francis Eyles, Esq;

} Salary 400 *l.* per ann. each.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Seth Jermy, Esq; Secretary	200	00	0
John Bishop, Esq; Accomptant for Cash	120	00	0
James Lovelace, Esq; Accomptant for Stores	120	00	0
Joys Searwell, Esq; Cashier			
Mr. James Wood, Clerk of the Cutting-House	80	00	0
Mr. Joseph Leaper, Master Cooper	100	00	0
Thomas Marston, Clerk of the Bake-House	80	00	0
Mr. Robert Farr, Clerk of the Brew-House	60	00	0
Mr. Francis Ellis, Hoy-taker	60	00	0

Portsmouth-Yard.

Richard Hughes, Esq; Commissioner.
 Mr. Richard Dennis, } Master-Attendants each 200 00 0
 John Goodwin,

Mr.

Mr. Joseph Allen, Master-Shipwright	200	00	0
Thomas Fellows,	}	each	100 00 0
John Poole his Assistants,			
Richard Stacey, Master-Shipwright at Deptford			200 00 0
William Stacey, his Assistant			100 00 0
John Hayward, Master-Shipwright at Woolwich			150 00 0
Philip Gilbert, his Assistant			80 00 0
John Ward, Master-Shipwright at Chatham,			200 00 0
William Shortiss, and John Holland his Assistants, each			100 00 0
Peterfen Loch, Master Ship-wright at Plymouth			150 00 0
Edward Hunt, Assistant			80 00 0

*The Commissioners of His Majesty's Board of Works,
and the Officers thereunto belonging.*

Henry Fox, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works.
Thomas Ripley, Esq; Comptroller.

William Kent Esq; Master Mason, 200 l. per ann.

Westby Gill, Esq; Master Carpenter, 200 l. per ann.

Mr. Isaac Ware, Secretary.

*Officers, Clerks, and Artizans of his Majesty's
Works.*

Charles Dartiquenave, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's Gardens and Waters.

Hugh Howard, Esq; Paymaster of all his Majesty's Works.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's private Roads.

Charles Bridgman, Esq; Master-Gardener.

Mr. John Strawbridge, Chief Clerk of the Works, and Clerk In-
grossier.

Thomas Kynaston, Clerk to the Comptroller, to the Pay-master, and
to the Board.

Isaac Ware, Draftsman to the Board, and Clerk Itinerant.

Henry Flitcroft, Clerk of the Works at Whitehall, St. James's and
Westminster.

Thomas Kynaston, Clerk of the Tower, and Somerset-House.

Du. Bison, Clerk of Winchester.

Thomas Fort, Clerk of Hampton-court and New-market.

Henry Joys, Clerk of Kensington.

Abraham

Abraham Curtis, Clerk of *Windsor-castle*.
John Phillips, Clerk of the *Meuse*.
Westby Bill, Esq; Clerk of the *Savoy*.
James Thornbill, Esq; Serjeant-Painter, and History-Painter.
Mr. Prat and *Mr. Howlet*, Bricklayers.
Charles Corner, Master-Glazier.
George Worrall, Master-Plasterer.
Isaac Ware, in Trust for *Robert Hardy's Sons*, Purveyor of all His Majesty's Works and Buildings.
John Smallwell, Master-Joiner, enjoys his Patent only.
James Richards, Master-Carver.
Joseph Roberts, Serjeant-Plumber, enjoys the Patent only.
George Deval, Plumber and Keeper of the Waters at *Hampton-court*. —
 ——— *Pen*, and ——— *Molineux*, Ironmongers.
Joseph Pateson, Blacksmith.
John Barnard, Carpenter for *Kensington*, the *Tower*, and *Somerfet-House*.
Thomas Howard, Carpenter at *Windsor*.
Thomas Phillips, Carpenter to *St. James's*, *Greenwich-Hospital*, and the *Meuse*.
Andrew Jelf, Mason, and *Mr. Lock*, Carpenter to the *Treasury*.
Leonard Phillips, Engine-Keeper at *Whitehall*.
Charles Mason, Engine-Keeper at *St. James's*.
John Barnes, Slater.
Thomas Biddle, Cooper.
Charles Clay, Clock-maker.
 ——— *Paterfon*, Matt-maker and Turner.
John Grey, Engine-maker.
Charles Mist, Paviour and Household-Steward.
Joseph Kelham, Pump-maker.
Mrs. Birch, Bucket-maker.
John Purser, Office-keeper.
Richard Reynolds, Messenger.
Anne Guest, Necessary Woman.

Court of CHANCERY.

PHILIP Lord Hardwick, Lord High Chancellor, 2100 *l.*
per ann.

His Secretary, *Hutton Perkins*, Esq;

Master of the Rolls, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Knt.

His Secretary, *Francis Hill*, Esq;

Deputy-

Deputy-Secretary, *Thomas Mortimer, Esq;*
 Secretary of the Causes, by Consent, at the Rolls, *Thomas Jekyll, Esq;*

The Twelve Masters in Chancery, are,

Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt.
Robert Holford, Esq;
John Bennet, Esq;
James Lightboun, Esq;
William Kynaston, Esq;
Thomas Bennet, Esq;
Francis Elde, Esq;

Mark Thurston, Esq; who is also
Accomptant-General.
Samuel Burroughs, Esq;
Anthony Allen, Esq;
William Spicer, Esq;
Richard Edwards, Esq;

Secretary of the Petitions, *Thomas Woodford, Esq;*
 His Deputy, *Thomas Leech*
 Purse-Bearer, the Honourable Mr. *York.*
 Deputy Purse-Bearer, Mr. *Hayward,*
 Secretary of Bankrupts, *John Howell, Esq;*
 ——— of Presentations ——— *Idle, Esq;*
 ——— of Commissions of the Peace, *Matthew le Heup, Esq;*
 ——— of the Decrees and Injunctions, and Clerk of the Docquets,
 Richard Capper, Esq;
 His Secretary, *Joseph Stanynought, Gent.*
 Secretary of Lunaticks, *Hutton Perkins, Esq;*
 Clerk of the Briefs, ——— *Thompson, Esq;*
 Receiver of the Fines, *Samuel Hetherington, Esq;*
 Clerk of the Custodies of Lunaticks (a Patent Place for Life) *George*
 Talbot, Esq; 300 l. per ann.
 His Clerk, Mr. *Hugh Hammersley.*

Gentlemen of the Chamber.

Mr. *Connington.* | Mr. *Blackbourn.*
 Secretary of Appeals, *Christopher Appleby, Esq;*
 Serjeant at Arms, *Stephen Jepson, Esq;*

Ushers of the Court.

Mr. *Arrowsmith,* | Mr. *Chettle.*

Six Clerks in Chancery.

Thomas Bridges, Esq;
John Collins, Esq;
John Hamilton, Esq;

Samuel Reynardson, Esq;
Isaac Whittington, Esq;
Thomas Drury, Esq;

Principal Clerks of the Crown.

Stephen Bisse, Esq; | Thomas Bray, Esq;
Their Deputy, Robert Pynsent, Esq;
Prothonotary of the Court, Matthew Snow, Esq;

Clerks of the Hanaper.

Duke of Chandos | Deputy Col. Inwood.
Warden of the Fleet, John Garth, Esq;

Two Examiners.

Arthur Trevor, Esq; | Edward Northey, Esq;

Examining Clerks.

Mr. John Peck,
Mr. Rice Lewis,
Mr. Barnabas Richards,

Mr. Thomas Gwyn,
Mr. William Rawlins,
Mr. John Nourse.

Copying Clerks of the Examining-Office.

Mr. Peter Bennet,
Mr. Thomas Cheyne,
Mr. James Harvey,
Mr. Tamerlane Guillim,

Mr. Richard Butler,
Mr. Josiah Burgis,
Mr. Francis Stephens,
Mr. Thomas Burgoyne,

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

Edward Bulstrode, Esq;
Charles Frewen, Esq;
Their Deputy, Mr. Robert George, Gent.

Richard Ashton, Esq;

*Proprietors of the Subpœna Office.**Pauncefort Green, Gent.**| John Bell, Gent.**Thomas Head, Gent.**Their Deputy, Mr. Abraham Hancock.**The Register-Office.**Principal Register, Charles Duke of St. Albans.**Deputy-Registers.**James Scot,**| George Edwards, jun.**Rolls Registers.**Richard Rainsford, Esq;**| Robert Guidott, Esq;**Thomas Parnel, Clerk of the Reports and Custody of the Entry Books.**Entering Clerks at the Register's Office.**George Edwards**| Joseph Bayntan,**Register of the Affidavits, Jeremiah Sambroke, Esq;**Deputy Clerk ditto, John Roberts, Gent.**Clerk of the Patenis, Charles Cocks, Esq;**Usher of the High Court of Chancery, Robert Sanderson, Esq;**His Deputy, Charles Gold, Gent.**Clerk of the Chapel of the Rolls, Mr. William Rooke.**Gentlemen of the Chamber at the Rolls.**Charles Frewen, Esq;**| Thomas Mortimer, Esq;**Cryer of the Court, Edward White, Gent.**Court-Keeper, Thomas Scorey.**Tipstaff to the Lord Chancellor, William Higgs.**Tipstaff to the Master of the Rolls, Matthew Burley.*

*The Names of the present Corporation of Cursitors.**Thomas Barnes*, Esq; Principal.*James Allen*,*Thomas Pierſon*,*William Richardſon**John Smith**Andrew Swift*,*John Popham**Thomas Edmonds**John Browne**John Brewſter**Joſeph Robinſon**Cornelius Burgh**Stephen Beckingham**John Whitehead*,

} Affiſtants.

*Richard Filkin**Sam. Hetherington**Robert Buxton**Peter King**John Putland**Bennet Gerrard*,*John Prudom**William King**Peter Sykes**Thomas Grey*.*Allienation-Office.**Sir William Aſhburnham*. Bart.

————— Esq;

Cornelius Caley, Esq;

} Commiſſioners, 40 l. each Term.

*[Their Deputies.**Elfred Stables*, Esq;*John Spelman*, Esq;*Thomas Wilkinſon*, Esq;Maſter in Chancery, *William Freeman*, Esq; 20 l. each Term.

Receiver ————— Esq; each Term 40 l.

Clerk of the Endorſements, *Mr. Theophilus Newman*, each Term,
5 l.

Clerk of the Entries, ————— each Term 5 l.

A Liſt of the Commiſſioners of Bankrupts.

I.

Roger Coningsby, Esq;*William Melmoth*, Esq;*Thomas Allen*, Esq;*Conway Whithorne*, Gent.*Thomas Mathewe*, Gent.

II.

Thomas Lane, Esq;*Edward Simpson*, Esq;*John Hopkins*, Esq;*John Willes*, Gent.*Alex. Hamilton*, Gent.

H h 2

III.

III.

John Webber, Esq;
 Edmund Sawyer, Esq;
 William Dixon, *jun.* Esq;
 Richard Davies, Gent.
 William Midford, Gent.

IV.

John Roberts, Esq;
 Thomas Brooke, Esq;
 Thomas Coventry, Esq;
 James Mead, Gent.
 John Grubb, Gent.

V.

John Tracey, Esq;
 Bartram Crufter, Esq;
 John Seare, Esq;
 Everard Goodman, Gent.
 Francis Warden, Gent.

VI.

Thomas Vaudrey, Esq;
 Francis Capper, Esq;
 William Mildmay, Esq;
 Samuel Baldwin, Gent.
 Dorrell Short, Gent.

VII.

John Mafon, Esq;
 Thomas Batson, Esq;
 Thomas Hutches, Gent.
 Charles Bateman, Gent.
 Gil. Jodrell, Gent.

VIII.

Thomas Burrell, Esq;
 Elfred Staples, Esq;
 John Way, Esq;
 Edward Woodcock, Gent.
 John Whitehead, Gent.

IX.

William Freeman, Esq;
 William Yorke, Esq;
 Thomas Walker, Esq;
 Robert Fransham, Gent.
 Thomas Butler, Gent.

X.

Sollom Emlyn, Esq;
 Mat. Kenrick, Esq;
 Francis Rock, Esq;
 Thomas Clendon, Gent.
 Ben. Partridge, Gent.

Patentees for making out the Commission, *William Cowper*, Esq;
 and Dr. *Cowper*, Rector of *Barkhamstead* in *Hertfordshire*, Sons of
 the late *Spencer Cowper*, Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of
Common-Pleas.

KING'S

KING's BENCH.

SIR *William Lee*, Lord Chief-Justice, Salary 2000 *l.* per ann.

The rest of the Judges.

Sir *Francis Page*, Knt.
Sir *Edmund Probyn*, Knt.
Sir *William Chapple*, Knt.

} Salary 1500 *l.* per ann. each.

Crown Office.

Clerk of the Crown, *James Burroughs*, Esq;
Secondary, *Henry Masterman*, Esq;

CLERKS.

Mr. *Henry Athorpe*, Clerk of the
Rules

Mr. *Matthæus*

Mr. *Richard Rose*

Mr. *Henry Waldron*

Mr. *Edmund Webb*

Mr. *Charles Haddock*

A List of the several Officers on the Plea Side.

Chief Clerk for inrolling Pleas, *Edward Ventries*, Esq;

Secondary, *Samuel Clarke*, Esq;

Signer of the Writs, Mr. *John Hawley*,

Clerk of the Bails, Mr. *Charles Haddock*

Clerk of the Declarations, Mr. *Ralph Day*

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *James Munday*

Clerk of the Doquets, Mr. *Martin Lantrow*

Clerks of the Papers, Mr. *Edward Benton*, and Mr. *Robert New*.

Custos Brevium, *Beverham Filmer*, Esq; and *Theodore Johnson*, Esq;

Clerk of the Inward Treasury, *William Tullie*, Esq;

Clerk of the Outward Treasury, Mr. *William Tullie*, jun.

Clerks of the Errors, Mr. *Salkeld*, and Mr. *White*

Marshall,

Marshal, *Richard Mullins*, Esq;

Deputy-Marshal, *Mr. Thomas Owens*.

Signer of the Bills of *Middlesex*, *Mr. Nicholas Denny*.

Filazers of the several Counties.

For the City of *Bristol*, *Mr. Jonathan Mead*.

For the County of *Derby*, *Mr. Samuel Eccles*.

For the County of *Devon* and City of *Exeter*, *Mr. Martin Lantrow*

For the Counties of *Essex* and *Monmouth*, *Mr. Theodore Johnson*

For the County and City of *Gloucester*, *Mr. William Hayward*

For the County of *Lincoln*, *Mr. _____*

For the County of *Suffex*, *Mr. John Frewen*

All the other Counties in *England* are claimed by *Mr. Thomas Vaughan*.

Receiver-General and Comptroller of the Profits arising by the Seals of the Courts of *King's-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*, *William Duke of Cleveland*.

His Grace's Deputy, *John Cartwright*, Esq;

Clerk of the Assize of the *Home-Circuit*, *Richard Mitchell*, Esq;

_____ *Midland-Circuit*, *Thomas Blencowe*, Esq;

_____ *Norfolk-Circuit*, *Roger Jenyns*, Esq;

_____ *Northern-Circuit*, *Henry Simon*, Esq;

_____ *Oxford-Circuit*, *Thomas Mulso, jun.* Esq;

_____ *Western-Circuit*, *Cbr. Hawkins*, Esq;

Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

LORD Chief-Justice, *Sir John Willes*, Knt. Salary 2000 *l.*
per annum.

Mr. Pattison, Associate.

Alexander Denton, Esq;

Sir John Comyns, Knt.

Sir John Fortescue Aland, Knt.

} Salary 1500 *l.* per annum.

Custos

Custos Brevium Office.

Custos Brevium, Earl of Litchfield, 600 l. per annum.

His Deputy, *Walter Baynes*, Esq;*Prothonotaries.*Chief Prothonotary, *George Cooke*, Esq;His Secondary, *Henry Fothergill*, Esq;Second Prothonotary, *Rich. Thompson*, Esq;His Secondary, *Charles Townshend*, Esq;Third Prothonotary, *Thomas Borret*, Esq;His Secondary, *Henry Barnes*, Esq;Warden of the Fleet, *John Garth*, Esq;*Three Clerks of the Judgments, one under each Prothonotary.*Mr. *Wakelin*Mr. *Luke*| Mr. *Newsome*.*Three Clerks of the Dequets under each Prothonotary.*Mr. *Wakelin*,Mr. *Buckle*,| Mr. *Johnson*.*Cbirographer's Office.*Master *James Colebrook, jun.* Esq;Secondary, *Joseph Biscoe*, Esq;*Clerks of the Office.*Mr. *Richard Campion*,*Peter Storer**Isaac Le Grey**Dorrell Hawley**Francis Vauvert*| Mr. *Joseph Holland**Elisha Biscoe**Richard Garon*| Mr. *Dorrell Hawley*, Register and
Clerk of the Proclamations.

Chief

Chief Clerk of the Treasury of the Court of Common-Pleas,
Thomas Maidstone, Esq;

Under Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. *Thomas Duncomb,*
 Mr. *Thomas Maidstone,*

Mr. *John Talbot*
 Mr. *William Watson.*

Treasury Keeper of the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. *William Watson.*

Clerk of the Inrollments of Writs for Fines and Recoveries, *Henry Barnes.*

His Deputy, Mr. *Benjamin Johnson*

Clerk of the Warrants, Inrollments and Estreats in the Common Pleas,
Edward Eyre, Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. *John Ward*

Clerk of the Juries, *James Cecil, Esq;*

His Deputy Mr. *Robert George.*

Clerk of the Essoigns, Mr. *Tho. Clendon*

Clerk of the King's Silver Office, *William Daw, Esq;*

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *George Brewster*

Clerk of the Outlawries, Mr. *Vaughan*

Clerk of the Seal-Office, Mr. *Cartwright*

Clerk of the Jurats, Mr. *Windam*

Clerk of the Superfedeas, Mr. *Morris.*

Four Exigenters.

John Hutchinson Turk, Esq;

Mr. *Ward of Staples-Inn.*

Mr. *Cotton.*

Mr. *Eaton.*

Exigenter, *Francis Keyts-Dighton, Esq;*

His Deputy, *Nathaniel Lott.*

A List of the Philazers of the Court of Common Pleas, with the Counties belonging to each respective Philazer.

Essex and Hertfordshire, Mr. William Boycot:

Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, City of Coventry, and Town and County of Nottingham, Mr. White-lock.

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire, Mr. Thomas Woodhouse.

Shropshire, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, and City of Litchfield, Mr. John Biscoe.

Hampshire, Wiltshire, and the Town of Southampton, Mr. William Hester.

Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, City of Bristol, and the Town of Pool, Mr. John Martin.

Devonshire, and the City of Exeter, Mr. Joseph Dobyns.

Suffolk, Mr. Albert Delande.

Norfolk, and City of Norwich, Mr. George Green.

Yorkshire, City of York, and Town of Hull, Sir Bibye Lake, Bart.

Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Mr. Thomas Ward.

London and Middlesex, Robert Eyre, Esq;

Surry, Suffex, Kent, and the City of Canterbury, Mr. John Bicknell.

Lincolnshire, and the City of Lincoln, Mr. Henry Allen.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, Mr. William Ward.

Cornwal, Gloucestershire, City of Gloucester, Worcestershire, City of Worcester, and Hereford, Mr. John Staples.

The Court of Exchequer.

SIR James Reynolds, Knt. Lord Chief Baron, Salary 2000 l. per Annum.

Sir Lawrence Carter, Knt.

Sir William Thomson, Knt.

William Fortescue, Esq;

George Clive, Esq; Curfitor-Baron

} salary 1500 l. per annum each.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

Samuel, Lord Masham, *King's Remembrancer.*

Charles Taylor, *Esq; Deputy*

Thomas Eyre, *Esq; First-secondary.*

James Pearse, *Esq; Second-secondary.*

The other Six Sworn Clerks.

Mr. George Arbuthnot

Charles Eyre

Richard Wood

Mr. Henry Ord

Thomas Gregg

John Thompson.

Mr. John Thompson, *Clerk of the Port Bonds.*

Mr. Richard Vaux, *Clerk of the Duplicates.*

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

——— Mellish, *Esq; Remembrancer.*

Mr. Robert Barbor, *Deputy*

William Allinon, *Esq; First-secondary*

Henry Bromfield, *Esq; Second-secondary*

Mr. Robert Barbor, } *Sworn Clerks*
George Perrot, *Esq;*

——— Dickenfon, *Sworn Clerk and Philazer.*

Gibbons Bagnall, *Esq; Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer-chamber.*

Pipe Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, Henry Holt Henley, *Esq;*

Deputy, Robert Gardiner, *Esq;*

Secondary, Charles Hornby, *Esq;*

Eight Sworn Clerks.

Mr. William Wroth
Francis Bradshaw
Charles Hornby
William Wrightson

Mr. Charles Milborne
William Tully,
Robert Cranmer
Nial Shelden.

Comptroller of the Pipe
Mr. Woodford, *Usher of the Court of Exchequer.*

Office of Pleas.

Edward Walpole, *Esq; Master.*
William Hall, *Esq; Deputy.*

Attorneys.

Mr. Richard Marriot
Mr. Thomas Loyd

Mr. Daniel Dandy
Mr. Thomas Francke.

William Hammond, *Esq; Foreign Opposer*
John Cook, *Esq; Clerk of the Extracts*
Joseph Tullie, *Sworn Clerk*
Nathaniel Booth, *Esq; Surveyor of the Green-wax*
Mr. Thomas Huxley, *Clerk of the Nichets.*

Thomas Foley, *Esq; Auditor of the Imprest*
James Thomas, *his Deputy*
William Benson, *Esq; Auditor of the Imprest*
Edward Bangham, *Esq; his Deputy*

Auditors of the Imprest.

Thomas Farrington, *Esq; for the Principality of Wales.*
Richard Elliot, *Esq; for the Dutchy of Cornwall,*
Charles Shelly, *Esq; for the County of Lincoln, &c.*

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.

Duke of Grafton
William Hammer, *Esq; Deputy*

Edward Barker, Esq; Receiver

Joseph Mason, Esq; Comptroller

Joseph Walker, Esq; Chief Usher of the Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of Common-Pleas.

SERJEANTS at Law.

SIR John Cheshyre, Premier

Matthew Skinner, Esq;

Giles Eyre, Esq;

Thomas Parker, Esq;

Sir Richard Wynne, Knt.

Henry Stephens, Esq;

John Belfield, Esq;

Sir Nath. Mead, Knt.

William Hawkins, Esq;

Joseph Girdler, Esq;

Richard Comyns, Esq;

Edward Corbett, Esq;

Simon Urlin, Esq;

Thomas Birch, Esq;

Matthew Wright, Esq;

John Toller, Esq;

Thomas Hussey, Esq;

} King's Serjeants.

Abraham Gapper, Esq;

Robert Price, Esq;

Michael Foster, Esq;

Thomas Burnet, Esq;

William Wynne, Esq;

John Agar, Esq;

Richard Draper, Esq;

Robert Johnson Kettleby, Esq;

William Hayward, Esq;

Samuel Prime, Esq;

Thomas Barnardiston, Esq;

Edward Bootle, Esq;

His Majesty's Council Learned in the Law.

Dudley Rider, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney-General.

John Strange, Esq; Solicitor-General.

John Aglionby, Esq;

Honourable John Finch, Esq;

Sir Thomas Abney, Knt.

Honourable John Trevor, Esq;

Honourable John Verney, Esq;

Chief-Justice of Chester.

Francis Fane, Esq;

Robert Pauncefort, Esq; Attorney
General to the Prince.

Richard Hollings, Esq; Solicitor
General.

Francis Chute, Esq;

John Browne, Esq;

His

*His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for
several Counties in Wales, during Life.*

Chief Justice of Chester, Mont- gomery, Flint and Denbigh- shire.	} Honourable John Verney, Esq; Richard Pottinger, Esq,
Brecknock, Glamorgan, and Rad- nor Shires.	} Richard Carter, Esq; Henry Proctor, Esq;
Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan Shires.	} Henry Beeston, Esq; Honourable John Trevor, Esq;
Caernarvon, Merioneth Shires, and Anglesey.	} Rogers Holland, Esq; Thomas Martin, Esq;

*The Names of the Officers in the Court of the
Dutchy Chamber of Lancaster.*

George, Earl of Cholmondeley, Chancellor.

Sir Thomas Abney, Knt. Attorney General.

Richard Lechmere, Esq; Receiver General.

William East, Esq; Auditor on the South-side of Trent.

Peregrine Fury, Esq; Auditor on the North-side.

Sir John Statham, Knt. Surveyor General of the Lands on the North-
side of Trent.

Robert Sherard, Esq; Surveyor on the South-side.

Robert Fenwick, Esq; King's Serjeant at Law within the Dutchy of
Lancaster.

Capel Payne, Esq; one of his Majesty's Learned Council.

John Comyns, Esq; another of his Majesty's Learned Council.

John Selman, Esq. Clerk of the Council, and Keeper of the Records.

Mr. John Wolfe, Deputy-clerk, and Register of his Majesty's Court of
the Dutchy-chamber of Lancaster.

Mr. Thomas Ashton and Mr. Edmond Burton, the two Attornies of
said Court.

Mr. John Wolfe, Secretary to the Chancellor.

Officers

*Officers in the Court of Chancery, held at Preston
in the County Palatine of Lancaster.*

George, *Earl of Cholmondeley, Chancellor.*
 Thomas Ashhurst, Esq; *Vice-chancellor.*
 Robert Fenwick, Esq; *Attorney General.*
 Charles Ford, Esq; *Chief-clerk, Register, and Examiner.*

Mr. William Wall,
 Mr. James Naylor,
 Mr. Thomas Starkie,
 Mr. Henry Smith,
 Mr. William Shawe,

} *Clerks and Curfitors.*

Charles Bowles, Esq; *Prothonotary.*
 Thomas Forster, Esq; *Deputy.*
 Wallwyn Shepherd, Esq; *Clerk of the Crown*
 George Kenyon, Esq; *Clerk of the Peace*

Of the Marshal's Court.

The Judges are,

THE Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household for the Time being (his Grace the Duke of Dorset.)
 The Knight Marshal of his Majesty's Household for the Time being (Sir Philip Meadows, Knt.)
 And the Steward of the Court, who must be a Barrister at Law (Sir Thomas Abney, Knt.)

In this Court, in Civil Actions, both the Plaintiff and Defendant must be belonging to his Majesty's Household.

Of the Court of his Majesty's Palace at *Westminster*, called the *Palace-court*, held in *Southwark*, the Jurisdiction of which extends twelve Miles round, from the said Palace at *Westminster*, the City of *London* only excepted.

There

There are the same Judges, Counsellors, and Attorneys, as in the Marshal's Court ; but in this Court neither the Plaintiff nor Defendant must be of or belonging to his Majesty's Household.

Prothonotary, *Richard Bulstrode*, Esq;
Secondary and Deputy Prothonotary, *Edward Gilbourne*, Gent.

Counsellors belonging to the Court, 4.

Thomas Chiffinch,
George Ballard,
Luke Benne,
Timothy Barnardiston. } Esqrs;

ATTORNEYS 6.

Henry Bayne
Edward Wilson
Thomas Basset
Thomas Coxeter
Samuel Plummer
George Gilbourn. } Gents.

The Judges are all of them appointed by his Majesty.

The Prothonotary, by the Knight-Marshal.

The Counsellors and Attorneys, by the Lord Steward and the Knight-Marshal.

The

The Places where the several Offices are kept, that are mentioned in the foregoing Lists.

THE Council-Office,
 The Treasury-Office, } in the Cockpit.
 The Custom-house in Thames-street,
 The Excise-Office in the Old-Jewry.
 Salt-Duty-Office, in York-Buildings.
 Wine-Licence-Office, in Arundel-street.
 Stamp-Office, in Lincoln's-Inn-square.
 Hackney-Coach-Office, in Surry-street.
 Hawkers and Pedlar's Office, in Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn.
 Lord Privy-Seal's Office in Whitehall.
 The Earl-Marshal's Office at the College of Arms on St. Bennet's Hill.
 The Secretary of State's Office, in the Cock-pit.
 Board of Green-cloth Office, at St. James's.
 Lord Chamberlain's Office in Park-Place.
 Master of the Wardrobe's Office, in Great Queen-street.
 Secretary of War's Office, in Whitehall.
 The Plantation-Office, and the Commissioners of Trade, near the Cock-pit.

Law-Offices, where kept.

KING'S BENCH.

The King's Bench, in the Inner-Temple.
 Crown-Office, in the Inner-Temple.
 Custos Brevium, Nisi prius, and the Paper Offices in the said King's Bench Office.
 Office of the Clerk of the Bails and Postea's, in the same Office.
 The Office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the County of Middlesex, in the Middle-Temple.

Offices

Offices belonging to the Court of Chancery.

Chancery Office, in Chancery-Lane.
Office of the Rolls, in ditto.
Office of the Masters in Chancery, in ditto.
Clerk of the Crown's Office, in Clifford's-Inn Fleet-street.
Six-Clerks Office, in Chancery-Lane, near which is the Office of the
Two Examiners in Chancery.
The Prothonotary in Chancery's Office in Middle-Temple-Lane.
Register's Office in Chancery, in Symond's-Inn, Chancery-Lane.
Petty-bag-Office, is next the Rolls Chapel, in ditto.
Curfitor's Office, in ditto.
Alienation Office, in the Inner-Temple.
Subpœna Office, in Chancery-lane.
Affidavit Office, in Symond's-Inn.
Patent Office, in Palsgrave-Head-court, near Temple-bar.

Offices belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas.

Custos Brevium Office, Brick-court, near the Middle-Temple.
One of the Prothonotary's Offices, in the Middle-Temple.
Another in King's bench-walks in the Inner-Temple.
The third in Serle's-court in Lincoln's-Inn.
The Chirographer's Office, in Middle-Temple-Lane.
The Clerk of the Treasury's Office, and of the Enrollments of Fines,
or the King's-Silver Office, in the Inner-Temple.
The Clerk of the Outlawries Office, in Fleet-street.
Office of Clerk of the Warrants, in Symond's-Inn.
Office for Inrolling or Entering Recoveries, is with the Clerk of the
Warrants in Symond's-Inn, who likewise inrolls Deeds acknow-
ledged in that Court.
Office of Clerk of the King's-Silver, in the Inner-Temple.
Office of Clerk of the Juries and Habeas Corpus's, at the Petty-bag-
Office in the Rolls.
Office of Clerk of Effoins, in Sheer-lane.
Supersedeas Office, in the Poultry-compter, London.

*Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.**Office of Clerk of the Pleas, in Lincoln's-Inn.**King's Remembrancer's Office, in the Inner-Temple.**Pipe Office, in Gray's-Inn.**Foreign-Opporter's Office, in the Inner-Temple.**First-Fruits Office, in the Inner-Temple.**Clergy-Tenths Office, in the Inner-Temple.**The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster,**Is kept near the lower Exchequer, in Westminster-Hall.**The Offices belonging to that Court, are kept in the old Buildings, in the first Court in Gray's-Inn.**Admiralty Office, against Scotland-Yard.**Commissary-General's Office, at the Horse-guards.**Office of Paymaster-General of the Guards and Garrisons, at the Horse-guards.**Judge Advocate's Office, at the same Place.**Office of the Comptroller's of the Army-Accompts, in Privy-garden.**Navy Office, in Crutched-Fryars.**Paymaster's Office of the Navy, in Broadstreet.**Viſtualling Office, on Little Tower-Hill.**Office of Ordnance in the Tower.**The Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at Archbishop Tennison's Library in St. Martin's in the Fields.**Office of the Governors of the late Queen's Bounty to the poor Clergy, in the new Building adjoining to the Banqueting-House in Whitehall.**Bank of England Office, in Threadneedle-street.**South-sea, House, in ditto.**East-India Office, at the East-India House, in Leaden-hall-street.**Royal African Company's Office, in ditto.**Sion College, near the North-side of London-wall, by Cripple-gate.**The College of Physicians, in Warwick-lane.*

Doctors-

Doctors-Commons, in the Parish of St. Bennet's Paul's-wharf, where are held the High Court of Admiralty, the High Court of Delegates, the Arches Court of Canterbury, and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Heralds Office, in *Doctor's-Commons*.

The *Royal-Society Office* and Repository, in *Crane-court, Fleet-street*.

General-Post Office, in *Lombard-street*,

There are six Penny-Post Offices, the chiefest is in *Threadneedle-street*; *Westminster Office*, near *Charing-cross*; *Southwark Office*, near St. Mary Overy's Church; St. Paul's Office, in *Paternoster-row*; *Temple Office*, in *Chancery-Lane*; and *Hermitage Office*, on *Little Tower-Hill*.

F I N I S.

Part I. CRIMINALS.

Deputy-Governor, in the Parish of St. Peter's, Barbadoes, where
the High Court of Admiralty, the High Court of De-
puty, the High Court of Chancery, and the High Court of

of Barbadoes.
His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Governor.
The High Court of Admiralty, in Barbadoes, Deputy.

His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Deputy.
His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Deputy.

There are six Deputy-Post Offices, the first is in Barbadoes.
His Majesty's Office, near St. Peter's Church, in Barbadoes.
His Majesty's Office, near St. Peter's Church, in Barbadoes.
His Majesty's Office, near St. Peter's Church, in Barbadoes.
His Majesty's Office, near St. Peter's Church, in Barbadoes.

Part II. CIVILS.

His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Deputy.

His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Deputy.

His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Deputy.

His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Deputy.

His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Deputy.

His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Deputy.

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His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Deputy.

His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Deputy.

His Majesty's Office, in Barbadoes, Deputy.

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
SCOTLAND.

Enlarged, corrected, and amended from above
One Thousand Errors in the former EDITIONS.



L O N D O N,
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THE
PRESENT STATE

OF
SCOTLAND

By
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of the Faculty of Advocates,
and of the Inner Temple, Esq.

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PREFACE.



HOWEVER compares this, with the former Editions, will readily think it a new Book, rather than a new Edition of the old one.

When I first undertook to review it and correct such Things as chiefly required it, I did not imagine I should have found so much Work upon my Hands, There were many Deficiencies that wanted to be supplied, as well as other Subjects but barely mentioned, which wanted to be enlarged upon, that might give more Light to the Reader: especially the numerous Faults which wanted to be corrected and amended. For besides such Errors as were typographical, which in some measure are unavoidable, there were some topographical, not only in the very Dimensions of the Country in general, but of several Places, to whom wrong Situations were assigned; but above all, the Errors and Mistakes in the History and true Constitution of the Government, in its several Branches and Courts, antient and modern, being numerous, and of great Consequence (and some of them seemingly willful and affected) required to be more particularly rectified.

I have followed the Method and Scots Style of the Author as much as possible; but where I found it necessary, I have taken leave not only to differ from him, but to contradict him and shew my Reasons for so doing. I have not asserted any Thing of Consequence upon mere Hear-say, or what I think the History or Constitution should have been (like Buchanan, De Jure Regni) but what in Fact, it was or is.

The Power and Prerogative of the Crown, the Property and Privileges of the People, the principal Affairs in Church and State, and whatever other Things I have asserted, to explain and illustrate this Work, in any Part of it, so as to make it more agreeable to Truth, and acceptable to the candid Reader, I have taken from the most impartial and approved Writers, the Laws and Customs of the Nation, and other authentic and unexceptionable Documents and Vouchers.

ERRATA.

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C H A P. I.

A Description of the COUNTRY in general.



SCOTLAND, the Northern Part of *Great Britain*, is bounded on the South by the *Irish* Sea and *England*, from which it is divided by *Solway Firth*, and the Rivers *Esk* and *Kersop* on the West Border; by the *Cheviot Hills* in the middle Marches; and by the lower Parts of the River *Tweed* on the East Border. On the East it is bounded by the *German Sea*, on the North by the *Deucalsonian Sea*, and on the West by the great Western Ocean.

Authors differ very much as to the Extent of it, some making it no less than 480 *English* Miles long; and even *Sir Robert Sibbald* makes it 380; which is impossible, unless they

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reckon along the Coast, and the several Creeks and Outlets of Land, and take in the Northern Islands also: Whereas, according to *Straloch's* Maps (as the Author of the *Marquis of Douglas's* Geography has observed) it is situated between the 10th Degr. 5 Min. and the 16th Degr. of Longitude; and between the 55th Degr. 11 Min. and the 59th Degr. 20 Min. of Latitude. Its greatest Length, even in the Diagonal, from *Dungf-bay-Head*, or *John of Grot's* House, in *Cathness*, to the *Mule* of *Galloway*, towards *Ireland*, is no more than about 215 *Scots*, or 257 *Italian Miles*; but if we reckon directly North, from *Dumfries*, or the said *Mule* of *Galloway*, to the utmost Parts of *Cathness*, or *Strathnavern*, the Length will not be so much; and lesser still, if we reckon from *Berwick* to either of these Places. Its Breadth from the Point of *Ard-na-murchan* near the Isle of *Mule*, about the middle Part of *Scotland* in the West, to *Buchan-ness* in the East Parts, towards the North, about 140 *Scots*, or 168 *Italian Miles*; but the Sea running up into the Land, or the Land thrusting out into the Sea in many Places, makes the Breadth of it every where else very various and disproportionable; for in the South Parts it is seldom 100 Miles over, and in the North Parts, beyond *Inverness*, not so many; so that there is no House above 40 or 45 Miles from Salt Water.

Islands.

Besides the main Land, there are about 300 Islands, some of them very considerable, which may be distinguished into several Classes: The Western Islands called *Hebrides*, or *Æbudæ* by Latin Authors; the *Orcades*, or *Orkney* Islands; the Islands of *Shetland*, or *Zetland*, and some few in the Firth of *Forth*, which shall be described in their proper Places.

Air.

It enjoys a pure, sweet, and healthful Air, more temperate than that in any Country of the same Latitude; neither scorching Hot in the Summer, nor bitter Cold in the Winter; and tho' it be generally colder than that of *England*, yet, for the most Part, it is more serene and clear, being purified with more frequent and stronger Winds, which contributes much to the Health of the Inhabitants, many of whom live strong and hearty to a very great Age; and not a little to the Clearness of their Understandings; the People, especially those of Education, being of sharper Wits, better Judgments, and brisker Tempers (besides harder Constitutions) than those who are born, *Verecū in Patriâ, crassoque sub Aere*, to use the Words of *Juvenal*, in which they resemble the *French* more than could be expected from their northerly Situation. Their longest Day in the southern Parts is about Sixteen Hours, and in the northern Parts almost Eighteen Hours and an half, perfect Sun-light; and for the other five Hours and an half (which is wanting of Twenty four Hours) there is a bright Twi-light, the Sun being but a few Degrees depressed beneath the Horizon. In some of the high

high Mountains, especially in the Isle of *Sky*, and in *Orkney*, but above all, in *Zetland*, in *June* they may see to read or work all Night; and, if the Air be clear, the Body of the Sun (tho' it can be but the Reflex of it) seems never to be set, but rather as it were a little obscured with a Cloud. The Consequence whereof is, that tho' the Days be longer, and the Air clearer, and the Country not so infested with Mists, Fogs, and unhealthful Vapours, which are the Cause of Agues, and many other Distempers; yet the Winter is longer, sharper, and more severe, by cold Nights, hard Frosts, and deep Snow, except near the Sea, where it seldom lies long.

The Soil in general, if we should draw a Line from the River *Clyde* to *Inverness*, viz. from South-west to North-east, which is about one half of *Scotland*, that which lies northward, called the *Highlands*, the Ground is not very fruitful, being mountainous and craggy; which, tho' not fit for Tillage, yet is excellent for Pasturage: But that which lies southward, and is called the *Lowlands*, is more plain and level, and sufficiently fertile. The whole Country abounds in Lakes and Rivers, many whereof running into Creeks and Arms of the Sea, which in several Places are very wide and deep, afford many great and commodious Opportunities, Encouragements, and Advantages for Fishing and Shipping: But 'tis much to be regretted, that the Land is neither cultivated, nor the Fishing and Shipping carried on and improved to so much Advantage, as might be expected from so free and adventurous a People, who have many excellent Commodities to be exported.

Tho' the Soil is not generally so level and fruitful as that of *England*, yet the South Parts of *Scotland* are far more pleasant than, and preferable to, the North Parts of *England*; and there is every where all Things necessary for human Life: And not only sufficient and enough for the Inhabitants, but also to export and exchange for such foreign Commodities as the People want, and to return considerable Sums. Tho' indeed it be generally mountainous, and full of Heaths and Mosses, yet even these are not altogether barren: And the many large and fruitful Valleys, especially in their *Straths* and Dales, through which the Rivers run, abound with Corn and Grass; and no doubt but they might be very much improved, if the Leasing of Land were more practised. The Country produces all Sorts of Grain which are found in *England*. Wheat and Rye are more plentiful of late than they were in former Times, not only for Home Consumption, but for Exportation. Besides Barley, they have great Quantities of Beer, or Big, which agrees better with the Climate, which makes good Bread, but better Malt, and most excellent Broath. Pease and Beans are such hearty Food, that in some Counties a Servant will not agree with his Master, unless he agree to feed him very often with Bread and Porridge

made of them. The most general Grain is Oats, which exceed those of *England*; they grow plentifully on the Mountains, and in some Places of the Highlands, where other Sorts of Grain will not grow so well. Of this they generally make their Bread into Cakes or Loaves; and the Oat-meal is so very sweet and wholsome, that not only the meaner, but even the better Sort of People generally use it in hasty Puddings for Breakfasts.

Fruits.

Most of the Fruits that grow in *England* are found also in *Scotland*; and in these Places, where Gentlemen will go to the Charge of having able Gardiners, Brick-walls, and other Things necessary for good Gardens and Orchards, their Fruit-Trees succeed well: But tho' they have very good Apples, and Pears in great Perfection, yet they have none comparable to the *English* Pepin; nor do they cultivate such Sorts as would be proper for Cyder or Baking. Nor is their Climate so proper for Grapes, and some Sorts of Wall-Fruits; yet due Care and Industry will produce them, as well as good Herbs and Roots either for Food or Physick.

Timber.

They have the same Sorts of Timber as in *England*, but not to be compared together either as to Usefulness or Quantity; yet exceed *England* very much in large Forests of Fir, especially in the Highlands, and many Parts benorth the River *Tay*, where the Woods can afford Masts for Men of War of the first Rate: But they are hard to come by; Rocks and Mountains being improper for Land Carriage, and the Rivers shallow and rapid, are not navigable many Miles up the Land.

In most Places of the Lowlands, especially on the south Side of *Forth*, or *Edinburgh* Firth, the Country is but ill stored with Timber (except the Shires of *Stirling*, *Selkirk*, and the Stewartry of *Galloway*) occasioned partly by the long Wars between the two Nations, during which it was not only cut down and destroyed, but not suffered to grow again, lest it might prove a Shelter to the Enemy, as well as in the Northern Parts of *England*: But that this does not proceed from any Defect in the Soil, is evident from many large and pleasant Plantations about many Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, and other Places, where the Woods have been look'd after with tolerable Care. So that, upon moderate Encouragement for Tenants to plant and enclose, this Part of the Kingdom might be as well provided with Fruit-Trees, and Timber for Ornament, Building, Fencing, and Fewel, and other Uses, as any Part of the Island.

Fewel.

For Fewel, many Places, especially about the Firths and Rivers of *Forth* and *Clyde*, are plentifully provided of Pit-Coal, a sweet and lightsome Firing, which will burn without much Blowing; this for Chambers makes it far preferable to Sea-Coal, such as comes from about *Newcastle*, tho' not so good for

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for the Forge. Of this they export great Quantities into most Parts of *Europe*.

In the North and Highlands they have Wood in Plenty for Fewel, and in most other Places they have Peat, Turf, Heather, Broom, Whins, or Furzes; but in some Corn Countries, where much of their Land is plowed, by very imprudent Management, and ill Husbandry, they burn much Straw, with which they brew, and bake their Oat-Cakes well, laying them on a large round Plate of Iron, called a *Girdle*, with the greatest Expedition that Bread is perhaps prepared in any Part of the known World.

The Country in general abounds in Flocks of Sheep, and Cattle. Herds of Cattle, which are generally black, except in Corn Soils, where they seldom breed or keep any more than are necessary for the Plow, or the Pail. But 'tis observable, that such as are bred in these Countries, are much larger than those bred in other Parts, and equal in Size to those bred in some Parts of *England*, even where the Land seems to be better; tho' in general, their Sheep and Cattle are much smaller than those of *England*, especially in Pasture-Lands, yet are of a far sweeter and more delicious Taste. The Highlanders bring great Numbers of them yearly into the Lowlands, where they generally sell them; where some of them are fatted: But the Bulk of them, and also many of those bred in the Lowlands, are sent into diverse Parts of *England*, especially *St. Faiths* near *Norwich*, where they turn out to good Account.

They have also very many Hogs, and an incredible Number of Goats, particularly in the North and Highlands; the latter they eat themselves, but the former they pickle and export, as they likewise do vast Quantities of Salt Beef.

In the Southern Counties there are no Deer, except in Gentlemen's Parks; but every where else, they are in great Plenty.

They breed great Numbers of Horses, especially in *Galloway* and the Highlands; small indeed, but capable of great Fatigue, especially if we consider, that they are not only more proper for the Saddle, and other Uses in that Country, which, being hilly, will not admit in many Places of Teams and Carriages; but are more hardy than Horses of a larger Size, and will thrive upon what would starve great Horses. Nevertheless, in many Places of the Lowlands they can breed Horses fit for War, Coach, or Carriage.

They made great Profit of the Skins and Wool of their Wool. Sheep, by exporting them in kind, and manufactur'd before the Union. Their Wool in some Places, especially in *Galloway*, *Tweedale*, and some of the Isles, is very good for Stuffs, Serges, Fingrams, Shalloons, Stockings, and Cloth; and in making of which they have improv'd much of late. Their Wool affords them not only Cloth and Stuffs for their Home-Consumption,

but for Export; especially a coarser Sort, of which they vend considerable Quantities in the Northern Parts of *Europe*; but their greatest Trade for that, and their other Commodities, has for many Years been with the United *Netherlands*, where they have a Conservator, who serves both for a Consul and Envoy, to take Care of the Affairs of their Trade, being part of the antient Privileges they enjoyed by Treaties with the Dukes of *Burgundy* and others, when Sovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Towns of *Rotterdam* and *Ter-weer* have acquired considerable Wealth; in Consideration of which, the *Scots* have been always well esteem'd in those Provinces; and the States allow them Churches, and Maintenance for their Ministers.

Linen.

The Country produces great Quantities of Hemp and Flax, of which they make Store of Linen, coarse and fine, Holland, Cambrick, Muslins, Callicoes, Dornick, Damask, &c. for their own Use, and for Export, their Women being very dextrous and industrious at making those Things, as must be own'd to their Reputation. Those that know the Country, need no Arguments to convince them, that the greatest Ladies take Care to have most of their Linen and Woollen for ordinary Uses, and many times for their own, and their Husbands wearing, made in their own Houses.

Plaids.

In this Place 'tis proper to mention their Plaids, a Manufacture wherein they exceed all Nations both as to Colour and Fineness. They have of late been pretty much fancied in *England*, and are very ornamental as well as durable for Beds, Hangings, Window-Curtains, and Night-Gowns for Men and Women; so that Attempts have been made in *England* to resemble them, at *Norwich* and elsewhere, but they fall much short both in Colour, Fineness, and Workmanship, as is evident at first sight. A good Improvement may be made of this Manufacture for domestick Use and Export, now that the Prohibition is removed by the *Union*. The stronger Sort of those Plaids is the usual Clothing for their Men in the Highlands, where they never alter the Form of their Habit, which, to other People, seems uncouth, because not used elsewhere; yet it must be own'd, that as they are used by those of the better Sort in the Highlands, they make a manly, as well as a decent Habit, resembling much that of the antient *Goths*, when they overran *Europe*; and 'tis very probable, that were they introduced into *Africa*, where the *Moors*, &c. wear such a loose Sort of a Habit, tho' nothing so neat and manly, they might prove a very good Commodity to the Merchant; and the fine Plaids, such as are worn ordinarily by Women in *Scotland*, when they go abroad, might be proper for those in the warmest Climates, being not only light, but pleasing to the Eye, by their neat Stripes and various Colours.

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For Variety and Plenty of Fish, Eggs, and Fowl, *Scotland* Fish and exceeds any Country in *Europe*; affording not only Food and Fowl. Feathers to the Inhabitants, but an inexhaustible Fund for Exportation; and since 'tis known that the *Dutch* have rais'd themselves to much of their present Grandeur by fishing in the *Scots* Seas, it is an unaccountable Neglect, that since the *Union*, that Fishery is not improv'd to the general Advantage of the Island, so as to enable us to out-do all the World in Fishing.

For Mines, they have those of Gold, Silver, Copper, and ^{Mines.} Lead, white and black, as good as any in *Britain*; the former are not look'd after, but the other turn to good account: They abound also with Quarries of Free-stone for Building, Slates of a grey Colour, ordinarily made use of for covering Houses, and those of a blew Colour, which they call Skelley, and are made use of for covering the Houses of People of Quality, and those of the richer Sort in Town and elsewhere. They have also Quarries, nay, Mountains of Marble, some white, with Veins of several Colours, and some green, with Veins of red and other Colours; and they have fine Greek Stone, Calmstone, and Limestone.

They have also Agat, fine blue Amethysts, and many small Stones about their Rivers, which being cut and polish'd, resemble Diamonds. They have likewise some Pearl and Coral, and Ambergrease is sometimes found on their Coasts.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fishing, there are so many Inlets of the Sea, that there is scarce any Part of it above 40 Miles distant from some Bay, Creek, or Arm of the Ocean, which afford many Harbours, and several of them very good, capable of Men of War, and other Ships of the greatest Burthen.

The principal Rivers in *Scotland* are *Tay*, which divides it Rivers. in the middle, and running by *Scone*, *Perth*, and *Dundee*, empties itself into the *German* Ocean. In the Southern Parts, the *Forth* and *Tweed* run into the same; *Clyde* runs into the Western Sea; as *Esik*, *Annand*, *Nith*, *Ken*, *Dee*, and *Cree* do into the *Irish*. In the North, *Dee* and *Don* run into the *German* Ocean, as *Spey* and *Nefs* do into *Murray* Firth. The most convenient for Trade are *Tay*, which is navigable to *Perth*; *Forth* and *Clyde*, which, if join'd by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scots* and *Picts*, would open a Communication betwixt the East and West Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Island: Such as have viewed the Country, differ in their Opinions about its being practicable. There was much talk of it about the Time of the *Union*: But as it would undoubtedly be attended with very great Charges, and other Difficulties, any such Project seems at present to be laid quite aside.

C H A P. II.

*Containing a more particular Account of
Scotland's Product for Trade.*

Trade.

WE shall begin with their Fish, and first with *Whales*, which are very numerous about their Islands, and especially that called *Lewis*, where *Buchanan* says the Priests have sometimes had Twenty to their Share for Tithes. They frequent the Herring-Bays on the East-side of that Island, where the People take them thus: They assemble a great Number of Boats, and chase the Whales up into the Bays till they wound one of them mortally; upon which, running ashore, the rest follow the Tracts of its Blood, and running also near the Shore, many of them are killed. Mr. *Martin*, in his Description of the *Western Isles*, says, That not many Years ago, there were fifty young Whales killed there after this Manner, and most of them eaten by the common People, who say they are very nourishing Food, and make those who eat them, plump and fat in a very little time; they call it Sea-Pork, and say the bigger Whales are more purging than the lesser, but not so good Food. There is one Sort of them remarkable for their Largeness, which they call the *Callan Whale*, because they are seen no where but near a Promontory of that Island so called. One of them, about forty Years ago, overturn'd a Fisher-Boat, and devoured three of the Men immediately. The Advantage which might be made of this Whale-fishing by the Oil, Bone, &c. is obvious, and might be managed with much more Ease and less Expence than the Whale-fishing in *Greenland*.

Whales.

Abundance of big Whales frequent the Coast of the Island *Fladda*, near the Isle of *Skye*; and some Years ago, Mr. *Martin* says, one hundred and sixty little Whales run themselves ashore in the Isle of *Tire-iy*, near *I-Colm-Kill*, which were all eaten by the Natives, who at that Time labour'd under Scarcity of Provisions. Whales do likewise frequent the Coasts of the *Orkney* Islands, where one hundred and fourteen run ashore in 1691. at one Time. Whale-Flesh is better boil'd than roasted, to be eat with Vinegar, Wine, Parsley, Hyssop, Savoury, Fennel, Organy, Anet, Onions, Leeks and Pepper; the Fat is good against the Itch; the Liver smells like Violets, tastes pleasantly, and is very nourishing being salted.

Scale

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Seals are taken in great Numbers on the Coast of the Island ^{Seals.} *Nor-vist*, where 320 have been killed at one Time. They abound also in *Orkney*. The Fisher-men surprize them on the Shore, knock them down with long Staves, sometimes shoot them, and sometimes take them with Nets. The Natives salt them with the Ashes of Sea-Ware, and say they are good Food, but astringent, and the Broth and Elefh of the young ones is good against Diseases of the Breast. Those of Note in the Isles eat them sometimes under the Notion of Hams; the Husband-men make Ropes of their Skins cut into Thongs; and the Use of them for a handsome Covering to Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. is very well known, besides the Profit that may be made of their Oil. The Natives make use of their Flesh and Liver against the *Diarrhœa* and *Dysenteria*, and they wear Girdles of their Skins against the *Sciatica* and *Chincough*.

Herrings abound on all the Coasts of the Kingdom, but espe- ^{Herrings.} cially on the *Western-Isles*, which are reckon'd the best and fattest, tho' not so large as those taken on the *Eastern* and *Northern* Coasts. The *Scots* Herring-fishing is accounted the best in the World, and the *Dutch* have got a great Part of their Wealth by it. The Herrings come to the Coast of the Isles in *April*, *May*, and *June*, and continue in some Places till *January*.

A Fishery was attempted in the Isles by King *Charles I.* in ^{Fishery.} conjunction with some Merchants; and a Magazine was erected for that Use in *Hermetra*, one of the *Harris* Islands, and another in the Isle of *Vacksay*; but the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not prosecuted. It was renew'd by King *Charles II.* and succeeded well for a time; the Fish they caught were accounted the best of their Kind in *Europe*, and yielded a Price accordingly: But the King withdrawing his Money afterwards to supply his pressing Occasions, the Merchants were displeas'd at it, and differing among themselves, did also wichdraw theirs, which ruin'd the Design.

Some *Dutch* Families settled in the Village of *Stornway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, soon after that Prince's Restoration, and so much improv'd the Inhabitants in the Fishing Trade, during the small Time of their Abode there, that they still exceed all those of the neighbouring Isles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Money likewise for their Sea and Land-Fowl: But King *Charles II.* being prevail'd on to send away the *Dutch*, it was a great Loss to the Country.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the Isles for 6 *d.* per Barrel, and when cur'd and sent abroad, yield from 25 to 40 *s.* per Barrel; and sometimes 36000 Barrels of white Herrings have been exported to *France* from *Chyde* in a Season, besides what were exported from *Dumbar*, and other Ports of the Kingdom, to *France* and other Nations; which may serve as a Specimen to shew

shew how capable that Trade is of Improvement, especially considering the Situation of the West of *Scotland* and the Isles, from whence they may be a Month sooner at Market with them, than from any Part of *England* and *Holland*; which with the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and sooner than the *Dutch* can possibly do, considering how far they have to sail backward and forward, what Risks they run at Sea, and what Numbers of Tenders they are obliged to send to and again betwixt their own Country, and their Doggers with Provisions, Salt, &c. they might soon be outdone in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, who may lie ashore at Night, and land their Fish as soon as caught, without any Danger from Tempests or Enemies; many of those Bays, where the Herring abound, being very safe for Ships to ride in.

The most remarkable Places for Herring-fishing, are *Brassas-Sound* in *Schotland*, the Coasts and Bays of the *Orkney* Islands, *Lochbroun* in *Ross*, the Coasts and Bays of *Lewis*, *Harris*, and *Skye*, and the lesser Isles adjacent to each. From *Lochmaddy* in *Harris* particularly, 400 Vessels have been loaden with Herring in a Season, and the Harbour is large and capable of Ships of the greatest Burthen; and in the Bays of *Alt-vig*, one of the Isles adjacent to *Skye*, the Shoals of Herring are so thick, that many times they endanger the Boats. About the Isles of *Mull*, *Ila*, *Jurah*, and others on the Coasts of *Argyle*, *Lochfin* in *Argyle*, the Isles of *Arran*, *Bute*, &c. in *Clyde*, and the River *Forth* on both Sides the Coast, especially towards *Dumbar*, the Herrings are very large and numerous. The Situation of the Islands is very convenient for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Hamburgh*, and *Holland*; and the more westerly, where the best Herring abound most, are within a Week or ten Days sail of *France* and *Spain*, with a fair Wind; for they fall immediately into the *Atlantick* Ocean, without being expos'd to the Dangers or cross Winds of the *Irish* or *British* Channel, and, by consequence, lie also more commodiously than any Part of *Great Britain* for a Trade to the *Straits*, and *East* or *West-Indies*, without so much Danger of Capture by Enemies in case of a War.

Islanders.

To this may be added, That the Islanders are very numerous, being computed at 40000 Men, and many of them without Employment; so that from thence, and the neighbouring Continent, there are Men enough to be had cheaper than any where else, and most of the Islanders know very well how to handle the Oar, endure Fatigue, and live hardy. Many of them live to a great Age. *Buchanan's* Account of one *Laurence* in *Orkney* is well known; he married at an hundred Years of Age, and liv'd forty Years after, and went out a fishing to the last in the Sea, and died rather of old Age than any Infirmary.

Old Folks.

Dr. Wallace, in his Description of *Orkney*, mentions one, who,

not

not long ago, liv'd eighty Years with one Wife; and another who had a Son at an hundred, and liv'd after till he saw Grand-Children by him; and in 1683. a Woman was brought to bed of a Child in the Sixty third Year of her Age, as was attested by the Minister and Elders. Mr. *Martin* says, he knew several in the Isle of *Harris* of Ninety Years of Age; and one *Donald Ray*, in the Isle of *Sanda*, died in his hundredth Year, being very brisk, and able to manage his Affairs, till within two Years before his Death. The Lady *Macleod*, in the Isle of *Skye*, liv'd to one hundred and three, had then a comely Head of Hair and good Teeth, and enjoy'd a perfect Understanding till the Week she died. In the Isle of *Jurab*, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, he says one *Gillour Maccrain*, who died above seventy Years ago, liv'd one hundred and eighty Years, as he was inform'd by several that knew him. A Man not long since in *South-wist* was one hundred and thirty, and yet perfect in his Understanding. One *Bayliff Campbell* liv'd in *Jurab* to one hundred and six; and about six Years ago a Woman in the Isle of *Scorba* liv'd one hundred and forty, and one *Tairville* liv'd to an hundred and eighty in *Schetland*. This Longevity he ascribes to the Healthfulness of the Climate, and their temperate way of Living, which is very good Encouragement for others to adventure Stocks and Factories for Improvement of Trade there, especially considering the Simplicity of the People's Manners, and their innate Respect and Kindness to Strangers.

In a Word, the Number, Safety, and Commodiousness of the Bays and Harbours in those Islands, and the Multitude of Fish Harbours. in all of them, look as if Nature had design'd them for promoting a Fishing-Trade; and the Soil being generally better than in the neighbouring Continent, many of them are productive of all Sorts of Grain, and not unfit for Orchards and Gardens; and were the Inhabitants better instructed in fishing, manuring, and planting, these Islands are capable of maintaining ten times the present Number of Inhabitants; and have very good Quarries, some of them Marble too, fit for Building, for which they might be sufficiently furnish'd with Timber from the neighbouring Continent, till they might have it of their own Growth. They abound also with black Cattle, Sheep, Fowl, Deer, Eggs, Shell-fish of all Sorts, in such Quantities, as are not only sufficient to maintain ten times the Number of the present Inhabitants, but to raise a large Fund of Trade for Exportation. They have also fresh-water Lakes, and Rivers with Salmon, Trouts, Eels, Perch, Pikes, &c. In the Isle of *Skye* particularly, there are 30 Rivulets which afford Salmon.

This brings us in the next Place to the Salmon-Fishing of *Salmon-Scotland*, which are found in most of their Rivers, but the greatest Store is in the North, in the Rivers *Dee* and *Don*, at *Aberdeen*, remarkable for its noble Salmon-Fishing, from whence they

they export great Quantities to *Holland* and *France* in time of Peace, and might with Red-Herring make a very advantageous Trade to the *Straits*. Their Salmon are accounted the best in *Europe*, and tho' their Barrel be a Third less than that of *Berwick*, yet they have yielded ten Livres more *per* Barrel in *France*, partly because of their Goodness, and partly because better cur'd, wherein the Magistrates and Town-Council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the navigable Rivers of *Scotland*, but in those which are lesser, in most Parts of the Kingdom; and they valued them so much formerly, that in several of their old Acts of Parliament they forbid selling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Clyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous; and Bishop *Lesley*, in his Description of *Scotland*, says, they used in his Time to employ 60 Vessels in Fishing most of Spring and Summer; but 'tis much short of *Aberdeen*, where that same Author says, the Rivers *Dee* and *Don* exceed all those of the Kingdom for Number and Goodness of Salmon: for which he assigns this Reason, that they delight in clear Streams, which occasions our Rivers in *Scotland* to abound more with Salmon than those of other Countries where the Rivers are more muddy. 'Tis also observable, that the Salmon-Fishing in the West of *Scotland* is decay'd, since the People used to steep their Flax in the Rivers, for want of putting the Laws against such Practices in due Execution, and likewise those made against killing any Salmon during the Time of their Breeding, from *September* to *December*, the Penalties of which are very severe. The other Places, most remarkable for Salmon-Fishing in *Scotland*, are in the *Dowern* at *Bamf*, the Rivers *Nesse*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Loffey* and *Spey* in *Murray*; the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochloumond* in *Lennox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taste, *Loch-Ou* in *Argyle* the like; and there is good Salmon-Fishing in the Rivers *Lough* and *Speynie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay of *Cromarty*, near *Dingwall-Castle*, and in the Rivers *Tay* and *Tweed*, and other lesser Rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or speckled Salmon in *Harris*, *North-west* and *Benbecula*.

Cod-Fish-
ing.

We come next to their Cod-Fishing, of which and Ling they have great Plenty on most of their Coasts, but especially in the North and Isles, where they are bought dry'd for 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* a Piece, and in the Isles cheaper, and the larger Sort sold again frequently in *England* and elsewhere, from 18 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Piece. The Season for this Fishing is after that of the Herring, and in the Country of *Fife* alone 500 Vessels have been employ'd annually in this and Herring-Fishing; and their Cod and Ling being cur'd with their own Salt, they commonly exported them to *Holland* and *Hamburg*, to the *Baltick*, *England*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*: But since the Dutch and
Hamburgers

Hamburgers have apply'd themselves to fish Cod and Ling in the *Scots* Seas, and to buy up what they could from the *Scots*, as they did likewise their Salt to cure them, the Country has lost much of the Benefit of that Trade. Mr. *Spruel*, an eminent *Scots* Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament some Years ago, says, he was inform'd by a *Yarmouth*-Man, who used to buy those Fish and Salt on the *Scots* Coast, that he has sometimes got 4000 cur'd Fish in a Voyage, at 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* a Piece, and retail'd them again from 18 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Piece; which shews the vast Advantage might be made of this Trade, since the *Scots* Cod are reckon'd as good or better than those of *Newfoundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapness of this and the Herring-Fishing in *Scotland*, is, that they are catched with fewer Hands, and Vessels of far less Expence than Doggers, which must be well man'd and strong, because oblig'd to lie out at Sea; whereas the *Scots* catch those Fish in their own Creeks, Bays and Harbours, where few Hands and open Vessels are for the most part sufficient, because they are seldom expos'd to any Danger by Storm, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Night.

The principal Parts for great Cod are round the Isles of *Schotland* and *Bara-Head*. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremers*, and others, come usually to *Brassa's-Sound* in *Schotland* about the middle of *May*, to fish for Herring, Cod, and Ling. There have been upward of two thousand Busses there in a Summer, and they generally go away in *August* and *September*. When they arrive, they set up Shops in several Parts of the Island, and barter Linen, Beer, Brandy, Bread, and other Things, with the Inhabitants, for Fish and fresh Provisions; and when the Natives demand Money for their Commodities, they readily pay it them: By this means *Lerwick*, which about fifty Years ago consisted only of about three Families, is now increas'd to above three hundred; which may serve as a Specimen, how much that Fishery and Country may be improved, if the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* once come to manage it with Joint-Stocks. They have Abundance of Fish on that Coast, called *Tusk*, as big as Ling, which are commonly sold at 15 or 16 *s.* per Hundred; they are better fresh than salted. The Inhabitants observe, that the farther North the Fish are, the larger. Other remarkable Places for Cod-Fishing are, *Loch-Carlway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, where the Fishermen are frequently interrupted by Whales; but it is a commodious Harbour, capable of Ships of the greatest Burthen. All the Coasts about the Isle of *Lewis* abound with Cod and Ling of a very large Size, as do *Loch-turbat*, *Loch-maddy*, and *Loch-cport*, in the Isle of *Harris*; the Coast of *Barry-Isle*, the Isle of *Sandreray*, the Isle of *St. Kilda*

Kilda or *Hyrt*, where they are very large; the *Isle of Skye*, *Soabretil* near *Skye*, the *Isle of Arran*, the *Isle of Ilesay*, the *Isle of Coll*, and the *Isle of Cannar*.

Haddocks.

The Fish already mentioned being such as make the principal Fund of Trade for Exportation, we come next to others which serve chiefly for Home-Consumption; several of which are also capable of being cur'd and exported, and might yield considerable Profit, particularly a Fish called *Haddocks*, which eat very well fresh or salted: Those Fish call'd *Findorn-Haddocks*, which abound at *Aberdeen*, being dry'd, eat with a marrowy Taste, and are much admir'd by Strangers; good Haddocks of other Sorts are to be had on most of the Coasts round the Kingdom. They

Sturgeon,
Turbat,
Scate,
Mackrel,
&c.

have also Sturgeon, abundance of Turbat, Scate, or Thorny-back, Greylord, in Size and Shape like a Salmon, Mackrel, Keeling, Whiting, Sea-urchin, Cat-fish, and Cockpadle, small Cod, Lyths, Spirlings, Soles, Flukes, and others; and *Garvie* Fishes, so call'd, because taken chiefly near *Inchgarvy* in the *River Forth*, equal almost to Anchovies; Eels in abundance in their Lakes and Rivers, the largest of which are salted in some Parts of the Country, from whence the People make considerable Profit. Among Fish, we may also reckon Otters, because they

Otters.

are amphibious Creatures, and are numerous in the Isles, both West and North; the Use of their Skins for Muffs, &c. is well known: It is also worn next the Skin for the Palsey: the Blood mix'd with Vinegar helps Swellings in the Sinews; the Liver dry'd helps the Bloody-flux; and the Testicles are made use of against the Epilepsy, and Fits of the Mother. For Shell-fish of all Sorts, especially in the Western Islands, their Number is incredible; such as Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters in some Places, particularly in *Orkney*, so large, that they must be cut in three or four Pieces before they can be eaten; Cockles, Muscles, Limpets, Wilks, Clams or Scollops, and Spouts, which are cast up by the Tide in such Numbers in the Isles, as the People are not able to consume them. At the *Kyle of Scalpa*, in the *Isle of Skye*, a Spring-Tide commonly leaves fifteen or twenty Horse-Load of Oysters on the Sands; and in like manner those Tides throw up vast Quantities of Muscles on that Coast.

Precious
Stones,
Pearl, &c.

Pearl being the Product of Fish, it is proper to discourse of the *Scots* Pearl there. Mr. *Spruel* the Merchant above-mentioned, who understands the Pearl Trade best of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above forty Years, says, he has sometimes given 100 Rixdollars, which is near 25 *l.* for one *Scots* Pearl: and that he had *Scots* Pearl as fine, clear, and more transparent, than any Oriental-Pearl: tho' the latter be more easily match'd, because they are all of a yellow Water, yet Foreigners covet *Scots* Pearl. The more Wrinkles there are in a Pearl Shell, the more Sign it is of the Age and Goodness of a Pearl;

Pearl; for the smooth Shells are young and barren, therefore he propos'd that a Law should be made to forbid the fishing of young Pearl; for the longer they stay in the Water, the more valuable they are: So that he would have no Shells taken up less than four Inches in Length, or two or three in Breadth, and that none should be allowed to offer any Pearl to be sold, that weighs less than five Grains; which is as reasonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, since Pearl are of much more Value. And that they might have Time to grow and increase, he proposes that Pearl-Fishing should be ^{Pearl-fish-}forbid, except once in ten Years at least, because he has been ing. sorry to see some Thousands of young Pearls offer'd to Sale, that were of no manner of Value; whereas had they lain in the Waters their due Time, they might have been worth from four to fifty Crowns a-piece.

Pearl is found in most Places of the Nation where Salmon are taken, and once in twenty Years, he says, there is a great Pearl-Fishing in *Scotland*; this does not hinder, but that Pearl-Shells of the Size he proposes, or larger, may be taken up at any Time when found, and these are probably to be had among the unfrequented Isles.

Particular Places where Pearl abound, are the Rivers in the ^{Rivers}Isle of *Skye*, where they are frequently found in black Muscles, ^{where}especially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have ^{found.}lately been found of 20 *l. per Piece*, and in a fresh Water Lake near the South-side of *Locheinardstad*; in that same Island there are also Muscles that breed Pearl.

Tho' the small Pearl be not so useful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good Use in Physick, being accounted the chief of all Cordials, and very good against the Plague, violent and pestilential Fevers, Fluxes, Heartburning, Giddiness of the Head, Trembling of the Heart, &c. which is sufficient to shew, that they are a great Blessing of Nature, and a Subject of Trade that deserves Encouragement, since we may be supplied with it much cheaper at Home than from the *Indies*.

To this we may add Coral, red and white, and Coraline, ^{Coral.}which grow in the Isles of *Lewis* and *Skye*, particularly in the Bays and Coasts of the former, but it is small, not exceeding six Inches in Length, nor a Goose's Quill in Bigness; the same is also found on the West Coast of the Isle of *Jura*. Besides the Use made of it for Ornament, it is very useful in Physick, for comforting the Heart, purifying the Blood; 'tis good against Plague, Poison, malignant Fevers, Fluxes, the running of the Reins, Whites in Women, spitting of Blood, Wounds, &c. and being powder'd and given to new-born Children in Womens Milk, prevents their ever having the Falling-sickness or Convulsions. The Coraline is also good against Worms, astringent, strengthening and good in hot Gouts. The Islanders add a
Quantity

Quantity of red Coral to the Yolk of a roasted Egg for the *Diarrhœa*.

Ambergrease.

Ambergrease is also found on the *Scots* Coasts, particularly on that of the Island *Bernera*, one of the *Harris* Isles, where a Weaver finding a Lump of it, and not knowing what it was, burnt it to shew him Light, when the strong Scent discovered it, and made his Head ach. It is also found on the Coasts of *South-west*, *Kintyre*, and *Orkney*. It is of excellent Use for recreating the Spirits, a good Antidote against Plague and Poison, for strengthening the Body, and helping Conception.

Marcasites.

Marcasites black and white, resembling Silver Oar, are found near the Village *Startle* in the Isle of *Skye*; they are good to help Conception, for drying up Milk in Womens Breasts, and against hard Charades.

Lapis Cera-nius.

The *Lapis Cera-nius*, or *Cerna Amonis*, is found on the Coast of *Skye*, in Banks of Clay on the East Coast, of different Shapes, some of the Breadth of a Crown-piece, with an Impression resembling the Sun; some as big as a Man's Finger, resembling a Semicircle, furrow'd on the Inside; others less, with yellow Furrows on both Sides: The Natives steep them in Water for some Hours, and by washing the Part affected with the Water, cure the Cramp in their Cattle, and for that reason call them Cramp-stones. *Pliny* reckons this among precious Stones, says it has a Colour, is impress'd with a Star in the middle, and is always found in a Place blasted with Lightning; which does not agree with Mr. *Martin's* Description, since it is found in Banks of Clay upon the Sea-shore.

Lapis Hæsticus.

The *Lapis Hæsticus*, or white hæstic Stone, abounds likewise in the Isle of *Skye*, both by Land and Water. The Natives use it as a Remedy against the *Dysenteria*, *Diarrhœa*, and *Consumption*, by making them red-hot in the Fire, and then quenching them with Milk or Water which they drink with Success; and sometimes bathe their Feet and Hands in the said Milk or Water. Most of the Rocks of the Isle *Rona* are of this Stone, and of a red Colour.

Agat.

Agat grows likewise in *Apples-Glen*, near *Lochfallart*, in the Isle of *Skye*, of different Sizes and Colours; some green, some of a pale sky Colour, and all of them strike Fire as well as Flint. This Stone, besides making neat Handles for Swords and Knives, &c. has its physical Use; the Powder of it applied being good against the biting of Serpents, Spiders, and other poisonous Creatures, refreshes the Heart, strengthens the Body, and causes a good Colour.

Chrystal.

Chrystal is found in great Quantity in the Rocks of the Isle of *St. Kilda*, and in several Places of the Isle of *Skye*, of different Sizes and Colours, and one Sort of a purple Colour. There is Chrystal also in the Isle of *Arran*. The Use of Chrystal for making Glasses, Cups, and Chrystals for Watches, is well enough known.

known. It has besides its physical Uses: the Powder of it being good against the *Diarrhæa*, *Dysenteria*, *Lienteria*, *celiac Cholick*, Whites and Reds; it is also accounted good for increasing Milk in Nurseries, for breaking the Stones in the Reins and Bladder, and for the Gout.

Os Sepiæ is found in great Quantities in the Sand of the Isle *Os Sepiæ* of *Harris*: The Natives powder it, and being drunk in boil'd Milk, it is found to be an effectual Remedy against the *Diarrhæa* and *Dysenteria*; and they also make use of the Powder to take the Film off the Eyes of Sheep. It is the Bone of the Cuttle-Fish.

Molucca Beans are found in great Numbers upon the Coast of *Molucca* the Isles, particularly in the Isle of *Harris*. The superstitious Beans. Natives use them as Amulets, particularly the white ones, and say, that when any Hurt is intended the Person that wears them, the Beans turn black. That they do change Colour, Mr. *Martin* is positive, being an Eye-witness of it, but the Reason he leaves to Enquiry. One strange Effect of them he mentions, viz. That a Gentleman's Cows in that Isle giving Blood instead of Milk for several Days, by throwing one of these Nuts into the Pails, the Blood was chang'd into a dark brown Colour at first, and afterwards the Cows gave good Milk; and the very Nut, by which it was perform'd, he was presented with by the Steward of *Harris*, and kept it as a Rarity. The Powder of the black Bean found on the Coast of the Isles of *Lingay*, drunk Black Beans, in Milk or *Aquavita*, is made Use of by the Natives against the *Diarrhæa* and *Dysenteria*. These Beans or Nuts are drove in great Quantities by a Western Wind upon the Coast of the Island *Tyre-iy*. They are also found in *St. Kilda*, and in the *Orkney* Islands.

Fuller's Earth is found in the Brooks of *Dun-vegan* and *Nis-Boist* in *Skye*. The Use of this Earth is for Clothiers, &c. and *Earth*. 'tis very well known to be good against Burns and Scalds, Swellings, and the Gout.

Corkir, for dying a Crimson Colour, is a Scurf growing on *Corkir*. the Coasts and Hills of *Skye*; it ripens in *August*, and the Natives gather it in the Decrease of the Moon.

Croftil, a coarser Scurf of a dark Colour, is also found there, *Croftil*. and made use of to dye a Philomote Colour.

Wampumpeg, or fine Shells, which pass in *Africa*, and some *Wampum* Parts of the *Indies* for Money, are found in great Numbers, *peg*. with other curious Shells, upon the Coasts of the Isles.

Loadstone is found in a Hill on the North End of the Isle of *Loadstone*. *Cannay*. Mr. *Martin* laid a Compass on the stony Ground near it, the Needle went often round with great Swiftnefs; and instead of settling towards the North, settled due East. It is good against the Dropfy, Bleeding, Gonorrhœa, Gout, Convulsions, &c.

Sperma Ceti. *Sperma Ceti* is also found on the Coast of *Orkney*, and elsewhere in the Isles. The Learned are not agreed what this is; some will have it to be the Sperm or Seed of the Whale, which swims upon the Sea like Froth; others say, it is the Brains of a long-headed Whale, purify'd by some *Lixivium*. It is of a white fat Substance, which easily takes Fire, and is in *English* commonly call'd *Parmacity*.

Mines.

Gold.

Gold Mines were found in *Crawford Moor* in *Scotland* in the Time of King *James* the IVth, says Bishop *Lesley*, in his History of *Scotland*; and in the Reign of King *James* the Vth some rich *Germans*, skill'd in Mines, came over with Abundance of Money, and obtain'd Leave of the King to dig in those Mines, wherein they employ'd Abundance of Men; and forming the Earth dug into little Globes or Balls, wherein there was Abundance of pure Gold, they bought them from the King, and carried them to *Germany*. It is certain that Gold is still found in those Parts, in the Streams and elsewhere, and that Azure is to be had there in great Quantities almost without any Labour. The Bonnet Pieces, coin'd before the Union of the Crowns in *Scotland*, were of that Gold.

Silver.

Silver Mines were also found in *Carnpapell Hill*, three Miles South of *Linlithgow* in *West-Lothian*, in the Reign of King *James* VI. by one *Mund* a Coal-digger.

Copper.

Copper Mines are also found in *Airthey*, belonging to the Earl of *Hoptoun*, within two Miles of *Stirling*, where a hundred Pound Oar yielded fifty of a very good Copper; from which Silver is likewise extracted in good Proportion.

Lead.

There are rich Lead Mines also in the Earl of *Hoptoun's* Lands in *Clidisdale*, of which his Lordship makes great Profit by selling the same to the *Dutch*; and we have before mentioned the Mines of Tin and Lead in *Orkney*.

Mr. *Spruel* (in his *Scheme of Scotland's Product*) says, if others followed the Example of the Earl of *Hoptoun* and his Predecessors, they might export ten times more Lead than they do, which would be of considerable Advantage to the Kingdom, because it is a sure and staple Commodity in most Parts of the World; and therefore proposes that Merchants should be oblig'd to carry it off, to prevent their exporting of Money and Bills, because it might serve for Ballast, pay but little Freight, and take up no room from other Goods.

Iron.

There are Iron Mines at *Dumfermling* in *Fife*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, and in many of the Hills of *Scotland*.

Coal.

Coal Mines are very frequent in *Lothian*, *Fife*, and elsewhere; from whence great Quantities are exported, besides enough for Home-consumption.

Stone.

Mines or Quarries of Free-stone, as good as any where for Building, Pavements, Millstones, &c. abound in the Kingdom, as do also those of grey and blue Slates for covering Houses, much

much more durable and ornamental than Tiles; and they have Limestone in abundance for Mortar, and manuring their Corn-ground.

Marble very good and of various Colours, for Building, Statues, Pavements, &c. is found in many Places of the Kingdom, in inexhaustible Quantities, there being Mountains of it in several Places of the North, from whence it may be had much cheaper than from Italy, or other foreign Countries.

Sir Robert Sibbald (as above) declares they have

Diamonds, which he has from credible Persons; and to make Diamonds, it the more probable, he adds, that the Diamond proceeds from a Juice much like that which produces Chrystal, of which there are great Quantities in Scotland.

Rubies of a red Colour, whence it has its Name.

Carbuncles in the Isle of Ila, and other Places, where they shine like a burning Coal in the Rocks.

Iacinths also of a red Colour, resembling Flames. Authors think the Rubies, Carbuncles, and Iacinths, to be different Species of the same Kind.

Jaspers, resembling Blood in Colour; some of them are also green, and others mix'd with red and green.

Agats of several Colours; some of them impress'd with the Likeness of Animals and Vegetables, some of them bearing an Impression resembling a Cross, and others form'd like Globes, which have sexangular Pieces of Chrystal in them, being a Species of the *Ætites* found in Eagles Nests.

Cornelian of a fleshy Colour: some take it to be the Matrix of the Amethyst.

Chrystal of several Sorts; some of a dark reddish Colour, some black and transparent, some of the Colour of a Carbuncle, Mountain Chrystal very clear; Chrystal, which held against the Sun, reflects the Colour of the Rainbow, and is therefore called *Iris*; white Chrystal and red Chrystal. But it must be ingenuously own'd, that the most of these are greater Rarities in this Age, than they seem to have been in the former.

The Wheat of Scotland is so very good, that Joseph Scaliger, who had been in the Country, says (in *Exercit.* 140, and 200.) there is no Bread in Europe comparable to what is made of it, for Whiteness, Lightness, and easy Digestion. It grows in great Quantities in the Mers, Lothian, Gowrie, and other Places of the Kingdom; so that they have not only enough for their own Use, but for Exportation.

Oats are the most universal Grain of this Kingdom, and exceed those of England for all Uses. They grow very well every where in the Country, and that in such Quantities, as afford a considerable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal; and are not only hearty and substantial Food for Horses, but make very good Bread and Drink.

Pease. *Pease* they have in great plenty, both for their own Consumption, and for Exportation; and they are so good of the Kind, that in some Parts of the Country the labouring Husbandmen make good nourishing Bread of them.

Beans. *Beans* they have also in great plenty for their own Use, and for Export.

Barley. *Barley* grows likewise very well in *Scotland*, but they sow more of that Sort they call *Beer*, which has four Rows of Grain upon an Ear, whereas *Barley* has but two; of this they make good Bread, Broth, Ale, and Beer, and export great Quantities.

Rye. *Rye* grows also very well in *Scotland*, and makes good Bread; but this they don't cultivate so much as they do the other Grains abovementioned.

Flax and Hemp. *Flax* abounds in *Scotland*, so that besides what they consume themselves, they export great Quantities of Linen, brown and whiten'd, which is one of the greatest Manufactures of the Kingdom; and, if duly regulated and encouraged, might save a great deal of Money in the Island, besides what it may bring in to it: For the *Scots* have improv'd their Linen Manufacture much of late; and besides fine Linen, make very good Holland, Cambric, Muslins, plain and strip'd; Callicoes, Dornick, Damask, Ticking for Beds, &c. white and dy'd Threads, Laces, Tape, &c.

Mr. *Spruel* (in his *Account current betwixt Scotland and England*) says, he has known out of a Pound of Flax of *Scots* Growth, which cost but 12 *d.* six Spangle of fine Yarn spun, which was sold at *Glasgow* at about 4 *s.* 8 *d.* per Spangle; which made the Product of that 12 *d.* to the Spinners 28 *s.* and made into fine Muslin, that same Pound of Flax amounted to ten or twelve Dollars, which is 2 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* or 2 *l.* 16 *s.* the Charges of Weaving and Whitening deducted. He adds, that from one Pound of *Scots* Flax, Lacemakers have made Lace to the Value of 8 *l.* Sterling; which is sufficient to shew how much the Linen Manufactory may be improv'd there, and how many poor Women, that are not capable of employing themselves otherwise, may get a Livelihood by it, and what Money it may bring into the Nation.

Their *Hemp* is also capable of being improv'd, not only to save Money in the Island, which is exported for Canvas, Sailcloth, &c. but also to export, and to make Nets for their Fishery, and other Uses.

Wool. The numerous and large Flocks of Sheep they have in *Scotland* produce abundance of *Wool*, from whence come Manufactures of several Sorts; as Broad-cloth, Coarse or Housewife's-cloth, Fingrim, Serges, Bays, Crape, Temmin, *Glasgow* Plaids, Worsted Camblets, and other Stuffs and Stockings for Home-consumption and Export; besides their Tallow and Skins. Their Wool

Wool in general is not so good as that of *England*, yet they had brought their Broad-cloth lately to a great Perfection, but can never equal *England* in that Part of Woollen Manufacture; yet their Wool is very proper for Serges, Bays, Camblets, Shaloons, and other Stuffs; and by due Regulation is capable of great Improvement for a foreign Trade. They are come to a great Perfection in making Stuffs; and for Plaids, as has been mention'd already, they exceed all the World.

An Instance of the great Improvement may be made of their Wool, we have from Mr. *Spruel* (in his *Account current*) viz. That they make such fine Worsted Stockings at *Aberdeen*, that they yield 10, 15, 20, and 30 s. a Pair for Women's Stockings; which is sufficient to shew that they are capable of making very good Stockings at lower Rates, especially considering that they have store of very good Wool brought thither from the Highlands and Isles; and because sold at the Cross of *Aberdeen*, is commonly called Cross-Wool. The most remarkable Places besides in *Scotland*, for good Wool, are *Galloway* and *Tweedale*; from which great Improvement might be made in Bays, Serges, and Shaloons.

In *Scotland* they have Multitudes of Horses, especially in *Galloway* and the Highlands; which, tho' but of a small Size, yet are very fit for Journey-riding, or Post, and for that end are much coveted by many People in *England*, especially on the Borders, when Grasiers, who go to *Dunbarton-Fair*, buy Numbers of them. Those Galloways, as they call them, of forty or fifty Shillings a-piece, will tire out a large Horse of twenty, thirty, or forty Pounds in a Journey, and are much easier to be kept, for they will feed well on the Waste made by larger Horses. An Improvement might be made of those Horses for Export, since Mr. *Spruel* says, that he exported fifty of them for *Surinam*, from whence he had very good Returns for them in Sugars. The principal Places for such Horses are the Highlands, the North, and *Galloway*; from the latter of which they take their Name. Horses of a larger Size, for War, Carriage, and cultivating Land, are bred in the Lowlands, in the Parks and Inclosures of People of Quality, where fine Horses sometimes yield thirty Guineas a-piece.

There are great Multitudes of black Cattle in *Scotland*, especially in the Highlands and North, from whence they send great Drovers into the Lowlands and *England*, which, tho' sold cheap because of their small Size, viz. at 30 or 40 s. per Head, bring in great Sums of Money to the Proprietors, and are capable of a greater Improvement in case of a Home-consumption; which is likely to be promoted, their Trade being improv'd by the Union: They make very good Meat when fatten'd, and are so much the more profitable to the Lowland and *English* Purchasers, that they

feed and grow fat upon what the larger Cattle cannot eat, but tread under foot, and would by consequence be otherwise lost to the Proprietors. Their Tallow is sold sometimes at 3 *l.* Sterling per Hundred Weight at *Bristol*, and from 40 to 50 *s.* Sterling at *London*, besides the Profit made of their Hides, which, being tan'd, are fit for Upper Leathers for Shoes, &c. and for Export. In the Lowlands they breed black Cattle of a larger Size, fit for cultivating the Ground, and to be killed and salted for Export, as well as for Home-consumption; and 'tis observed, that the Meat is generally much sweeter than that of the *English* black Cattle, and their Hides, if dress'd and tan'd right, are fit for Sole-Leather, Harness for Coaches, &c. and other Uses.

Deer. There is Plenty of all Sorts of Deer in the Parks of Persons of Quality in the Lowlands, but especially in the Mountains and Wastes of the North Highlands and Isles, where great Flocks of them run wild, and are not only excellent Food, but are capable of yielding great Profit by their Skins, &c.

Sheep. Of Sheep they have great Flocks in *Scotland*, both of a larger and lesser Size, which yield a great Profit to the Inhabitants by their Meat, Milk, Wool, Skins, and Lambs, of which they are more than ordinary prolifick; they sell great Numbers of them yearly to the Inhabitants of the North of *England*, and their Meat in general is much sweeter, tho' of a less Size, than the *English* Mutton.

Butter and Cheese. From the Milk of their black Cattle and Sheep they make great Quantities of Butter and Cheese, not only for Home-consumption, but for Export; and this is capable of farther Improvement, if the Trade of the Country increases, and Tenants be encourag'd to inclose their Grounds; for Mr. *Spruel* informs us (in his *Account current*) that he has seen as fine and yellow Butter made in the West Highlands, as ever he saw from *Ireland*: Besides, 'tis evident from what is made in Gentlemen's Houses, and others of the better Sort in the Lowlands, that they are capable of making as good Butter and Cheese as in *England*.

Goats. The People of the Lowlands do not much fancy the breeding of Goats; but in the Highlands they have considerable Flocks of them, which feed on the rocky and inaccessible Hills, and yield good Profit to the Inhabitants by their Kids, which are excellent Meat, and by their Skins, which make fine Gloves: The Cheese made of their Milk is valued for its good Taste, and their Milk itself is much used for those who labour under Consumptions and other Decays.

Hogs. 'Tis a *vulgar Error* in *England* and elsewhere, that the *Scots* have a general Aversion to Hogs, or Swine, and to the Food which they yield; they are not indeed bred there proportionably in

in such Numbers as in *England*; but in those Parts of the Kingdom where they have Corn and proper Food in plenty for them, they are bred by the Inhabitants, not only for Home-consumption, but also for Export, considerable Quantities of salted Pork being yearly exported from the North of *Scotland* into other Countries; and, if there were Encouragement, they are capable of breeding greater Numbers in their Woods, &c. where they are fed very easily, and make excellent Meat.

Scotland has not only Plenty of Domestick Fowl, such as are Fowl. common to other Countries, but many that are peculiar to themselves, especially in the Islands, where they are in such Multitudes as the Inhabitants can neither consume nor vend; but their Trade will still encrease, as it has done since the Union. Their Fowl and Eggs afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their Feathers for Bedding and other Uses: Their Fat is made use of by the Inhabitants not only in many Cases where Oil is necessary, but likewise for Physick. But we defer the particular Account of the several Species of Fowl, till we come to treat of the particular Countries and Islands, where they are bred in greater Quantities than perhaps in any other Place of the known World.

There are many large Woods of Oak in *Scotland*, which afford Timber. Materials for Building and Shipping, and for the Husbandman's Use, and the Country is very improveable this way, if Planting were more encouraged; however, they have at present not only such as are fit for the Uses above-mention'd, but also for Pipe-staves and Barrels; and their Bark is of use to the Tanners, great Quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland* and elsewhere. They have likewise Ash-Trees, Elms, and others, fit for Building, and other Domestick Uses; and great Forests of Fir, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping; and might, with due Care, afford Pitch and Tar, without being oblig'd to bring such large Quantities from the Northern Countries, as is usually done by the Inhabitants of this Island.

There were formerly many great Woods in *Scotland*, among which the Forest of *Caledonia* was famous; but there are now scarce any Remainders of it. The Woods, as has been observ'd, are more rare than formerly in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom; of which the most remarkable now left are those of *Hamilton*, *Calendar*, and *Torwood*: But in the North, especially in *Perthshire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch*, and *Mar*, there are many Forests, some of them twenty, and some of them thirty Miles in Length.

They have abundance of Fruit-Trees of all Sorts in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have sufficient to afford them Fruit for Home-consumption, but also Cyder for their own Drinking and Export.

Herbs.

Scotland affords not only a sufficient Quantity of Garden-Herbs for the Kitchen, but likewise of those which may serve them for Physick; as the Curious may see in Sir Robert Sibbald's *Historia Plantarum Hortensum in Scotia, Prodromi naturalis Historiæ Scotiæ, Partis secundæ Libro secundo*. And in the eighth and ninth Chapters of the second Book of the first Part of his *Prodromus* to the natural History of *Scotland*, he gives us curious Tables of foreign Herbs and Plants, and other Things, imported from foreign Parts for the Use of Physick, with an Account of the Herbs and other Things produc'd in *Scotland* of the like Virtue, in opposite Columns; which shews that they are in no necessity of their Trade of Export and Import being at much Expence for foreign Drugs.

Traffick.

The Product of this Country being consider'd, we shall in the next place give a short Account from Mr. *Spruel's* Scheme, how they are capable to barter or exchange their own Commodities for such of other Countries as they stand in need of, or may have occasion to trade with.

From *England* the Goods usually imported in *Scotland*, are the Woollen Manufactory of all Sorts, Alom'd Leather, Shambo Gloves, Lead, Pewter, Tin, Iron, Black Cattle, Horses, Hops, Cyder; and some Years, when their own Harvest proves bad, Corn of all Sorts, Manufactures of Pewter, Iron, Steel, and Brass, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and the Goods the *English* import from *China*, *Persia*, the *East Indies*, and other Nations; for exchange of which, *Scotland* imports into *England* Linen Cloth of all Sorts, Coals, Salt, Small Black Cattle, Sheep, Salmon, Marble, Slates grey and blue, Pearl, Cod, and Ling, and small Horses. 'Tis true, that hitherto *Scotland* has been a Loser by the Balance of Trade with *England*, because they generally imported more from *England* than they exported to it; but 'tis evident from what has been said, that it has proceeded rather from ill Management than any absolute Necessity: For did they take *Joseph's* Precaution, to lay up Magazines of Corn in Years of Plenty, they have no need of bringing any from other Nations. As to their Black Cattle and Horses, except it be now and then for the Sake of a Breed, they are capable of raising enough for their own Use and for Export; and for Tin, Lead, and Iron, they have enough at Home, if their Mines were duly improv'd. For Gloves and Alom'd Leather, they have enough of their own, without being obliged to other Countries; and for Woollen Manufactures, they need none from *England*, or any other Country, except fine Cloth for the Use of their Nobility, Gentry, and others of the better Sort.

From *Ireland* the *Scots* import sometimes Black Cattle, Sheep, Wool and Woollen Manufacturies, with Butter, Corn, and Horses; for which they have to exchange Linen Cloth, Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling,

Ling, red and white Herrings, Oak, and Oak-Bark, and Fir-Timber.

The *Scots* import from *Norway*, Fir, Timber, and Deals, Tar, Fish, Oil, Copper, and Carvie-Seed, Oak, Wainscot, Pipe-Staves, and Firs, and sometimes Horses from *Denmark*. 'Tis evident from what has been said, the *Scots* have Oak and Fir enough to serve themselves, were they at the pains to improve it, and great Quantities of Fir are exported yearly to *Ireland* from the *Highlands*; and for what else they need from *Norway* and *Denmark*, they have to export and exchange Oatmeal, and Malt, Woollen, and Linen Manufacturies, Salt Beef, and Tallow.

The *Scots* import from the *Baltick*, Iron, Copper, Wire of Copper and Iron, great Guns, Mortars, Bullets, Fir-Timber, and Deals; for which they have to exchange white and red Herrings, which is sufficient to balance all they need from the *Baltick*; so that they may bring Money from thence for their Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Lead, Linen, Butter, and Tallow; Tobacco, which now they may have from the *English* Plantations in exchange for their own Product, and *Canary* Wines, which they purchase with their own Fish.

The *Scots* import from *Nerva*, *Revel*, and *Riga*, the best Hemp, Flax of all Sorts, Knapple, Tar, Linseed, Firs, Pot-Ashes, and Train-Oil; for which they have to exchange white and red Herrings, Alom'd Leather, Gloves, Lamb-Skins, Lead, Woollen Manufacturies, and fine and coarse Stockings: Besides, 'tis plain they may have Train-Oil enough from their own Fish, and Furs enough from their own Lamb-Skins, Deer-Skins, Foxes, Otters, Fulmoets, Mertricks, except it be for those who are curious.

The *Scots* import from *Dantzick* and *Poland*, Hemp, Flax, Linseed, Tar'd Ropes, Pitch, Steel-kits, Knapple, Oak, Wainscot, Glafs, Black Beer, Strong Waters, Pot-Ashes, White Pease, Rye, and other Corn; for which they have to exchange red and white Herrings, Salt, Alom'd Leather, Lamb-Skins.

From *Holland* they import most of their Grocery Ware, Materials for dying, fine *Hollands*, Silks, Toys, Spices of all Sorts, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Tobacco, Pickles of all Sorts, Gunpowder, Arms, Starch, Pot-Ashes, Soap, Hops, Ivory, Silk and Worsted Stuffs, Thread, Calicoes, Muslin, *East-India* Goods of all Sorts, Oils, Drugs, Ships-Rigging, Flax, Hemp, Rosin, Tobacco, Linseed, Garden-Seed, Trees, Statues, Marble, Books, Lime-Juice, Vinegar, White-Wine, Rhenish, Sack, Brandy, Wainscot, Planks, Hops, Earthen-Ware, and all Sorts of Household-Furniture.

And they import into *Holland*, Salmon, Herring, Coals, Wheat and Barley, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Beef-Hides, coarse Woollen Cloth, Wool, Sheep-Skins, Serges, Fingrims, Bayzes, Plaiding,

Plaiding, Woollen Stuffs, such as those of *Norwich*, Worsted, Yarn, Stockings, Lead, and Lead-Oar, Gloves, and Pearl.

From *France* they import Wines, Brandy, Prunes, Chefnuts, Silks, Salt, Writing-Paper, Hats, Gloves, and Toys.

And they export Salmon, Herrings, Cod, Coals, Lead, Wool, coarse Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Dog-Skins, and other Skins.

From *Spain* they import Wine, Fruit, Oranges, Lemons, Salt, Raisins, and Cochineal.

And export Salmon, Herrings, Codfish, Linen of several Sorts, coarse Woollen Cloth, Serges, Stockings, Candles, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Raw Hides, Beef, *Montrose* Pistols.

The *Scots* import from *Naples*, Oil, Silk, Silk-Stuffs, and Rice; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-wick'd Candle, tan'd Leather, Calf-Skins.

They import from *Galipoli*, Oils, Rice, Juice of Liquorish, and Liquorish; for which they have to exchange the same Commodities that serve for *Naples*. They import likewise the same Commodities from *Messina* and *Sicily* in general, for which they exchange the like Commodities as for *Naples*.

They import from *Venice*, Brimstone, the finest red Pile Rice, fine Chrystal Drinking Glasses, Looking Glasses, Cabinets, small Beads, Silk and Silk Stuffs, *Muscadin* Wine, *Greek* Wine, Currants, *Roman* scented Gloves, *Venice* Necklaces, sham Pearls; for which they have to exchange red Herrings, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-wick'd Candle, Bees-Wax, Log-wood, tan'd Leather, Calf-Skins, fine Stockings, Serges, Bayzes white and dy'd, dry Cod, and Ling.

They import from *Cephalonia*, Currants, *Greek* Wine, and Rice; and trade thither with the same Goods as to *Venice*, or rather with the Money they make of their Goods at *Venice*.

From *Barbary* they import Rice, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds, Copper; for which they have to exchange Locks of Guns, Arms, Linen and Woollen Manufacture, and Lead.

From the *Canaries*, *Makvasia* Wines, Green Wines, Red White *Vidonia*, or hard Wines, Pitch, fine preserv'd Fruits, Cordecidron, Sugar-Loaves, Orchard, Shumack, Pitch, Log-wood; for which they have to exchange red and white Herrings, Linen and Woollen Manufacture, Salt Beef, Candle, Butter, and Bar-Lead.

From the *Maderas* they import red and white *Madera* Wines, Brandy, Cordecidron, Brasil, Sugar, Shumack, and Orchard for Dyers; for which they have to exchange red and white Herrings, Salmon, Linen and Woollen Manufactures.

From the *English West Indies* they import Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco, Ginger dry and wet, Cotton-wool, Lime-Juice, and
Rum;

Rum; for which they have to exchange Salt Beef, red and white Herrings, Wheat and Flower, Candles, &c.

Their Linen and Woollen Manufactures, Salt Beef, red and white Herrings, Flower, Candle, Butter, are also proper Commodities to exchange for the Product of *Martinico*, *Surinam*, *Curaffo*, *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, *New York*, *East and West Jersey*, *Virginia*, *Pensylvania*, and *New England*.

They import from *Russia*, Pot-Ashes, Train-Oil, Hemp, Timber, tar'd Ropes, Bees-Wax, Hony, Mead, Tar, Cavier, Rhubarb, Agarick, Musk, Ifing-Glaſs; for which they exchange Lead, red and white Herrings.

They import from *China*, China-Ware, Silks, Stuffs, Fans, Cabinets, Skreens, Copper, Gold, Musk, Camphir, China-Root, Tooth and Egg, Galingal, Quick-silver; for which they have to exchange Lead, Iron, Woollen Cloth, and Stuffs.

For the Commodities of the *East Indies* and Continent, such as Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Silks, Stuffs, Callico, Muslins, Drugs, Indigo, Ambergrease, Pearls, Diamonds, pickled Fruits, Canes, Coffee, Tea, and Cinnamon; they have but little Product to answer that Trade, except Lead, fine Stuffs, red and white Herrings, which Mr. *Spruel* says have been sold for him there for Sixpence a-piece by way of Barter; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of *Persia*, which, besides the same with the *East Indies*, is Coral and Necklaces; the *Scots* have to exchange Broad-cloth, Stuffs, and Lead.

For the Product of *Guiney*, which is Gold Dust and Elephants Teeth, the *Scots* have to exchange Linen and Woollen Manufactures, Knives, Scissars, small Looking-Glasses, and other Toys, Strong Waters, Beads, Pewter Dishes; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids and blue Bonnets may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of the Negro Coast, viz. Negroes, Elephants Teeth, Bees-Wax, and Gum Arabick; *Scotland* has to exchange *Wampumpeg*, or fine Shells, found in great Quantities on the Coasts of the Isles, coarse white Linen and Fingrimis, Toys, Strong Waters, and Pewter Dishes.

This is the Substance of what Mr. *Spruel* has said in his Scheme of *Scotland's* Product and Trade; not that he supposes that the Product of *Scotland* is sufficient to trade to all those Places without Money; but the *Scots* Product is sufficient to procure Money to trade to such of those Places where it is necessary. Nor does he, on the other hand, suppose that the *Scots* can have nothing in those Places but the Commodities of the respective Countries in Exchange for theirs; for from many of them the *Scots* bring home Gold and Money for their own Product.

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We have insisted the longer upon this Head of *Scotland's* Product for Trade, to undeceive other People, who, by the Misrepresentations of envious or ignorant Authors, have been much impos'd upon by extravagant Accounts of the intrinsic Poverty and Barrenness of *Scotland*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Soil of Scotland.

TH O' the Country be for the most part Mountainous, yet they have many Valleys, and Ground fit for Agriculture of all Sorts; their Valleys, especially those towards the Sea, are of a fat and blackish Soil, fit for all Sorts of Corn and Fruits: They have higher Grounds, not so fat, but arable, and fit for Rye and Barley, Pease, Beans, Flax, and Hemp; and their thicker Soil produces excellent Oats and Roots. For manuring the Land, besides the ordinary Dung, they have Talk, Marl, Sea-Ware, Tangle, and Lime. In some few Places the Ground yields sixteen or eighteen fold: And Mr. *Martin*, in his Account of the Western Islands, says, the Ground yields sometimes thirty fold; and that generally the Product is more when the Ground is digg'd, than when it is plough'd.

The Face or Aspect of the Kingdom in general varies very much, and seems to partake of the Nature of most Climates of the World: In some Places the Hills are almost perpetually cover'd with Snow; in other Places the Lakes and Waters seldom or never freeze, and the Ground smoaks with the Sulphur shut up in its Bowels: In some Places the Aspect looks very melancholy, with Lakes, and Rocks, and Hills, which produce nothing but Heath; in other Places there are fruitful Corn-Fields, and lovely Pastures. And as the Surface of the Ground does vary in this manner, the Mines likewise vary under Ground; so that *Scotland* partakes of the Barrenness and Fruitfulness both of the Old and New-discover'd World; but, as was said already, it abounds with all Necessaries for human Life; and Provisions are plentiful and cheap, tho' the Country be populous, and the People very prolific.

Mountains.

The *Scots* are generally upbraided by their Neighbours and Foreigners, because of their numerous Mountains; but had they known or consider'd the Nature of many of those Mountains, which either yield Pasture for Sheep and small black Cattle, or abound with Woods and Mines, they would not have found much

much cause to reflect on the Country upon that Account. And here it is proper to take Notice of what the Learned *Kircher*, *Lib. 2. Mun. subter.* has said of the Use of Mountains, *viz.* That they are the same to the Earth, as are Bones to the Body, and fasten the Globe so as it cannot be dissolv'd; for since the Earth is compos'd of Soil of different Sorts, and produces innumerable Species of different Things, as Minerals and Mineral Fluors, these Things could not consist together, except they were kept in by the firm Structure of the Mountains. 2. Since the Sea flows perpetually round the Land, and is in continual Motion by the Winds and Tides, the Earth could not last without the Mountains, which keep the Sea within Bounds, like so many Barriers; and, as *Job* expresseth it, *set Bars and Doors to it.* 3. Mountains are absolutely necessary to further and regulate the Course of Fountains and Rivers, since their Water would stagnate or overflow the Country, if the Surface of the Ground were altogether level; therefore, says he, the Mountains are like Drugs in the Bosom of the Earth, and serve as the Repositories of Nature, to supply the Earth perpetually with Liquor, and to fructify the neighbouring Valleys and Countries. 4. Mountains are necessary for breaking high Winds, and for producing Variety of Herbs, Trees, and Plants, which could not subsist without them; they conduce also mightily to temper the Heat of the Sun, and make the Air wholesome. 5. Mountains are the Repositories of Minerals, in whose Cavities the Subterranean Fire matures them, as in a Furnace, for human Use. We need say nothing of the pleasant Prospects they afford, and of the useful Shade they give to the neighbouring Valleys. In short, Sir *Robert Sibbald* says, That *Scotland* owes very much of its Felicity to its Mountains, since by their means the Sun has a stronger Influence upon its Valleys, the Air is more serene and healthful, and the Country is delivered from Inundations and stagnating putrid Waters, which occasion pestilential Diseases.

'Tis obvious, that they add to the Dimensions and Extent of the Country; for 'tis evident that they afford more Room for Pasture for Flocks, for Woods, and other Uses, than can be in a plain Country, of equal Breadth and Length: But many Mountains being rocky, neither afford much Corn to the Husband-man, nor Hay for Cattle.

The most remarkable Mountains of *Scotland* are the *Grampian* Mountains, which run from East to West, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowal* in *Argyle-shire*, almost the whole Breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battle fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the ancient *Scots* and *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next most remarkable Chain of Mountains are those of *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eastern Coast in the *Mers* a great way West. Next to these are *Pentland Hills*, which run through *Lothian*, and join the

Cheviot Hills.

the Mountains of *Twedale*; and these again are join'd by others, which run through the whole Breadth of the Island. Other remarkable Mountains are those called *Cheviot Hills*, in the Border betwixt the two Kingdoms; *Drumbenderlaw* and *North-Berwick-law*, both in *East-Lothian*; *Arthur's-Seat* in *Mid-Lothian*; *Cairnapple* in *West-Lothian*; *Tentock* in *Clidisdale*; *Binmore* in *Argyle*; the *Ochel Mountains* in *Perthshire*; the *Lowmonds* and *Largo-law* in *Fife*; in *Angus*, *Dundee-law*, and part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithness*, *Ord*; and in the *Orkney Islands*, the Mountains of *Hoy*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Scottish Seas.

Seas.

Tides.

THE Country is water'd by the *Atlantick Ocean*, the *Deucaledonian*, *German*, and *Irish Seas*. The *Atlantick* is that Part of the Ocean betwixt *America* and the Western Coasts of *Europe*, whence it comes to pass that the Fowl and Fishes of both are found in the *Scottish Seas*; and by the Situation of the Country, which rises high towards the Inland Parts, it is neither subject to Inundations of the Sea, nor to stagnating Waters. In the *Scottish Seas* there is a great Increase and Decrease of Water in the Flux and Reflux; the Reflux particularly is very remarkable, because of the Declivity of the Country. The most remarkable Tides in *Scotland* are, (1.) The narrow Passage, where *Kintire*, belonging to the Shire of *Argyle*, is join'd to *Knapdale*, it is about a Mile in length; and when the Tide is out, is a low Sand, through which Mariners draw their little Vessels to cut their Passage short; and which is wonderful, as the Sea flows in at one Side, it flows back at the other, as if Providence took peculiar Care to preserve this little Isthmus, that it should not be broke through by the Force of the contending Waves. Near to this lies the Gulf, which Mr. *Martin* calls *Core Urekan*, betwixt the Isles *Jura* and *Scarba*; it has such an impetuous Current, as is not to be match'd any where about the Isle of *Britain*: The Sea begins to ferment with the Tide of Flood like the boiling of a Pot, and increases gradually till it appears in many Whirlpools, which immediately after spout up in Shape of Pyramids, with a great Noise, as high as the Mast of a little Ship; and the white Waves occasioned by the Fall of the Water, run two Leagues with the Wind before they break. The Sea continues these various Motions from the Beginning of the

the Tide, till above half Flood, when it decreases gradually, but continues to boil till within an Hour of low Water; and notwithstanding this great Ferment of the Sea, which brings up the least Shell from the Ground, the smallest Fisher-Boat may cross the Gulf at the last Hour of the Tide of Flood, and the last Hour of the Tide of Ebb; but 'tis fatal to any Vessel to approach this Gulf when the Pyramids of Water begin to rise.

(2.) On the Coast of *Berneria* is one of the *Harris* Islands, which Sir *Robert Murray* gives an Account of in the philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, in brief thus: The Tides increase and decrease gradually, according to the Age of the Moon, so as about the third Day after the New and Full Moon, in the Western Isles and Continent, they are commonly at the highest, and about Quarter-Moons at the lowest (the former called Spring-Tides, the other Neap-Tides) the Tides from the Quarter to the highest Spring-Tide increase to a certain Proportion, and from the Spring-Tide to the Quarter-Tide in like Proportion; and the Ebbs rise and fall always after the same manner.

'Tis suppos'd that the Increase of Tides is made in the Proportion of Signs; the first Increase exceeds the lowest in a small Proportion, the next in a greater, the third greater than that, and so on to the middlemost, whereof the Excess is the greatest, diminishing again from that to the highest Spring-Tide, so as the Proportions before and after the middle do answer one another. And likewise from the highest Spring-Tide to the lowest Neap-Tide, the Decrease seems to keep the like Proportions, and this commonly falls out when no Wind or other Accident causes an Alteration. At the Beginning of each Flood on the Coast, the Tide moves faster, but in a small Degree increasing its Swiftneſs till towards the middle of the Flood, and then decreasing in Swiftneſs again from the middle to the Top of the High-water. 'Tis suppos'd that in equal Spaces of Time, the Increase and Decrease of Swiftneſs, and consequently the Degrees of the Rises and Falling of the same in equal Spaces of Time, are perform'd according to the Proportion of Signs. The Proportion cannot hold precisely and exactly, in regard of the Inequalities that fall out in the Periods of the Tides, which are believ'd to follow certain Positions of the Moon, in regard of the Equinox, which are known not to keep a precise constant Course: So that there not being equal Portions of Time between one New Moon and another, the Moon's Return to the same Meridian cannot be always perform'd in the same Time; and the Tides from New Moon being not always the same in Number, or sometimes but fifty seven, sometimes fifty eight, sometimes fifty nine (without any certain Order or Succession) is another Evidence of the Difficulty of reducing this to any great Exactneſs.

At

At the East End of this Isle there is a strange Reciprocation of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea ; there is another no less remarkable upon the West Side of the *Long-Island*. The Tides which come from the South-West, run along the Coast Northward ; so that during the ordinary Course of the Tides, the Flood runs East in the *Frith*, where *Benera* lies, and the Ebb West : And thus the Sea ebbs and flows orderly, some four Days before the Full and Change, and as long after (the ordinary Spring-Tides rising some fourteen or fifteen Foot upright, and all the rest proportionably, as in other Places) but afterwards, for four Days before the Quarter-Moons, and as long after, there is constantly a great and singular Variation ; for then (a Southerly Moon making there the full Sea) the Course of the Tide being Eastward, when it begins to flow, which is about half an Hour after nine of the Clock, it not only continues so till about half an Hour after three in the Afternoon, when it is high Water, but after it begins to ebb, the Current runs on still Eastward during the whole Ebb : So that it runs Eastward twelve Hours together, that is, all Day long, from about half an Hour after nine in the Morning, till about half an Hour after nine at Night. But then, when the Night-Tide begins to flow, the Current turns, and runs Westward all Night, during both Flood and Ebb, for some twelve Hours more, as it did Eastward the Day before : And thus the Reciprocations continue Flood and Ebb, running one twelve Hours Eastward, and another twelve Hours Westward, till four Days before the Full and New Moon ; and then they resume their ordinary regular Course as before, running East during the six Hours of Flood, and West during the six of Ebb.

There is another extraordinary Irregularity in the Tides, which never fails : That whereas between the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox, that is, for six Months together, the Course of irregular Tides about the Quarter-Moons is to run all Day, twelve Hours, as from about nine and a half to ten, exact Eastward ; all Night ; that is, twelve Hours more, Westward ; during the other six Months, from the Autumnal to the Vernal Equinox, the Current runs all Day Westward, and all Night Eastward. I have observed the Tides, as above, for the Space of some Days both in *April*, *May*, *July*, and *August*. The Natives have frequent Opportunities to see this both Day and Night, and they agree that the Tides run as mention'd above.

There are other strange Tides about the *Orkney* Islands, which we defer till we come to the Description of those Islands.

CHAP. V.

Of the Fountains, Rivers, and Lakes of Scotland.

THE Kingdom abounds with very good Fountains, which flow from the Mountains and Hills every where; nor are they unfrequent in the Valleys; and what is more remarkable, they are found upon the Tops of some of the highest Mountains, as in the highest of the *Lozmond Hills*, and in one of those of *Hoy in Orkney*, where there is an excellent clear Fountain, of such wonderful Lightness, that how much soever a Man drink of it, he finds himself nothing heavier. There is also a Fountain of fresh Water on the Top of the *Bass*, an Island, or rather great Rock in the middle of the Sea, betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*. In the high Rock, upon which the Castle of *Dunbarton* is situated, there are two Fountains, about three Foot distant from one another; of which the one, whose Stream runs towards the South, is very salt, and the other, whose Stream runs Northward, is very fresh and clear: and betwixt the two Rocks within the Castle there is a fresh-water Pool, within fifty Fathom of the Sea.

There is a petrifying Fountain near the Castle of *Slaine*, the Water of which dropping from a natural Cave, presently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime; there is another in *Hamilton Wood*, the Stones made by which resemble putrid Moss.

At *Monkton*, near *Edinburgh*, there is a Well, call'd *The Rout-Well*; *ing Well*, because of the Noise it makes before Tempests, from the Part of the Well, which looks to that Quarter of the Sky, from whence the Tempest is to blow.

There is another on the West side of *Campsey Hills*, which divides *Stirling-shire* from *Lennox*, whose Water makes People drunk.

The most remarkable Medicinal Fountains in Scotland are *Moffet Wells*, which spring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Annandale*. The Wells are two in Number, near one another; the higher Well runs through whitish and chrySTALLINE Stones, and the lower through black ones, resembling Marcasites of Antimony; the Smell of the Water is like that of Gunpowder, and it dyes Silver of a black Colour.

To the Stones of the upper Well there grows a Matter resembling stinking Sulphur of Antimony, of a yellowish red Colour; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of Antimony, and some of them contain a metallick Matter, that sparkles like Antimony. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a neighbouring Brook, there sticks to the Rock a whitish Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the Diuretick Virtue of the Water. Those Waters also purge by Stool and Vomit, and are very good against Cholick and Nephritick Pains, because they powerfully remove the Obstructions of the Bowels. They are outwardly applied to Ulcers, and against Pains in the Joints; they are strongest in their Operation in the dryest Season of the Summer and Autumn, but are not so good in a Rainy, or in the Winter Season. And *Mahon's Well*, near *St. Mahon's Church*, has the same Virtue, but does not operate so strongly; and there is a Well of the same Nature discover'd not many Years ago at *Hall-yards*, within six Miles of *Edinburgh*.

At *Kingborne* there flows from the Clefts of a Rock a very clear and cold Water, which quickly passes through the Body, is of excellent Use for recovering a lost Appetite, and against the Gravel and Stone; it is outwardly applied to watry and itching Eyes, and against Redness and Pimples in the Face: The famous *Dr. P. Anderson* wrote upon its Usefulness. There flows also from the same Rock a whitish viscid Liquor, which is an excellent Cosmetick.

Arthrey
Well.

Arthrey Well, two Miles North of *Stirling*, flows from a Mountain, where there is a Copper Mine with some Mixture of Gold and Silver; the Water is very cold, and being tinctur'd with the Minerals it flows through, is of Use against outward Distempers.

There are several Fountains tinctur'd with Steel and Vitriol, especially at *Peter-head* in *Aberdeen-shire*, whose Waters are used against Cholicks, and Obstructions of the Bowels. There is a Well of the like Nature near *Aberdeen*, which flowing through Iron and Vitriol, is found to be very good against Dropsies, Cholicks, and Nephritick Pains.

At *New-Mills*, in the West of *Scotland*, there is a Well flowing through the same Mineral, much commended for Hypochondriack and Scorbutick Distempers.

There are no Baths yet discover'd in *Scotland*, but the Want of them in cold Distempers may be in some Measure supply'd by the external Use of *Moffet Waters*, and of the Oil which swims upon *St. Catherine's Well*, within two Miles of *Edinburgh*; which is of a blackish Colour, and is made use of to soften the Skin, to take away any Roughness or Scabs, and being warm'd, and the Part anointed with it, is found to be very good against Pains proceeding from cold Causes, and restores Strength to decay'd Limbs.

There

There are many Rivers in *Scotland*; the most famous are *Forth*, Rivers. *Clyde*, and *Tay*, which are navigable for many Miles. *Forth*, antiently call'd *Bodotria*, the noblest and largest of all the Rivers in *Scotland*, takes its Rise not far from the Bottom of *Leimonhill*, and runs from West to East, and receives several other Rivers by the way. Near *Stirling* there is a noble Bridge over it, and it has afterwards so many Turnings, that tho' it be but four Miles by Land from *Stirling* to *Allo-way*, it is twenty four by Water; which affords a most pleasant Aspect, by the Meanders of the River, and the verdant Plains on each Side. Below *Allo-Forth*. *way* the Channel enlarges itself several Miles in Breadth betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, till it comes to *Queensferry*, where Promontories breaking in on both Sides, it is contracted into about two Miles in Breadth, where for the most part there is a safe Passage for Boats betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*; and about the middle of the Passage there is a little Island or Rock call'd *Inch-Garvy*, upon which there was a Fort to defend the Passage; which, by raising one on the Shore on each Side, might be made impregnable: And in the River about it, convenient Harbours might be found for the greatest Fleets of Men of War or Merchant-ships, to ride or lie safe from all Attacks by Enemies or Tempests. A mighty Advantage for Trade, in case of cutting a Canal, as formerly mentioned, betwixt this River and *Clyde*, to open a Communication betwixt the *Atlantick* and *German* Ocean. Below this Passage the *Forth* enlarges itself by Degrees betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*, beautified with considerable Towns and Harbours on both Sides, and several Islands in the middle, till it come to the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, and there it is call'd the *Scotish* Sea.

Tay is, next to the *Forth*, the largest River in *Scotland*, has *Tay*. its Source from *Loch-Tay*, a Lake of twenty four Miles long in *Braid-Albin*; it washes the *Grampian* Mountains, the Country of *Athol*, the Towns of *Dunkeld* and *St. Johnstoun*, the fruitful Country of *Gowrie*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is two Miles over; it is navigable as high as *St. Johnstoun*, which is about twenty Miles. The River has a Cataract a little below the Earl of *Perth's* House of *Stobball*, which, in time of a Flood, makes so great a Noise, that it is heard many Miles.

Spey is, next to *Forth* and *Tay*, the most considerable River in *Sp.y.* *Scotland*; it flows from a Lake of its own Name betwixt the Hills of *Badenoch* and *Lochabar*, and after a Course of about three-score Miles, falls into the *German* Sea, a little below the Duke of *Gordon's* House, call'd *Bogie*. It runs from West to East with a very quick Stream, till it comes within six Miles of the Sea, and then runs Northward through a plain Country, where the Tide flows up about a Mile. 'Tis observed of this River, that it swells by a Western Wind in the hottest Time of Summer,

when there is no Rain; it is remarkable also for its good Salmon-fishing.

Don and Dec.

The *Don* and *Dec*, which fall into the Sea at *Aberdon* and *Aberdeen*, have been formerly mentioned as very considerable for their Salmon-fishing, as was also the River *Nesse*, which flows from a Lake of that Name, remarkable for this, that its Water seldom freezes; and when Ice is thrown into it, it immediately dissolves. This River falls into the Sea at the Town of *Innerness*, where there are also very good Salmon.

Clyde.

Clyde, the greatest River in the *Lowlands* next to the *Forth*, takes its Rise above *Tinto-hill* near *Annandale*, and falls into the West Sea; it is also considerable for Salmon-fishing, and its convenient Situation for a Trade to *Ireland*, the *West Indies*, *France*, *Spain*, and the *Straits*: The rest of the Rivers we omit, till we come to the particular Counties, through which they run.

Lakes.

The most remarkable Lakes in *Scotland* are *Loch-Tay*, and *Loch-Ness*, and *Loch-Levin*: which all send forth Rivers of the same Name with themselves: *Loch-Lomand*, which sends forth the River of *Lomand*; and *Loch-Iern*, which sends forth the River *Iern*. And 'tis also observed, that *Loch-Ness*, *Loch-Tay*, and *Loch-Iern* seldom freeze; but whether it proceeds from subterranean Fires, or from sulphureous Minerals, through which they run, is not determined by Naturalists.

Loch-Myrton in *Galloway* is remarkable for this, that one Part of it freezes in the Winter Season, and the other Part seldom does.

There is a *Loch* in *Straith-errick*, in the Lord *Lovat's* Lands, which never freezes, however severe the Frost be, till *February*, and then in one Night's time it freezes all over; and if the Frost continue two Nights, the Ice grows very thick. There is a Lake of the same Nature call'd *Loch-monar*, in the Earl of *Cromarty's* Lands in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglass*, at a Place call'd *Glencanich*, in a high Ground betwixt the Tops of two Mountains, the middle of which Lake is always frozen throughout the Summer, notwithstanding the strong Reflexions of the Sun-Beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the Sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a constant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring, and Cattle grow sooner fat by that Grass than any where else; and this is so much the more remarkable, that there are several other Lakes in the Neighbourhood, of as high a Situation, wherein no such Thing is seen.

Streams.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place call'd *Achignigle*, there is a Stream which turns Helly into a greenish Stone, of which they make Moulds for casting Musket-Bullets, and Melting-Pots for melting Brasses and other Metals, and Whirls for Womens Spindles.

In

In *Linlithgowshire* there is a Lake call'd *Loch-Coat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones; and after it has run thus under Ground for about two hundred Paces, it issues with great Force from a Fountain about three Foot broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water-Mill.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Inhabitants of Scotland.

TIS observ'd by *Hippocrates*, that the Lineaments and Inhabitants. Temper of Inhabitants partake of the Nature of their Country, and that it is principally the Change of Seasons or Climates, which makes a Change in the Nature of the People; and since there are frequent Changes of the Season in *Scotland*, the Country abounding with many large Mountains and Hills, as also with Fields and Meadows, it has an Influence upon the Tempers of the People. Hence it is, as *Sir Robert Sibbald* thinks, the *Scots* derive their lively Genius, Courage, and war-like Temper.

Hector Boetius describes the way of Living, and Customs of *Way of Living* the antient *Scots* thus: Our Ancestors in War and Peace, did, among other Virtues, chiefly cultivate Temperance, the Mother of the rest; and therefore did not indulge themselves in much Sleep, or much Eating and Drinking. They made their Food and Drink of what was nearest at Hand, and most easily prepared; they made their Bread of such Corn as the several Counties produced; they fed on Venison, as delighting much in Hunting, which very much strengthened their Bodies; and at other Times they eat Beef, and Fish, with which their Rivers and Seas abounded. They commonly made a small Breakfast of those Things, and then eat no more till Supper, lest their Bellies being cram'd with Victuals, they should be rendered more unfit for Business.

They eat more at Supper, but seldom exceeded one Dish. When they had a mind to be merry, they drank *Aquavita*, not made of foreign Spices, but distill'd from their own Herbs, such as *Thyme*, *Mint*, *Anise*, &c. Their common Drink was Ale. When they were at War, they contented themselves with Water; and every Man carrying as much Meal as they thought sufficient for a Day, they mixed it with Water, and boiled it to a

Clothes.

Courage.

Consistency, as they do now that which they call *Pottage*, in the same Manner as *Herodian* tells us the *Romans*, and the Emperor *Caracalla* himself did in their Camp. They seldom eat any Flesh in their Camp, but when they took Cattle from their Enemies, and that they eat half raw, conceiving it to be then more nourishing, as well as juicy; but if they met with no Booty, they eat Fish dry'd in the Sun. In time of Peace, lest Slothfulness should make them effeminate, they accustomed themselves to Hunting, Running, and Wrestling. Their Heads were continually bare and shav'd, leaving a Lock of Hair on their Foreheads, after the Manner of the antient *Spaniards*; and they either went bare Foot, or with Shoes continually moist, especially in the Winter, that they might be able to endure all Seasons. Their Clothes were made for Use, and not for Luxury, their Stockings were never higher than their Knee, and they wore them indifferently of Linen or Woollen; their Breeches were most part of Hempen Cloth, and they had short Cloaks on upper Garments of fine Yarn for the Summer, and coarser for the Winter. They lay generally on the Floor, or on Benches, with Sackcloth under them. They bred their Children hard, and the Mothers nursed them themselves; and those who wanted Milk, they suspected to be guilty of Adultery, being of Opinion, that Nature would always provide for those who were lawfully born; and they also thought that Milk of other Nurses made Children to degenerate from their Parents. They for the most part travell'd on Foot, and when at War, carried their Baggage ordinarily on their Backs, but sometimes made use of Horses, and refused no Hardships their Commanders put upon them. If they lost the Battle, they retir'd to the Mountains, and were so accusom'd to running, by hunting and racing in time of Peace, that they were almost as swift as Horses. They reckon'd a Defeat their common Reproach, and were never at rest till they avenged it on the Enemy. The Nobility and Gentry reckoned it glorious to fight in the Van, and if any of them were in danger, their Followers would either rescue them, or die with them; for this Reason they were very bountiful to their Vassals, and they were as faithful to them. The Graves of the Nobility were adorn'd with Obelisks, as many in Number as they and their Followers had slain of the Enemies Nobility. If any Man on a March, or in the Camp, was found without a Flint-stone, or a Sword by his Side, or in his Hand, he was whipped out of the Army with great Disgrace. Their Armour was light, and their Habergeons or Coats of Mail were of Iron or Hides. They carried either a Lance or a Bow, and a long Sword and Buckler, and were very nice in keeping their Arms, which they accounted their chief Riches. If any Man pawn'd his Sword, he was hissed out of the Army with Contempt; and if

if any Man fled out of the Camp for Fear, or went off without Leave from his Commander, it was lawful for any Man to kill him, and all that he had was forfeited. Nay the very Women, especially Maids, would go to the Army with their Friends, and Women with their Husbands, except they were with Child, or superannuated, and frequently did good Service. They thought it glorious to fight in the open Field either against the publick Enemy, or in their own private Quarrels, and abhor'd to circumvent their Enemies. Such Men as laboured under Madneſs Purity. or infectious Diſtempers, which they thought might be communicated to their Offspring, they gelded; and Women in the like Caſe they remov'd from all Society of Men, leſt the Race ſhould be ſpoiled; and if any ſuch were found to be with Child afterwards, they buried them alive. Gluttons and Drunkards they drowned; and were ſo exact in their Bargains, that they would perform more than they promiſed. They made uſe of Hieroglyphicks, and eſpecially Figures of Animals, ſome of which are ſtill to be ſeen in antient Burying-places; but that Art is now utterly loſt. Some peculiar Characters which were then common, ſtill remain, and very aptly expreſs all the Aspirates and Diphthongs of the antient Language, but they are not now commonly uſed. For Phyſick they made uſe of native Herbs, in Phyſick. which they are ſtill very ſkilful. In the War they made uſe of a certain Sort of Food, of which the Quantity of a Bean would ſtay their Hunger and Thirſt for ſeveral Days, as *Dion* acquaints us in his *Roman Hiſtory*. Sir *Robert Sibbald* has a learned Diſſertation upon this, and thinks it to be a Knob or Puff growing to the Root of a Plant, which the *Highlanders* call *Karenyle*, that they chew in caſe of Hunger or Thirſt, and mix it with their Water for Drink. Sir *Robert* ſays, the Taſte of it reſembles that of *Liquoriſh*.

The *Scots* are divided into *Highlanders*, who call themſelves *Customs of the antient Scots*, and into *Lowlanders*, who are a Mixture of anti- the *High-* ent *Scots*, *Picts*, *Britons*, *French*, *Engliſh*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hun-* *landers*. *garians*, and others. *Buchanan* deſcribes the *Customs of the High-* *landers* graphically thus: In their Diet, Apparel, and Houſhold Furniture they follow the Parſimony of the Antients; they provide their Diet by Fiſhing and Hunting, and boil their Fleſh in the Paunch or Skin of a Beaſt: While they hunt, they eat it raw, after having ſqueez'd out the Blood. Their Drink is the Broth of boil'd Meat, or Whey they keep ſome Years, and drink it plentifully in their Entertainments, but moſt of them drink Water; their Bread is of *Oats* and *Barley*, the only Grain produc'd in their Country, which they prepare very artfully: they eat a little of it in the Morning, and contenting themſelves with that, hunt, or go about their Buſineſs without eating any more till Night. They delight moſt in Cloaths of ſeveral Colours,

Hardiness.

especially strip'd; the Colours they affect most, are Purple and Blue. Their Ancestors, as do most of them still, made use of Plaids very much variegated; but now they make them rather of dark Colours resembling that of the Crops of Heath, that they may not be discovered while they lie in the Heaths waiting for their Game; being rather wrapped up, than covered with those Plaids, they endure all the Rigours of the Seasons, and sometimes sleep covered all over with Snow. At Home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath (covered with a Sheet or Blanket) the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so as it is almost equal to Feathers for Softness, but much more healthful; for the Quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard way of sleeping; and if at any Time they come into other Places of the Country, where there is better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped up in their Plaids, lest they should be spoiled by this barbarous Effeminacy, as they call it. In War they cover themselves with Coats of Mail, or Habergeons, made up of Iron Rings, for the most part as low as their Anckles; their Arms are Bows and barbed Arrows, which can't be taken out of the Body without making a great Wound; and others of them make use of broad Swords and Battle Axes. Their Martial Musick is a Bag-pipe; they delight much in Musick, especially Fiddles, some with Brass Strings, others with Cats-Gut, which they play upon with their Fingers, or some Instrument made on purpose. Their chief Ambition is to have their Fiddles adorn'd with Silver, Tinsel or Trinkets, or Jewels, and the poorer Sort imbellish them with Chrystal; their Songs are artfully enough compos'd, and the Subject of them is generally the Praise of brave Men. They make use a little of the old *Gaulick* Tongue, and take long Journeys in the Height of Winter on Foot without Inconvenience, and trouble themselves about no other Provision, than a little *Aquavite*, and some Onions and *Cheese*. The *Orkney* Mens Language was a Dialect of the old *Gothick*, and living after the old temperate Way, they are not much troubled with Distempers of Body or Mind; their Ignorance of Luxury contributes more to their Health, than the Physician's Art does to that of other People, and makes their Stature manly, and their Complexion comely. They have little Corn except Barley and Oats, of which they make Bread and Drink; they abound with black and white Cattle, and Goats, from whence they have Plenty of Milk, Butter, and Cheese, and their Fowls and Fish are innumerable. They have no poisonous or deform'd Animal in the Country; they abound with little Horses contemptible to the Eye, but fit for all Sorts of Domestick Business, beyond what can be imagin'd.

Their

Musick.

Dialect.

Their antient Discipline begins to grow into Dissuetude by their Commerce with other Nations, to the no small Detriment of their Health and Morals. The *Shetlanders* have much the same *Shetlanders* Customs, but then retain somewhat more of the antient *Parfimony*; their Habit is that of the *Germans*, and tolerably decent; their Subjects of Trade are coarse Cloth, Fish, Oil, Butter, and Cheese; they fish with Boats of two Oars, which they buy from the *Norway* Men, and they cure their Fishes partly with Salt, and partly by drying them in the Sun; they abhor Drunkenness, but once a Month entertain one another chearfully for cultivating mutual Friendship, without Brawls or Quarrels, the usual Companions of Excess. The Firmness of their Constitution is extraordinary; an Instance of which is given in one *Lawrence*, who married, as is before observ'd, at 100 Years old, and returning from a tempestuous Sea, where he had been fishing at an 140, lay down and died, being perfectly dissolv'd by Age, without any visible Distemper.

The *Lowlanders* partake much of the Temper of the People, *Lowlanders* of whom we have mentioned them to be compos'd, but most resemble the *French*, occasioned by the long League betwixt the two Nations, their mutual Commerce, frequent Intermarriages, and Custom of travelling into *France* to study the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to serve in the *French* Armies. But since the Union of the Crowns, the *English* Customs, and Way of Living have obtained much in the *Lowlands*, where the *English* Tongue has been their natural Language for above 600 Years, but still retains more of the antient *Saxon* and *French*. This being extraordinary, and perhaps singular, that a foreign Language should prevail in a Country altogether independent of *England*, and where the Inhabitants are of another Lineage, and maintain'd such fierce and long Wars to preserve their distinct Sovereignty; the *Scottish* Antiquaries and Historians give the following Reasons of it: 1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries sent to assist the *Picts* against the *Scots*, which occasioned many of those *Saxons* to settle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then possessed by the *Picts*. 2. The last considerable Effort made by the *Picts* in Conjunction with the *English*, to recover their Country against *Donald* the Fifth of *Scotland*; who, after he had defeated the *English* and *Picts* upon the River *Jedd* in *Tewiotdale*, neglecting to improve his Victory, was afterwards surpriz'd by them near *Berwick*, and taken Prisoner after a great Slaughter of his Men. Upon this Success the *English*, under the Conduct of *Osbreth* and *Elle*, possessed themselves of the Country as far as *Dumbarton*, without restoring the *Picts*; the major Part of whom retir'd to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the Remainder were cut off by the *English*, to prevent their calling in Foreigners. Thus the *English* continued in Possession of that Part of the Country, from about

Wars.

the Year 858. till about the Year 875. when King Gregory the Great of Scotland recovered the Country, and the Scottish Proprietors the Possession of their Estates, but willingly entertained the English Commonalty and Husbandmen, who were as willing to stay, their own Country being at that Time infested by the Danes; and they rather chose to be under the Dominion of the Scots, who were Christians, than under that of the Danes, who were Pagans. 3. Great Numbers of the English came into Scotland to assist King Malcolm III. against the Usurper Macbeth, whom he rewarded after his Victory with Possessions in Scotland. 4. A great many English came to Scotland after the Norman Conquest, with Edgar Atheling, and his Sister Margaret, who was afterwards married to King Malcolm above-mention'd; which makes the Reasons of the Scots Historians for the prevailing of the English Language in the Lowlands of Scotland, very probable. It has been gaining Ground upon the old Scots Language ever since; which is now confin'd to the Highlands, and the Isles, where most of those of Note do also understand English; tho' about an hundred Years ago, the old People in Galloway generally understood the Erse, or antient Scots Language, which is now quite worn out.

The People in general are naturally inclin'd to Civility, especially to Strangers; and the Lineaments of their Bodies are as well proportioned and comely, as any Nation in Europe, which together with their native Courage and Ability to endure Hardship and Fatigue, makes them valued by all the Princes of Europe for Soldiers; so that Speed says, there have been few great Things done in Europe, where the Scots have not been with the first and last in the Field. Cluverius, in his Geography, says, they are *marte & ingenio felices*; nor is it to be denied, that their Genius is as well adapted for Arts and Arms, as that of any People in Christendom: And 'tis known, that the Country has produced great Men in all Faculties, who were Ornaments of the respective Ages they lived in; the particular Instances of Joannes Duns Scotus. Joannes Erigena, G. Douglas, Buchanan, Crichtonius Mirabilis, King James I. King James VI. and Lord Napier, are scarce to be parallel'd, or at least not to be exceeded by any other Nation. The great Privileges they formerly obtain'd in France, on account of their Valour, the great Things they did under Gustavus Adolphus, and the Esteem that gallant Prince had for them, as well as the great Share they had in the late stupendous Victories of Hochstet and Ramilies, are not to be controverted; where the French having few or no Scots, found it was truly said by the Poet,

— Sine milite Scoto
Nulla unquam Francis fuit victoria castris.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Antiquity of the Scots.

THE Pretensions of this Nation to Antiquity are very high: Antiquities, they have indeed been controverted by some *English* and *Irish* Historians, but well defended by Sir George Mackenzie against the Bishop of St. Asaph, in his two Books, intituled, *A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland*, and, *The Antiquity of the same Royal Line farther cleared and defended, against the Exceptions lately offered by Dr. Stillingfleet, in his Vindication of the Bishop of St. Asaph*, printed at London in 1685. and 1686. to which we refer, the Controversy being too large to be here insisted upon. Only, in short, the Thing is evident of itself from the *Roman* Historians, and from venerable *Bede*, who owns in his first Chapter, that the *Scots* were possessed of *Ireland* when the *Picts* came into *Britain*; and from *Buchanan*, who says, the *Scots* were then possessed of the Western Isles of *Scotland*: And both he and *Bede* agree, that the *Picts* obtained Wives from the *Scots*, and Assistance to settle in the North Part of *Britain*, where the *Scots* did also settle a little Time after, without any great Difficulty; which shews that the Country was not then well inhabited, and is an evident Proof that the *Britons* had not been possessed of the Island very long before that Time, since they, who afterwards made so long and great Resistance against the *Romans* in the Southern Parts, might have been much more capable of resisting the small Colonies of the *Scots* and *Picts*, had they been numerous enough to have peopled the whole Island; which 'tis plainly asserted by *Bede* they did not, but only possessed the greatest Part of it. But that which puts the Antiquity of the *Scots* beyond all doubt, is the War betwixt the *Romans* and *Caledonians* in the Time of *Agricola*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, particularly the famous Battle of the *Grampian* Mountains in the Year of our Lord 84. for it must be own'd, that the *Scots* are the Posterity of those *Caledonians*, the common Name given by the *Romans* to them and the *Picts*, who were their Associates in that War; since no Historian pretends to give any Account, that ever the *Caledonians*, or antient *Scots*, properly so called, were exterminated (tho' 'tis own'd they were once expelled, but returned again) which could not have fail'd being taken Notice of by the *Romans* themselves, or some *British* Writer,

Writer, had any such Thing happened. That the *Caledonians* were the Progenitors of the *Scots*, is own'd by the ablest Criticks in *Europe*; as may be seen in Sir *George Mackenzie's* Books above-mentioned: and that they were settled in the Island long before *Tacitus's* Time, is evident from their being able to bring such numerous Armies against the *Romans*; and he himself owns, that it was not known whether they were originally *Indigenæ*, or Strangers.

I make no doubt but the Author, or former Publisher, of this *State* would have taken notice of a Book (had it been published in his Lifetime) intituled, *A critical Essay on the antient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain or Scotland, &c.* by *Thomas Innes*, M. A. 'Tis a very curious and most elaborate Work: He fixes the *Scots* in *Scotland* a long while earlier than the *English* will allow, yet entirely explodes as a Fable, that they had Kings before *Fergus Mack Erch*, commonly called *Fergus II.* nor will he allow the *Scots*, but the *Picts*, to be *Caledonians*. He seems to build upon Records and other Documents, to which our Antiquaries appear to be mere Strangers. He has been attack'd in a MS. by Mr. *Gordon* of *Aberdeen*, wherein he shews, that Father *Innes* has gone in the Paths of some *Irish*, *Welsh*, and *English* Historians, especially Bishops *Lloyd* and *Stillingfleet*, without so much as ever taking the least notice of what Sir *George Mackenzie* has written against them. As Mr. *Innes's* Scheme is chiefly supported by Conjecture, from single and obscure Passages of Authors, and Inferences from them (tho' many of them did not particularly write upon the Point in question) with plain Denial (as well as seeming Conjectures) of the Veracity of the *Scots* Historians, charging them with Fiction, Forgery, and Contradiction; Mr. *Gordon* endeavours to clear them from such Calumny, supporting their Authority, and reconciling the supposed Differences among them. He explains Mr. *Innes's* Citations, and shews, not only that they are not to his Purpose, but adduces from Authors of great Credit and Antiquity such Proofs as overthrow his Adversary. In like manner, he not only shews, how Mr. *Innes*, notwithstanding his Attempt of fixing the *Æra* of the *Scots* first coming into *Britain*, has not fixed it at all in a positive, nor scarcely in a negative Manner; which Mr. *Gordon* has done with a great deal of seeming Truth at least.

Allow me also to add, for further Illustration, that *Scotland* had its Inhabitants some Ages before the Incarnation; yet whence they had their immediate Original is not by all agreed upon, and, I'm afraid, never can be determined. The common Tradition is, they came with Princess *Scota* (from whom they took their Name) Daughter to *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, Cotemporary with *Moses*, who was married to *Gathelus* a *Grecian* Prince, and sailing westward, landed at a Place, called from him *Port-Gathel*,

now

now *Portugal*. Their next Tour was to *Ireland*, where fixing their Abode for some Time, several of their Offspring and Attendants landed in a northern Promontory, from him called *Ard-Gathel*, and now *Argyle*. This is rejected by Men of Sense, as favouring too much of the Fable, who tell us they were originally *Scythians* (or a Colony of *Spaniards* descended from the *Scythians*) who, to avoid the Oppression of their Grandees, foreign Invasions, intestine Divisions, or such Reasons, arrived in *Ireland*; which proving an agreeable Country, they not only took up their abode therein, but sent for more of their own Countrymen, who soon followed in great Multitudes; which so quickly increased, that *Ireland* not being able to contain them all, Colonies were sent over to the adjacent Isles, and Coasts of the neighbouring Country, from them called the *Lesser*, as *Ireland* had been the *Greater*, *Scotland*, who not long thereafter planted the inner Parts of the Country also. Scarce had they been well settled, when a *Teutonic*, or rather *Gothish* Tribe (known afterwards by the Name of *Picts*) who dwelt formerly about the *Baltick* Sea, arrived in the *Orkneys*, and from thence, not long thereafter, set forward to *Cathness*, and so spread over the Eastern Coasts. When they had got sure footing there, they not only crossed the Firths of *Tay* and *Forth*, and made themselves Masters of so much of *Scotland* as fronted the *German* Ocean, but even advanced towards *Humber* in *England*. Thus was the Land inhabited by two different Nations, the *Scots* and *Picts*, both governed by their own Kings, who bravely opposed the *Britons* and *Romans*; so that though almost the whole Country may, in some sense, be said to have been conquered by the powerful and prevailing Arms of the *Romans*, yet this *Arctoa Britannia* (as the Poet calls it) inhabited by the *magnanimous Scots*, was free from any foreign Yoke, though oftentimes indeed it was at a low pass with them; yet having repulsed all their foreign Enemies, continual Broils burst out between the *Scots* and *Picts*, which ended in the Conquest and Extermination of the latter, anno 840. Thus, though the *Scottish* Kings became sole Sovereigns, yet were their Successors many times harrassed not only by the *Danes*, *Norwegians*, *Saxons*, and *English*, with whom they had long Wars with various Success, but even with unnatural Feuds, Animosities, and Insurrections among themselves, which were quelled not much above an Age or two ago.

That the antient, or Highland *Scots*, were of the same Origin with the *Irish*, is out of all doubt; their Habit, Language, and Manner of Life being almost the same; but if the *Scots* of *Ireland* (from whom those of *Scotland* are said to be descended) were derived from the *Scythians*, I can't imagine how their Ancestors came into *Spain*. I should rather think, if *Scotia* be derived from *Scythia* (as there is good Reason to think it is) that these

People

People first landed on the Northern or Eastern Coasts, which were nearest them, and by degrees peopled the Western and Southern Parts; and were followed by the *Picts*, who either beat them forward, or inhabited the Lands they had deserted; the Bulk of the *Scots* having gone into *Ireland*, which being a finer Country, invited many of them thither.

However, so far is certain, that the *Scots* were in *Scotland* before the Arrival of the *Picts*: For not only *Buchanan*, but venerable *Bede*, who lived near a thousand Years before him, assert that the *Picts* obtained Wives from the *Scots*, by whose Assistance they settled in the North Parts of *Britain*. This proves that the Country was not then well inhabited, and that the *Britons* had not been in this Island very long before that Time; since they, who afterwards made so long and great Resistance against the *Romans* in the Southern Parts, might have been much more capable of resisting the small Colonies of the *Scots* and *Picts*, had they been numerous enough to have peopled the whole Island.

That which puts the Antiquity of the old Inhabitants of *Scotland* beyond all question, is, the Wars between the *Caledonians* and *Romans* in the Time of *Agricola*, mentioned by *Cornelius Tacitus*, particularly the famous Battle of the *Grampian Hills* in the Year of our Lord 84. already mentioned. These Mountains were never placed by any Geographer any where but in *Scotland*, being that Ridge of Mountains from *Clyde* to *Spey*, which retain the Name to this Day, as *Caledonia* is the *Latin Word* for *Kel-don*, or *Dun-keld*, on the *Tay*; ten Miles above *Perth*.

The *Scots* are the Posterity of these *Caledonians*, the common Name given by the *Romans* to them and the *Picts*, their Associates in the War; since no Historian ever offered to give any Account that ever the *Caledonians*, or antient *Scots*, properly so called, were ever quite extirpated; which could not have failed being taken notice of by the *Romans* themselves, or some *British* Writer, had any such Thing happened.

Historians agree, that as the *Caledonians* were the antient Inhabitants of *North Britain*, so they were the Ancestors of these now called *Scots*, since no Time can be assigned when they were exterminated: And that they had been settled there long before the Time of *Tacitus*, is plain, from their being so populous as to bring numerous Armies against the *Romans*; especially when he himself says, it was not known whether they were *Indigenæ*, the original Inhabitants, or Strangers.

Memertine in his Panegyrick to *Maximinian*, says, the *Britons* (who dwelt in the South) had Wars with the *Scots* and *Picts* before *Julius Cæsar* entred the Island; and *Claudian* says,

*Venit et extremis legio pretexta Britannis,
Quæ Scoto det fræna truci,* ———

The

The *Picts*, generally supposed to be so called by the *Romans* because they painted their Bodies (tho' *Langhorn* in his Antiquities seems to be of another mind) proving ungrateful and very troublesome Inmates, *Fergus*, an *Irish* Prince of the same Original with the *Scots*, became the first *Scots* King that is mentioned, about the Time of *Alexander* the Great, 330 Years before the Incarnation. He maintained their Liberties, which they enjoyed under him and thirty eight of his Descendants. But the *Picts*, in conjunction with the *Britons* and *Romans*, beat them from their plainer Country into their inaccessible Mountains, and the Western Isles; where such as did not intirely leave the Country, and seek their Fortunes elsewhere, were in a manner confined for about forty Years, when the *Scots* recovered and retrieved their antient Rights under *Fergus* the second of that Name; the treacherous *Picts*, having severely smarted under the *Roman* Yoke, making no Opposition, facilitated their Return.

The *English*, and some *Irish* Historians, will not allow these first 39 Kings, and roundly assert, that *North Britain* was not called *Scotland*, nor its Inhabitants *Scots*, before the Time of this *Fergus*, which happened about the Year 444. but that wherever we read of *Scotia*, or *Scoti*, we are to understand *Ireland*, and its Inhabitants. But though their Proofs were stronger than they are, and indeed they are but very slender, scarce amounting to any more than strong and bold, though unsupported, Assertions; as these Words, *Legio quæ Scoto det fræna truci*, which could not mean the *Scots* in *Ireland*, with whom the *Romans* never had any Contention, and what else has been already said, shews the Name of *Scot* before that Time, so it will further appear from what follows in another Chapter.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Independency and Sovereignty of the Church and Kingdom of Scotland.

THIS latter has been a Subject of Controversy betwixt the Independent Historians and Antiquaries of both Nations, and sometimes betwixt the Kingdoms themselves, since the Reign of King *Edward I.* of *England*, who set his Claim to be Superior and Liege Lord of *Scotland* on foot, when he was chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* for the Crown of

of *Scotland*, after the Death of the *Scots* King, *Alexander III.* and his Grand-daughter the Maiden of *Norway*, who was affianc'd to *Edward II.* of *England*, but died before Marriage. That which gave some Colour of Pretext to the Claim, was the Homage paid to the Kings of *England* by the Kings of *Scotland*, or their eldest Sons, for the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, and *Westmorland*, granted to the *Scots* for their Assistance against the *Danes*, on Condition of holding them in Fee of the Crown of *England*; and that King *William* of *Scotland*, being taken Prisoner by the *English* in time of Truce, as riding about carelessly near the Army in *Northumberland*, was constrained, during his Imprisonment, to own that he held the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee from *Henry III.* King of *England*; but this Homage was renounced by King *Richard*, Son to the said *Henry*, as being obtain'd by Force. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* *John Baliol*, born a Subject of *England*, but descended by his Grandmother, Daughter to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, Brother to King *William* of *Scotland*, from the Blood Royal of that Nation, agreed to hold the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee of *Edward I.* that he might, as Umpire, adjudge the Crown to him, and maintain him in Possession of it by his Power. This was accordingly done, but the Homage afterwards revok'd by *Baliol* and the States of *Scotland*, as unjust in itself, and perform'd without their Consent; which produced a War of about sixty Years Continuance, and was at last determined by the Sword in favour of the *Scots*, as it had been, soon after the extorting of it, by Pope *Innocent*, Pope *Boniface VIII.* and Pope *John*; and this Homage, after a long War, was finally renounc'd by King *Edward III.* of *England*, to King *David Bruce* of *Scotland*, and all the Monuments of it surrender'd; and if any one of them were retain'd through Forgetfulness, or otherwise, they were declared void and null. 'Tis true, that this Claim was afterwards insisted upon by King *Henry VI.* and King *Henry VII.* in their Declarations of War against the *Scots*; but as *Dr. Nicholson* (who died Archbishop of *Cashel* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*) very justly and impartially observes, like a Man of true Honour, in the Preface to his *Border-Laws*, 8vo. "The Stile of those Declarations is strangely different, and their Pretensions and Claims quite of another Nature than what we find them to be in their Treaties of Peace; and this occasional and extraordinary stretching of Titles and Change of Phrase, not attended to by our heedless and impolitick Historians, has given Rise to a great many false Notions of the antient Government of these two Kingdoms:" And shews, "That in all Treaties, the *Scots* acted, and were owned as a free People, upon equal Terms, at least, with the *English*." I say, at least, For not only did the Commissioners treat, as deriving their Authorities from independent

pendent Monarchs, but the Bounds and Privileges were ascertained, and respectively set out; and the Bishops of St. *Andrews* and *Dunkeld* have confirmed to them such Royal Immunities, as no *English* Subjects ever claimed; or, at least, such as were never allowed to them in Treaties with foreign Potentates. But above all, King *Richard's* Charter of Release of Superiority to King *William* (to be seen in *Rymer*) and King *Edward III.* having renounced it in a Parliament at *York*, anno 1328. puts it beyond all doubt.

Besides, it appears plain, that *Edward I.* himself, the great Assertor and Champion of this Homage, did not so much as think of it, previously to the unjust Pretensions he made to it, when chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* to the Crown; since by his Treaty of Marriage betwixt the Heiress of *Scotland* and his own Son, he agreed, That failing Heirs of that Marriage, the Crown of *Scotland* should return absolutely free (from all Subjection) to the next Heirs; and the Freedom and Honour of the Kingdom of *Scotland* was expressly reserved by the Governors of *Scotland*, in their Deputation to the *Scotish* Commissioners, whom they appointed to treat of that Marriage: and this Reserve was inserted in his own Warrant to the *English* Commissioners; whereas had the Crown of *Scotland* been held in Fee of the Crown of *England*, the keeping of the Heiress of *Scotland*, and disposing of her in Marriage, must have been his Right without any such Treaty.

The narrow Limits of this Treatise will not allow us to insist on this Controversy; but such as have a mind to be satisfied in it, may find the Matter fully argued in Sir *George Mackenzie's* Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency, Cap. 3. Sir *Thomas Craig's* Dispute concerning Homage, intituled, *Scotland's Sovereignty asserted*, translated and publish'd by Mr. *Rippath* in 1695. Mr. *Tyrrel's* General History of *England*; Sir *James Dalrymple's* Collections concerning the *Scotish* History, and Mr. *Anderson's* Essay, shewing that the Crown and Kingdom of *Scotland* is Imperial and Independent: and that which may put a final End to this Controversy, is the late Treaty of Union concluded betwixt *England* and *Scotland* as two independent Nations.

In the Year 1703. Sir *Robert Sibbald* published a Pamphlet, intituled, *The Independency of the Church and Kingdom of Scotland asserted*, &c. wherein 'tis proved by original, authentick Records, and Papal Bulls, that the Church of *Scotland* was a Daughter of the Church of *Rome*, immediately under the Pope (who usually consecrated the Bishops) *nullo mediante*; and disproved, beyond all Dispute, several alledg'd Bulls said to have been granted by *Calixtus II.* *Innocent II.* and *Adrian IV.* which are spurious and surreptitious; and that the *Scots* Church did neither submit to the

English (whatever some particular Prelates might have done) nor think that even the Pope himself could oblige them to it.

And whoever considers that Christianity was early professed in *Scotland*, and that the *Northumbrian* Kings sent to *Scotland* for Bishops and Pastors to instruct their People: it can never be imagined, that the Church of *Scotland* should be subject to the Archbishop of *York*, whose first Archbishop was *Paulinus*, anno 624. long after that the *Scots* were *Christians*.

CHAP. IX.

A short View of the principal Periods in the Scots History.

THE first is, from *Fergus* their first King, who was Contemporary with *Alexander* the Great, about 330 Years before Christ's Incarnation, till 203 Years after it, being the fourth Year of King *Donald* I. when Christianity was embraced by him, and the Generality of the People. II. From thence, till the Year 444. when *Fergus* II. (having regained most of what the *Romans*, and others had conquered of his Kingdom) was settled upon the Throne. III. Till the Time when *Achais* entred into the Famous League with *Charles* the Great, King of *France* (and Emperor of the *Romans*) about the Year 790. IV. Till the Extermination of the *Picts* by King *Kenneth Macalpin*, anno 840. V. Till the Reign of King *Malcolm* III. when Laws were more formally enacted, the Church more regularly established, new Orders of Nobility erected, and the Marches of the *Scotish* and *English* Dominions more nicely adjusted. VI. Till the Death of *Alexander* III. anno 1285. when the Competition between *Bruce* and *Baliol* began, whereby (through the Treachery and Tyranny of King *Edward* of *England*) the Kingdom was miserably harrassed, and almost subdued. VII. Till the Year 1306. when these Troubles, by the Valour of *Wallace*, Lord *Dowglas*, and many other brave Heroes, were in some Manner composed, and *Robert le Bruce* established on the Throne. VIII. Till the Year 1370. when *Robert*, the first of the Name of *STEWART*, by Right of his Mother, Daughter to King *Robert*, and Sister to King *David Bruce*, succeeded, and from whom sprang a numerous Race. IX. Till the Year 1560. or the Reformation of Religion. X. Till

X. Till the Year 1603. when King *James VI.* by Right of his Great Grandmother, succeeded to the Crowns of *England* and *Ireland*. XI. Till the Year 1649. when Monarchy was eclipsed by the barbarous Murder of King *Charles I.* XII. Till the Year 1660. or the happy Restoration of the Royal Family. XIII. From thence till the Revolution. And, XIV. From thence till the Union of the Kingdoms, *May 1st. 1707.* XV. Till the Accession of the illustrious Elector of *Hannover* to the Royal Dignity. And, XVI. Till the present Time. These several Periods contain the Space of about 2066 Years, during which Time it may well be said of the *Scots*, That their Crown was never on the Head of a Foreigner, nor did they obey the Laws of a Stranger, but have been governed by their own free and independent Kings.

CHAP. X.

Of the antient and modern Division of Scotland, especially of the Counties, as they lie in Order from the Borders of England.

NORTH BRITAIN being antiently inhabited by the *Scots* and *Picts*, the aforesaid Mr. *Innes* has very critically examined the Extent of their several Dominions (Vol. 1. p. 79, &c.) and Mr. *Gordon* has very clearly set out the Boundaries and Dimensions of the Countries antiently subject to the *Scots*, and how divided from the *Picts*: he also considers how considerable and powerful the *Scots* were in the Time of *Charlemagne*, proving the Reality of the League which that Emperor made with King *Achais*, which Mr. *Innes* endeavours to disprove. Mr. *Innes* has been at prodigious Pains to support many Things which seem to be altogether new, and his own Conjecture; particularly, that besides the *Scots* and *Picts*, there was a third Kingdom in *North Britain*, viz. that of the *Meatae*, who used the *Welsh* Tongue; which, in my Opinion, Mr. *Gordon* has proved to have no Foundation.

I cannot say the Country was divided formerly so much into distinct Provinces, as into several Clans or Tribes occasionally inhabiting particular Parts thereof, which are mentioned either by *Roman* Historians, or antient Geographers. Thus (to begin with the most Northern, except the *Orcades*) the Country now call'd

Caithness, was inhabited by the *Logi*; and *Strathnaver* by the *Cornavii*; *Sutherland* by the *Mertæ*; and *Ross* (antiently called *Lugia*) by the *Carnonacæ* in the western, and by the *Cantæ* in the eastern Parts thereof. On the S. E. of the *Cantæ*, along the *Murray Firth*, dwelt the *Tæzali*, taking up part of *Innerness* Shire, and all *Nairn*, *Elgin*, *Bamff*, and *Aberdeen* Shires. On the West of the *Tæzali*, and South of the *Carnonacæ*, dwelt the *Creones*, taking up the north-west Parts of *Lochaber*, and all the mountainous Countries towards the West Sea. On the South of the *Creones* dwelt the *Cerones*, or *Cernotes*, taking up all *Lorn*, *Argile*, *Corwel*, and *Knapdale*. On the South of the *Cerones* were the *Epidii*, whose Country is now called *Cantyre*. On the East of the *Creones* and *Cerones*, and South of the *Tæzali*, dwelt the *Caledonii*, the chief of all the Tribes in the Kingdom, who imparted their Name to all the rest. Their Country contained the Eastern Parts of *Lochaber*, *Braidalbin*, *Athol*, Part of *Lenox*, *Monteith*, *Strathern*, and other Parts of *Perth* Shire. On the South and East of the *Caledonii* dwelt the *Vacomagi*, whose Country was *Merns* and *Angus* (then called *Horestia*) and also part of *Strathern*, *Fife*, *Menteith*, *Lenox*, and *Striveling*. On the East of the *Vacomagi* dwelt the *Venicones*, their Country was formerly called *Othlinia* and *Rossia*, but now *Fife* and *Kinross*. All these were Northward from the *Roman Wall*, built between the Firths of *Forth* and *Clyde*. The first People we find on the South side were the *Damnii*, who inhabited the Countries about the Isthmus whereon the Wall was built, viz. Part of *Perth-shire*, *Clackmannan*, *Stirling*, *Menteith*, and *Lenox*, with all *Renfrew* and *Clydesdale*. On the South-east of the *Damnii* dwelt the *Gadeni*, or *Ladeni*, taking up West and Mid *Lothian*, and *Tweeddale*. On the South-east of the *Ladeni*, dwelt the *Ottadeni*, taking up (besides some Parts of *Northumberland*) East *Lothian*, *Merse*, *Tewiotdale*, and *Selkirk*. South-westward from the *Ottadeni* dwelt the *Selgovæ*, in *Esksdale*, *Annandale*, and *Nithsdale*. And Westwards from the *Selgovæ*, and South-westward from the *Damnii*, were the *Novantæ*, in *Cunningham*, *Kyle*, *Carrick*, and *Galloway*.

But scarce is there so much as any Vestige left of the antient Names either of the People or Provinces, later ones having been substituted in their Places.

The Ordinary Division of *North Britain* is into that which is on the North of *Tay*, and that which lies Southward from it. The former is of the greatest Extent; but the other, for Fertility and Populousness, is the best of the two.

March, commonly call'd the *Merse*, suppos'd to have deriv'd that Name from its being a bordering Country, in the Law-Writings of *Scotland* is call'd the Shire of *Berwick*, which was formerly the principal Town of the Country, till it was taken

by

Counties.

by the *English*. It was bounded by the River *Tweed* on the Shire of South, by *Lothian* on the North, by the German Ocean on the *Berwick*. East, and *Teviotdale* on the West. This Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality. The People, before the Union of the Crowns, had the Reputation of being esteem'd the most warlike, and at the same time the most just, of any in *Scotland*. They could, together with the neighbouring County of *Teviotdale*, assemble ten thousand Horse for the Defence of the Country upon any sudden Invasion. The principal Rivers in this Country are *Tweed*, *Whitteter*, *Blackader*, *Eye*, and *Ednem*. The chief Places of Note are the Town and Castle of *Duns*, remarkable for the Castle of Birth of the famous *Joannes Duns Scotus*, who had his Surname *Duns*. from it, some of which Family is still in Being there; it has a good Weekly Market, especially for Cattle, and is a Place of the best Trade in the County. After *Berwick* was taken by the *English*, it was the Seat of the Sheriff's Court, which has been remov'd, since the Revolution, to *Greenlaw*, a Market-Town, four Miles farther West. *Duns* was also remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scots* Army there under General *Lesly* against King *Charles I.* when he came to the *English* Borders with an Army to persuade *Scotland* to Obedience.

Hume, which gives Surname to that Great Family, and was *Hume*. formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Hume*, whose strong Castle there is now demolished. *Coldingham*, famous for its Abbey *Coldingham*. built by *Edgar* King of *Scotland* about ann. 1100. and for *Ebba* the Lady Abbess, who, during a *Danish* Invasion, disfigur'd herself, and persuaded her Nuns to do the like, by slitting their Noses, to prevent their being debauch'd by the *Danes*. *Fast* *Fastcastle*. castle, a strong Fort upon the Point of the Promontory, call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, formerly belonging to the Family of *Hume*, but now demolished. *Eymouth*, a Sea-port, where Fortifications *Eymouth*. were formerly rais'd, to be a Curb upon the Garrison of *Berwick*; it gave the Title of Baron to his Grace the late Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldstream*, a Market-Town, where there was *Coldstream*, antiently an Abbey. *Eccles*, where there was also an Abbey. *Eccles*, &c. *Exfilton*, noted for the Birth of *Thomas Lermont*, commonly call'd *Thomas the Rhymer*, because he wrote his Poems in Rhyme; as much admired by the vulgar *Scots*, as *Merlin* and *Bede's* Prophecies by the *English*. The antient Families of this Country Antient Families. are the *Humes*, *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Cockburns*, *Ridpaths*, *Spotswoods*, *Nisbets*, *Wedderburns*, *Blackaders*, *Rentons*, *Manderstons*, *Polwarths*, *Duns's*, all deriv'd from the Estates possessed by their Ancestors, when that way of taking Surnames came in use: which, as it savour'd of Vanity, had also this Inconveniency attending it, that in a few Generations it lost the Memory of the common Family, from whence those Gentlemen were descended.

scended. Thus the *Dunbars* and *Humes*, or *Homes*, tho' originally of the same Family, came to be thought different. In like manner the *Gordons*, *Sawintons*, *Ridpaths*, *Nisbets*, and some say the *Spotfwoods*, tho' all of the same Original, must have lost the Knowledge of it, had it not been for Tradition, or the Armorial Bearings of the several Families, which bespeak them to be of the same Lineage. This Hint may serve once for all, as to those Families call'd of *that Ilk*, i. e. whose Surname and Paternal Estate are the same, of which there are many in *Scotland*; and (except some few late ones, which have affected to call Estates by their own Names) are generally esteemed antient and honourable. This County formerly gave the Title of Earls of *March* to the Family of *Dunbar*, who were very great Men, and derived their Origin, according to *Camden*, from the famous *Gospatric*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who retir'd into *Scotland* upon the *Norman* Conquest, and was honoured with the Castle of *Dunbar*, and the Earldom of *March*, by *Malcolm Canmore*, King of *Scotland*, from whence his Posterity took the Name of *Dunbar*. Another branch of the Family being possessed of the Barony of *Hume*, took that for Surname, which they retain to this Day; and the Chief of the Family is the Earl of *Hume*. *George de Dunbar* being proscribed in the Reign of K. *James I.* that Family lost the Title of Earls of *March*, which was afterwards confer'd upon *Alexander*, Duke of *Albany*; then, upon the Family of *Stewart* and *Lennox*; which being extinct, King *William*, since the Revolution, gave the Title to *William Douglas*, Brother to the Duke of *Queensberry*, whose Son now enjoys it. *Lauderdale* is reckon'd part of this County, and is bounded by it on the East from *Rippeth* to the *Brown Mill*, on the West by *Tweddale* and *Teviotdale*, and on the North by *Lothian*. This Country takes its Name from *Leeder* and *Lauder*, a small River that runs through it, upon which the Town of *Lauder*, a Royal Burgh, that gave Surname to an antient Family, lies pleasantly situated: 'tis remarkable for the Execution done upon King *James* the Third's Minions by the Nobility, who, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court, and hanged them over *Lauder Bridge*. This County was formerly the Patrimony of the *Morvilles*, a great Family, Countables of *Scotland*; but being forfeited for Treason, it was annexed to the Crown, and govern'd by a Bailiff, as others of the King's Lands; which Office has since been in the Family of *Lauderdale*, the Chief of the *Maitlands*, who have a noble and stately House on the River near *Lauder*, call'd *Lauder-fort*.

Chief Seats. Seats in this County are, *Polkwart*, Earl of *Marchmont's*; *Blackader*, Sir *John Hume's*; *Harcass*, Sir *Roger Hog's*; *Allenbank*, Sir *Robert Stewart's*; *Nisbet*, Car's of *Carvers*; *Langton*, *Cockburn's* of *Langton*; *Mertin*, Sir *William Scot's* of *Harden*; *Hirsel*

Hirsel and *Hume-Castle*, Earl of *Hume's*; *Sawinton*, Sir *John Sawinton's*; *Colden-knows*, Mr. *Daes's*.

Teviotdale, bounded on the East by the *Merse* and part of *Nor-Teviotdale*. *thumberland*, on the West by *Liddisdale*, on the North by the Forest, or Shire of *Selkirk*, on the South by *Northumberland*. It derives its Name from the River *Teviot*, that runs through it, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Flocks. The Inhabitants have always been noted for a Warlike People, and the Country joining to *England* on dry Marches, has frequently been the Theatre of considerable Actions, by which the *Scots* and *Kers*, the greatest Families in this County, raised themselves to their present Grandeur. The Family of *Scot* of *Buccleugh*, formerly of *Kirkurd*, of which the Duke of *Buccleugh*, Grandson to the late Dukes of *Monmouth* and *Buccleugh*, is the present Representative, had considerable Estates given them by K. *Robert III.* *James I.* and *II.* and Queen *Mary*, for their Service against the *English*, and the *Dowglasses* that join'd them under Proscription. The Family of *Buccleugh* was made Lords in 1606. and Earls in 1619. and *James Scot* Duke of *Monmouth*, was made Duke of *Buccleugh* by King *Charles II.* his Father. There are many other considerable Families of this Surname in *Teviotdale*, and elsewhere in *Scotland*. The chief Families of the *Kers* in this County were those of *Cesford* and *Farnibersf*, both very antient and warlike Families. The Representative of the former is the present Duke of *Roxburgh*, in favour of whose Predecessor, the Earl of *Roxburgh*, the Abbacies of *Kelso* and *Lefmabago* were erected into Temporal Baronies, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1607. for his Service, as Warden of the *Middle Marches*, and Execution of Commissions for quieting the Borders: the Representative of the other is the Marquis of *Lothian*, in favour of whose Predecessor *Mark*, Abbot of *Newbottle*, the Abbacy of *Newbottle* was erected into a Temporal Barony, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1587. There are many other considerable Families of this Name in this County, and several in other Parts of *Scotland*; and there were several good Families of the same Name in *Northumberland*, only they wrote their Names *Carr*, according the common Pronunciation. Other Families of Note in this County are some Branches of the Family of *Dowglas*, whereof that of *Cavers* is the most considerable, being Hereditary Sheriffs of it. This Family have the Standard of the Brave Lord *Dowglas*, who was killed at the Battle of *Otterburn*, falsely call'd *Cheviot Chase*, just as he had gained the Victory; and the Mace of Iron he fought with. The Duke of *Dowglas*, the Chief of that Heroick Family, has still a considerable Interest in this County, where his Ancestors were formerly the chief Proprietors, as indeed they were the greatest in all the South of *Scotland*; and had that noble Compartment

Shire of
Roxburgh.

added to their Arms, of *Pales of Wood wreath'd in*, because the Lord *Dowglas*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*, defeated the *English* in *Jedburgh Forest*, and wreath'd them in, that they might not escape: but the Barony of *Dowglas*, the Surname of the Family, being in *Chydale*, they are more properly reckon'd among the Families of that County. Other Families of Note in *Teviotdale* are, *Riddel of Riddel*, one of the antientest in the Kingdom; the *Eliots*, of whom Sir *Gilbert Eliot of Stobs* is Chief; the *Turnbulls*, *Gladstones*, *Langlands*. The chief Places of Note in this County were the antient Town and Castle of *Roxburgh*, both now demolished (from whence the County is called the Shire of *Roxburgh*) famous in the History of both Nations during their mutual Wars, when it was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which King *James II.* of *Scotland* was killed by the bursting of a Gun; but now of Note only for giving the Title of Duke, as formerly of Earl, to *Ker of Cesford*. *Jedburgh*, a Royal Borough on the River *Jed*, which gave the Title of Lord to *Ker of Farniberst*. *Kelfo*, a Town of good Trade, where was an antient Abbey, pleasantly situated on the River *Tweed*, of which the Duke of *Roxburgh* is now Superior, and near which lies one of his noble Seats call'd *Fleurs*. *Harwick*, a Market Town on the River *Teviot*, near which lies *Branxholm*, the antient Residence of the Family of *Buccleugh*. The Town, and once famous and sumptuous Abbey of *Melrosse*, on the River *Tweed*, noted for its Monks, the Authors of the Chronicles of that Name, and for the Sepulchre of the Family of *Dowglas*. *Driburgh*, once noted also for a stately Abbey. There are many Seats of Persons of Quality in this County, which we have not room to mention. The principal Rivers here are *Tweed*, *Teviot*, *Jed*, and *Eal*.

This County, by *Pont's Map*, is twenty six Miles from East to West, and about seventeen South and North.

Liddesdale, which belongs to this County, is, by *Pont's Map*, about twenty Miles from South-west to North-east, and about twelve from South to North.

Eusdale and *Eskdale*, which belong also to this County, are about seventeen Miles South and North, and twelve Miles East and West.

Chief Seats. Chief Seats in this County are, the *Fleurs*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*; *Bridgent*, Sir *William Kerrs*; *Marlesfield*, Sir *William Bennet's* of *Grubet*; *Kingdale*, Sir *William Scot's* of *Harden*; *Ancram*, Sir *John Scot's*; *Carvers*, *Archibald Douglass's*; *Riddel*, Sir *Walter Riddel's*; *Wooley* and *Stobs*, Sir *Gilbert Elliot's*; *Brankholm*, or *Branxholm*, Duke of *Buccleugh's*; besides many others of less Note.

Counties of West from *Teviotdale*, upon the Borders, lie the small Counties of *Liddesdale*, of *Liddesdale*, *Eusdale*, *Eskdale*, already nam'd, and *Wachopdale*, *Eusdale*, &c. fo

so called from the Rivers *Liddel*, *Esk*, *Euse*, and *Wachop*. In *Liddesdale* there was an antient and strong Castle, call'd the *Hermitage*, now demolished: it formerly belonged to the *Hepburns*, Earls of *Bothwell*, and then to the *Stewarts* of *Coldinghame*. The most remarkable Place in *Eskdale* is the Castle of *Langham*. The Surnames of most Note in those Parts are the *Armstrongs*, formerly the principal Men in those little Counties; the *Grabams*, *Johnstons*, *Elliotts*, *Irwins*, *Bells*, *Carlisses*; of the latter there was formerly a Lord; *Beatsons*, *Littles*, *Thomsons*, *Glendunnings*, *Caruthers*, *Jardens*, *Moffets*, *Latimers*, *Nixons*, and *Crossers*: but the chief Proprietor is now the Duke of *Buccleugh*. On these Borders lay the debateable Lands, claim'd by the Borderers of each Nation, but were at last adjudged to the *Scots* by King *James VI.* after the Union of the Crowns, and given by way of Infeoffment to Sir *Robert Douglas* and *James Maxwell*, who sold them to Sir *John Ker*, and he sold them to *Walter Scot*, afterwards Earl of *Buccleugh*.

The farthest County on the Western Border is *Annandale*, a County of about ten Miles from East to West, and twenty eight from South to North, so called from the River *Annand*, which runs thro' the County, and falls into *Solway Firth*, after a Course of near thirty Miles, and receiving several lesser Rivers, both from South and North: it has many pleasant Woods and fruitful Fields on both Sides. This County gives the Title of Marquis, as it did formerly of Earl, to the chief of the *Johnstouns*, an antient, great, and warlike Family, who derived their Surname from the Barony of *Johnstoun*, their Patrimony, which gives the Title of Lords to the eldest Sons of the Family, who were also Stewards of this County; it was antiently the Patrimony of the *Bruces*, Lords of *Annandale*, from whom King *Robert Bruce* descended. The Family of *Johnstouns* were Wardens of the West Borders before the Union of the Crowns; and they laid the Foundation of their present Grandeur by their remarkable Service against the *English*, and the *Dowglasses*, who joined them in invading this Country, when they were under Proscription. They did also great Service in suppressing the Thieves, who, during the War betwixt the Nations, committed great Ravages on the Borders; for which they took for a Device a winged Spur, to denote their Diligence, and for their Motto, *Light Thieves all*, to signify their Authority to command them to surrender. There are many Families of Note to that Surname in this County, and in other Parts of *Scotland*. The principal Places of *Annandale*, are the Town and Castle of *Annand*, on the Mouth of the River of that Name, which suffered much in the Wars of *Edward VI.* the Town and Castle of *Lochmaben*, three Parts of which is surrounded by Lakes, wherein there are many excellent Fish, and and one peculiar, found no where else. Both these Villages are
Royal

Moffet
Wells.

Royal Burghs, but their Castles are demolished. *Moffet*, remarkable for its Medicinal Wells. *Rivel*, in the Banks of which, over against *England*, the Inhabitants make very good Salt, by gathering up and boiling a particular Sand. The Inhabitants of this, and of the other lesser Dales, were always accounted a warlike People, and much given to Incurfions, from which the Western Borderers of both Nations could scarce be restrained either by Truce or Peace, before the Union of the Crowns; this occasioned those *Border-laws*, of which the learned Bishop *Nicholson*, Anno 1705. published a large and particular Account. Bishop *Lesley*, in his History, says, Those Borderers were very dextrous at seeking their Booty by Troops in the Night; when they travelled through such Wastes, and over such Precipices, as others would not have ventured on by Day: during which it was customary for them to lurk, so that it was scarce possible to find them out, and to recover the Prey from them any other way, than by Sluth-hounds, which followed them by the Scent; and when at any time apprehended, they were naturally so eloquent, that if they could not obtain Pardon from their Enemies or Judges, they would at least move them to Compassion by their smooth Language.

Nithsdale.

Next to this County lies *Nithsdale*, which together makes up the Shire of *Dumfries*, where the Sheriff's Courts are held. The Duke of *Queensberry* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. It takes its Name from the River *Nith*, which runs through it. This River is remarkable for its clear Water. and receives several others from North to South. Near the Head of it lies the Town of *Sanguhar*, which gives the Title of Viscount to the Family of *Queensberry*, a principal Branch of the Family of *Dowglas*; and near its Mouth lies *Dumfries*, a pleasant, considerable, and flourishing Town, noted for its Trade, and a famous Bridge of hewn Stone with nine Arches, and so broad, as two Coaches may go a-breast on it. The Tide flows up to the Town, which has a convenient Harbour, and Exchange for Merchants. There are many considerable Woods in this County, the chief of which is *Holy Wood*, where was an Abbey, which gave Surname to the famous Astrologer, called *Joannes de Sacro Bosco*, or *Holy Wood*.

Dumfries.

Drumlan-
rick.

Drumlanrick, which gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Queensberry*, and is remarkable for its Wood of Oak six Miles in length, and a noble Palace, with stately Avenues, Gardens, and Terras Walks. There are a great many more remarkable Woods in this County, which we have not room to mention. Within two Miles of *Dumfries*, lies the famous Loch of *Locher*, ten Miles in length, which furnishes all the Country with Fuel. The Water of *Locher* runs through this *Moss*, which has many fine Meadows on each Side; and in the Channel of this Water there was an impregnable Fort, call'd *the Isle*. The Shire of *Dumfries* is thirty six Miles

Miles in length, and twenty four in breadth, encompassed by Mountains, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; and the Inhabitants reap great Profit by exporting their Cattle to England. It is bounded on the South by *Solway Firth*, on the North by *Glydsdale*, on the West by *Galloway*, and on the East by *Liddesdale* and *Selkirk*.

Chief Seats here are, *Wester-hall*, Sir John Johnstoun's; *Lith-er-hall*, Mr. Robert Johnstoun's; *Lochwood*, Marquis of Annandale's; *Apple-girth*, Sir J. Farden's; *Kelhead*, Sir William Dowglas's; *Springkel*, Sir Patrick Maxwell's; *Hawmains*, Sir John Caruther's; *Castle-milk*, Sir John Dowglass's; *Dornock*, Dowglass's; *Kelburn*, Thomas Scot's; *Erkleton*, William Elliot's; *Langholm*, Melvin's; *Ramerskale*, Thomas Caruther's; *Denby*, John Caruther's; *Drumlanrig*, Duke of Queensberry's; *Terecles*, Earl of Nithsdale's; *Cloßburn*, Kilpatrick's. Tho' Annandale and Nithsdale make up one *Shire*, yet they are also distinct *Stewartries*.

To return again to the River *Forth*. *Lothian* is bounded by this River on the North, and is divided from the *Mers* by *Cockburnspath*, and the *Lammermoor Hills*; on the South-west it is bounded by *Clidsdale* and *Tweedale*. Some derive its Name from *Lothus* a King of the *Picts*; others from the River of *Leith*, and say it should be called *Lethian*. This County for Cultivation, Gentlemen's Seats, and Plenty of all Necessaries for Human Life, exceeds any other County in Scotland; and is particularly fruitful in Corn, especially Wheat. 'Tis divided into *East*, *West*, and *Mid Lothian*, which together are about thirty five Miles long, and about fourteen where broadest, according to *Pont's Map*. The chief Places of Note (in *East-Lothian*) are *Dumbar*, which formerly gave the Title and Surname to the great and antient Family of *Dumbar*, from whom the *Humes* are descended. This Town was formerly remarkable for a strong Castle, now demolished, and of late has been well known, for the great Defeat given near that Place by the *English* Independents under *Cromwell*, to the *Scots* Presbyterians under *Lesly*, when the LORD OF HOSTS very signally routed the LEAGUE AND COVENANT (the two private Words of the respective Armies.) It is still noted for its noble Herring-fishing, though of late Years they seem to have forsaken that Coast; it has a weekly Market, but is much decayed from what it formerly was. *Haddingtown*, a Burgh and Market Town, pleasantly situated upon the River *Tine*, much noted during the Wars betwixt both Nations, having been seiz'd and fortify'd by the *English*, who held out a long Siege in it during the Minority of Queen *Mary*: it gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the illustrious Family of *Hamilton*. Other Towns of Note in this County are *Linton*, *Tranent*, and *Presbopans*. *Tantallon* was a very strong Castle belonging to the *Dowglasse*: it stood on the Shore opposite to the *Bass*. The Marquis of *Tweedale* is Sheriff for the King.

The

Chief Seats. The chief Seats in *East Lothian* are, *North Berwick*, Sir *Hugh Dalrymple's*; *Dirlتون*, Mr. *Nisbet's*; *Yester*, Marquis of *Tweedale's*; *Seaton and Winton*, lately Earl of *Winton's*; *Keith*, formerly Earl *Marischall's*, now Mr. *Hepburn's*; *Salton*, Mr. *Fletcher's*, Lord of the Session; *Elphinstoun*, late Lord *Elphinstoun's*, now Lord *Primrose's*; *Byers*, Earl *Hopton's*; *Hermiston*, Mr. *Sinclair's*; *Hales*, formerly *Hepburn's*, Duke of *Orkney*, now Sir *James Dalrymple's*; *Lidington*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Ormiston*, Mr. *Cockburn's*; *Tynningham*, Earl of *Haddington's*; *Broxburn*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*; *Newbaird*, Sir *William Baird's*; *Bancroft*, Lord *Elibank's*; *Beil*, Lord *Beilhaven's*; *Spot*, Lord *David Hay's*; *Gilmerton*, Sir *Francis Kinloch's*, &c.

Edinburgh. In *Mid Lothian* lies *Edinburgh*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, where for some Ages the Kings of *Scotland* had their ordinary Residence, in the adjoining Palace at *Holyrood-house*. The City has also, of a long time, been the usual Seat of the High Court of Parliament, and of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

Castle. It was famous of old for its Castle, one of the strongest by Art and Nature of any in *Europe*. It was formerly called the *Maiden Castle*, because the Kings of the *Picts* kept their Daughters in it. It was more antiently called *Alatum Castrum*, or the *Winged Castle*, perhaps from its Form, and suppos'd to be *Ptolomy's* *Στεγανόν:δος ὡς στεγόν*, which signifies the same. This City has been built here for Protection from the Castle, from which the principal, and indeed as beautiful and magnificent a Street as is to be seen any where, lies on the Ridge of a Hill to the King's Palace; and from this Street, on both Sides of the Hill, there run a vast Number of Lanes, equal almost to Streets, down to the Lake on the North side, and to another Street, call'd the *Cowgate*, on the South side, which antiently was a South Loch; and whence also there are many Lanes, which run up the Hill, on the South, towards the University, and *Herriot's Hospital*, and the principal Suburbs on that Side. This City, from the Castle to the Palace, is a large *Scots Mile* in Length, and above half a Mile in Breadth from the North to the South side of the Town. It is accounted as populous, if not more so, than any City in *Europe* for its Bounds; the Houses being very high, large, and contiguous, but rather too close, except in the principal Street: and in the Situation, it is evident, the first Founders had a principal Regard to Strength, but no View to Trade, of which there was little at that Time in those Parts of the World. It was naturally fortified by a Lake on the North, and by a strong Wall on the other Parts, without which there lie now many fair Suburbs, which we have not room to mention. The principal Street lies in a very healthful Air; and from the Castle Hill, and the Tops of the Houses, there is a beautiful Prospect into the adjacent Country, which abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality; and particularly

Palace.

Seats.

particularly down to *Leith*, the Port of *Edinburgh*, and over the Port. *Forth* into the County of *Fife*, whose well-inhabited Coasts abounding with Towns, and the noble Arm of the Sea, which intervenes, forms as fine a Prospect as can be desired.

We shall only add, that this City lies in a Country abounding Situation. with all Things necessary for human Life, which makes Provisions plentiful and cheap; it is also well watered with excellent Springs, brought in from the Country by Leaden Pipes, and distributed to the City from neat Stone Fountains. This City would certainly have been much more considerable, had it not been for its unhappy Situation for Trade, and its Nearness to the Borders, from whence, being not forty Miles distant, it has been frequently subject to the Calamities of War, especially since the use of great Guns, to which the neighbouring Heights do very much expose it; so that its Rise and Subsistence did chiefly depend on the Residence of the Kings, the Seat of the Parliament, and Courts of Judicature, and the Residence of the chief Nobility and Gentry, many of whom have great Houses there. They are built with Stone, and covered with Slates, blue or grey; and the Fronts towards the Streets being generally of hewn Stone, are very magnificent, as well as durable. They formerly used to front them with Fore-stairs of Wood very neat, but for the more Security from Fire, they are by late Acts ordered to front them with Stone; and the excessive Height of the Houses, some of which near the Parliament Close are fourteen Stories, has been also prohibited, for the greater Ease and Conveniency of the Inhabitants. The other remarkable Edifices besides the Castle and Parliament-Palace are, the Parliament House, a stately, convenient, and large Structure, with a large Court called the *Parliament Close*, being square, well pav'd, and having an Equestrian Statue of King *Charles II.* in the middle, well proportion'd, and cast with great Art. Over the Entrance into the Parliament House are the Arms of *Scotland* well cut, with *Mercy* and *Truth* on each Side for Supporters, and this Inscription, *Stant his fœlicia regna*, importing, that those Virtues make Kingdoms happy; and under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unionum*, relating not only to the Union of the two Crowns, but signifying that their Advice was necessary for the Maintenance of it. The Room for the meeting of the Parliament had, at that Occasion, a high Throne for the Sovereign, or the Commissioner, with Benches on each Side for the Nobility and Bishops, and Forms conveniently placed in the middle for the Commoners. Without the Area there was a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament on particular Occasions; and behind the Pulpit a large Partition for others, besides Members, to hear the Sermons, and Debates of the House, when they thought fit to allow it. This Building in a great manner resembling *Westminster-hall*, which though not quite so large, has a far

- far more excellent and curious Roof. In the south, or upper End, one of the ordinary Judges sits every Week in Session-time, to hear Causes in the first Instance, but when the Parliament sat, that Court was removed to another Part of the Hall; and at the west End of it are kept the Sheriff and Commissary Courts. Near the north End is the Town-council House, or Guild hall, and over it is the Justiciary or Criminal Court. At the South-east Part of the Parliament House, there is a Door from what they call the *Outer-house* (where the Lord Ordinary sits) into the *Inner*, where the other fourteen Judges, or Lords of Session, sit, the supreme Civil Judicature in *Scotland*; over which are Apartments for the Lords of Exchequer, and Privy Council, when it was in being.
- Courts of Judicature.** Exchange. Near the Council-Chamber stands the Royal Exchange made up of a double Row of Shops, and another Exchange inferior to this. On the North side of the Close, formerly the Church-yard, stands the High Church of *St. Giles*, a large Edifice, now divided into four Churches; the Steeple is very high, and of good ancient Architecture, the Summit of which resembles an imperial Crown. The Churches of this City and Suburbs, including the Chapel of the Castle, are twelve, and the Ministers about twenty; besides three Chapels, and twenty Episcopal Meeting-houses.
- Churches.** Hospital. On the South side of the City, towards the West, is *Heriot's* Hospital, a large, and stately Building, the most magnificent of its Kind in *Europe*, adorned with a consecrated Chapel, large Walks, delightful Greens, and pleasant Gardens. It was built by the Reverend Dr. *Balcanqual*, to whom *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James VI.* left by Will about 200000 *l. Scots*, to be disposed of in pious Uses, which that worthy Dean did, by building and endowing this House, and giving Statutes to it, whereof the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* are Curators. 'Tis a Nursery for an indefinite Number of Sons of poor Freemen, who are maintained, habited, and educated in useful Learning, till fit to be Apprentices, or go to the University, when they are allowed suitable Salaries or Exhibitions.
- College.** Upon the South side of the Town stands also the College, which has large Precincts enclosed with high Walls, and divided into three Courts, two lower and one higher, equal to the other two. These Courts are encompassed with neat Buildings, and there is a high Tower over the great Gate, which looks to the City. The publick Schools are large and commodious; there is good Accommodation for Students, handsome Dwellings for the Professors, and fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580. by K. *James VI.* upon a Petition from the City for that End, to grant them a Charter with the Privilege of an University; but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Persons established by the Foundation were a Principal or *Primare*, a Professor of Divinity, four Regents, or Masters of Philosophy,
- Publick Schools.**

lofophy, and a Professor of Philology, called the Regent of Humanity, or *Prof. Humaniorum Literarum*. In 1640. the Town added a Professor of *Hebrew*; and ſince, they have added a Professor of Mathematicks: To which have been lately added Profeſſors of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Civil Law, Theoretical and Practical Medicine, Chemiſtry, &c. The Dignity of Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity, is in the Lord Poſt and Town-Council. They have a very good Library, which was founded Library. by *Clement Little*, one of the Commiſſaries of *Edinburgh*: ſince which it is much increaſed by Donations from the Citizens, and Perſons of Quality, and others who had their Educations there. The Library is neatly kept, well furniſhed with Books, put in very good Order, cloiſter'd with Doors made of Wire, that none can open but the Keeper, which is more commodious, and leſs incumbering than Multitudes of Chains, commonly uſed in other Libraries. The Books given by the grand Benefactors are kept in diſtinct Apartments, and the Donor's Name ſet over them in Golden Letters. Over the Books hang the Pictures of ſeveral Princes, and of moſt of the Reformers at Home and beyond Sea; and near them is kept the famous Hiſtorian *Buchanan's* Skull very entire, and ſo thin, that you may ſee the Light through it; it was lodged there by Mr. *Adamſon*, formerly Principal of that Univerſity, who procured it to be taken out of his Grave, and faſten'd ſome *Latin* Verſes to it in Commendation of that great Author. The Original of the *Bohemian* Proteſt againſt the Council of *Conſtance*, for burning *John Huſs*, and *Jerome of Prague*, in 1417. with one hundred and five Seals of the Princes of *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and others, annexed to it, is alſo kept here: it was brought from abroad by a *Scots* Gentleman, who procured it in his Travels.

Under the Library was the King's Printing Houſe, where they Printing were chiefly employed in printing Bibles. At the farther End Houſe. of the Library there is a Stair-caſe, which leads to the higher and lower Common Halls, where they have their Commencements, and College Entertainments. In this Place there are ſeveral Maps, Globes, Books, and Rarities; and among others, a crooked Horn, cut out of a Woman's Head, when fifty Years of Age, who lived twelve Years after it. Sir *Robert Sibbald* gives a Relation, with a Cut of it in his *Prodrômus* to the Natural Hiſtory of *Scotland*; it is ſeveral Inches in Length, and was taken out of her Head by a Surgeon, the fourth of *May*, 1671.

In this higher Common Hall, which is a very ſpacious Room, are placed ſuch Books as have been bought by, or given to the College, ſince the Library below was full; and in the South end of it is a curious and noble *Muſæum*, collected by the great Sir *Andrew Baiſfour*, who was firſt Tutor to the famous Earl of *Rocheſter*. It contains a vaſt Treafure of Curioſities of Art and Nature,

Nature, domestic and foreign, from almost all Parts of the World, and is greatly valued by the Virtuosi, there being some Things in it not to be found either in those of the Royal Society at London, or the *Ashmolean* at Oxford; it is a great Assistance and Encouragement to such as study Natural Philosophy, or view the wondrous Works of the Creation. Sir Robert Sibbald, from a particular Vanity to get himself a Name (for his narrow Soul could no ways equal that of the great Balfour) made a Present (great indeed in Number) of Shells, and other Curiosities, to the College, upon a Promise the Magistrates would print the Account of it, called *Auctarium Musæi Balfouriani è Musæo Sibbaldiano*, as if his own had been the greater and better of the two, to which I refer the Reader.

Among the learned Men that have been of this College were Mr. Robert Rollock, Mr. Henry Charteris, Mr. John Adamson, Mr. Alexander Henderson, Archbishop Lighton, Mr. Colvil, and Dr. Monro, Primares; Mr. David Dickson, Dr. William Keith, and Dr. John Straban, Professors of Theology; and Dr. Gregory, Professor of the Mathematicks.

High
School.

Eastward from the College is the High School, well endowed, and with proper Apartments for one Master, and four Ushers, where Youth are taught Grammar and Rhetorick.

Mint, &c.

In Gray's Close, near the Cowgate-port, is the Mint House, in a large Court, with neat and convenient Buildings, and other Accommodations for the Master (or General) Officers, and Workmen: it is a Sanctuary, or Place of Privilege.

On the South side of the City, in the Way to Leith, is a beautiful Collegiate Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, but now Parochial, built by May of Guelders, Queen to K. James II. Nothing but the Chancel Part was ever finished. Near it is St. Thomas's Hospital, wherein decayed Citizens and their Widows are very handsomly maintained, and are allowed a Chaplain.

Over against it is the *Bridewell*, or House of Correction, called *Paul's Work*, where dissolute People undergo Discipline, and are obliged to earn their Living by manufacturing Hemp, Flax, &c. Herein is an Apartment for lunatick and distracted Persons.

Of late Years Mrs. Hare left a noble Benefaction for a new Hospital for female Orphans of decayed Freemen, which created an emulous Disposition in many others, whose united Contributions have raised another for the same good End.

Burial-
place.

The common Burial-place of this City is *Gray-fryars* Church-yard, where there are abundance of fine Monuments, some of which are very magnificent, especially Sir George Mackenzie's. It contains about two Acres.

The City is inclosed with a kind of old Roman Wall on every Side, except the North, where it is secured by a Lake.

It

It has six Gates; two to the East, two to the South, one to the West, and one to the North. The chief Gate is one of those to the East, call'd the *Nether Bow*, which was magnificently built in 1606. and adorned with Towers on both Sides; this is the Entrance from the Palace, and the principal Suburb called the *Canongate*. The other East Gate is called the *Cowgate Port*, and gives Entrance to the Street of that Name. One of the South Gates is call'd the *Potter-row Port*, and gives Entrance from the Suburb so called; the other is the *Society Port*, called so from the Society of Brewers, who have a great square Court near it, with stately Houses, and other Buildings round it: the *West Port*, which gives Entrance from a Suburb of that Name, lies below the Castle. The North Gate is at the lower End of the North Lake, consists of an inner and outer Gate, and gives Entrance from a Suburb call'd *Mutter's Hill*.

The Castle is situated at the West End of the City, where the Rock rises to a high and large Summit: 'tis inaccessible on the South, West, and North. The Entrance is from the Town, where the Rock is also very high, and the Entrance is defended by a round Battery, and an Outwork at the Foot of it. There is in the Castle a Royal Palace of hewn Stone, where the *Regalia* and chief Records of State are kept; as also the Magazine for the Amunition and Arms of the Nation.

There is also a Chapel in it for the Use of the Garrison, and it is furnished with Water by two Wells in the Rock: from the Castle there is a delicate Prospect over the City and neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by such Men of War as come to Anchor in *Leith Road*. The Governor is always a Person of eminent Quality, and who is also General of the Forces.

At the East End of all the City stands *Scotland's Escurial*, Abbey, both a Royal Palace and an Abbey, called *Holy-wood-house*, founded by King *David I.* for Canons Regular of *St. Austin*. The Palace consists of several Courts. The outer Court, which is very large, has several Entries, besides Inlets from adjacent Gardens. The Entrance from thence into the Palace is adorned with great Pillars of hewn Stone, with a fine Cupola in Form of a Crown over it. The Fore Part has two Wings, on each of which are two Turrets; that towards the North was built by King *James V.* whose Name it bears in Letters of Gold, and that towards the South (as was all the rest) by King *Charles II.* The inner Court is very stately, all of hewn Stone, with Piazzas round it, from which there are Entries into the several Apartments, truly royal and magnificent; but above all the Long Gallery is very remarkable, being adorned with the Pictures of all the *Scots Kings* from *Fergus I.* to *James VII.* by masterly Hands. The Church is a very antient and reverend, but declining

clining Fabrick, which is now used only as a Burial-place for Persons of Quality. In it King *James VI.* was crowned by Bishop *Hepburn*, assisted by *John Knox*, in 1567. as was King *Charles I.* in 1633. by Archbishop *Spotswood*. At the late Revolution the Mob brake into it, and ransacking every Place, broke open a Vault quite built up, so as not to be known what it certainly was; therein were found the Bodies of King *James V.* and *Magdalene of Valois* his first Queen, together with Lord *Darnley's*, all embalmed and preserved in Pickle; and are still to be seen. Yet how could *Buchanan*, and others blacken Queen *Mary's* Memory, as if she had not allowed him a Funeral suitable to his high Dignity, but carried him privately by Porters to a common Burial-place?

College of
Physicians.

The Physicians were incorporate in 1682. by K. *Charles II.* and have their College near the *Nether Bow*, in the *Fountain Close*.

Library.

In the lower Part under the Parliament House, there is a noble Library of Books and Manuscripts belonging to the College of Justice, or Gentlemen of the Law. On the North Side of the City there is an excellent Physick Garden, with some thousands of Plants, formerly under the Care and Inspection of the late Mr. *James Sutherland*, the learned and industrious Intendant of it; an Account of which he published in 1684. under the Title of *Hortus Medicus Edinburgenfis*.

The Design of it is to furnish Simples for the Use of Physick, and to instruct those of the Faculty in the Knowledge and Use of them; for which End they are disposed into the most rational and natural Method, particularly according to that of the learned and ingenious Dr. *Morison*, the late *Oxford Botanist*, a Native of *Scotland*.

Government
and Officers.

This City is governed by a Lord Provost (whose Office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor of *London*) four Bailiffs, who, besides the Power of Aldermen in the Government of the City, have that of Sheriffs; and a Common-council, which ordinarily consists of twenty five Persons, but of thirty eight on extraordinary Occasions. All these are chosen annually; and the Provost, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer are to be Merchants. Or if any Tradesmen be chosen to those Offices, for his Qualification he is to leave off his Trade, and not to return to it without Leave of the Magistrates and Town-council; and no Man is to be chosen Provost, Bailiff, Dean of Guild, or Treasurer, without having been a Year or two a Member of the Common-council. No Man is to continue in the Council above two Years at a time, except he be a Member of it by virtue of a superior Office. The Bailiffs are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve Candidates proposed; and none is to be elected Decan of any of the fourteen incorporated Trades, except he has been Master

Master of his Trade two Years at least; and none to continue Decan above two Years at a time. The fourteen incorporated Trades are, Chirurgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons, Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Cordwainers, Weavers, Wakers, *i. e.* Fullers, and Bonnet makers, *i. e.* Cap-makers. The Magistrates are chosen annually upon the *Tuesday* next after *Michaelmas Day*, by thirty eight Persons, whereof twenty are to be Merchants, and Tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their Conscience they think to be best qualified; and the said Magistrates, with the Town-council, are to have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases; as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, and setting of Fews or Leases, giving Boundaries and Places, and other publick Matters; in which Cases they are to take the Advice of the fourteen Decans of Trades. None of the Merchants or Trades are to have any particular Conventions, or to make any By-laws among themselves, without the Consent of the Magistrates and Town-council, except it be to chuse their own Decans at the Times appointed, to make Persons free of their Trade, or to try their Work: and one of the Commissioners for Parliament was always to be chosen out of the Tradesmen, and another out of the Merchants. The Auditors of the Accounts are to be chosen by an equal Number of Merchants and Tradesmen. The Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer are not to continue longer than one or two Years at a time; and the Bailiff is to be one Year a Bailiff, one Year old Bailiff, and one Year free of Office.

The Lord Provost for the time being was always one of the Privy Council. The Trained Bands of the City consist of six-Soldiery, teen Companies, besides which they have a standing Company of Town Guards.

Leith, the Port of *Edinburgh*, is the best frequented Harbour *Leith*, in *Scotland*, and a thriving Town. It was noted in *Queen Mary's* Minority for being fortified, and held out by a *French* Garrison by Authority of the *Queen Dowager*, a Daughter of the House of *Lorain*, against the Nobility, &c. of *Scotland*, who stood up for their Liberties and the Reformation, and were obliged to call for *Queen Elizabeth's* Assistance to drive out the *French*. The Shire of *Edinburgh* contains that which is called *Mid Lothian*. *Mid Lothian*. This Shire is reckoned about twelve Miles long, in some Places *an*, about ten, and in others not above six Miles broad. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift. Several Monuments of *Roman* *Roman Antiquities* have been found in this County, particularly near the Town of *Cramond*, and in the Lands of *Inglisfoun*, where were dug up two Stones, late in *Sir Robert Sibbald's* Yard at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which there is a Laurel Crown, and on the other a *Roman Securis*: they are supposed to have been a

Part of a Pillar erected in *Domitian's* Time, when *Agricola* was in that Country.

Musselburgh. Other remarkable Places are, *Musselburgh*, an antient and large Town, near which the *English* gained a great Victory over the *Scots*, who, in the Minority of *Queen Mary*, unluckily placed themselves upon the North Side of the *English* Army, so near the Sea, that they could not avoid the Cannon of their Men of War. And *Dalkeith*, a large Town, of good Trade, especially in Corn, pleasantly seated on the River *North Esk*. It gives the Title of Earl to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Buccleugh* (as it did formerly to the Earl of *Morton's*) who has here a grand and magnificent new Palace.

Seats.

Chief Seats in *Mid Lothian* are, *Holy-rood-house*, the King's; *Dalkeith*, Duke of *Buccleugh's*; *Newbottle*, Marquis of *Lothian's*; *Dalhousie*, Earl of *Dalhousie's*; *Roseberry*, Earl of *Roseberry's*; *Borthwick*, now Sir *James Dalrymple's*; *Rosline* (where is a most beautiful Chapel) *Sinclair's*, descended from *Sinclair*, Earl of *Orkney*; *Cranstoun*, once Lord *Cranstoun's*, now Sir *John Dalrymple's*; *Cranstoun-Ridel*, *Mac-Gill*, Viscount *Oxenford's*; *Prestoun-hall*, lately Mr. *Roderick Mackenzie's*, Lord Justice Clerk; *Sme-toun*, Sir *James Richardson's*; *Rosstoun*, Sir *James Mackenzie's*; *Barntoun*, Earl of *Rutherglen's*; *Haltoun*, Earl of *Lauderdale's*; *Arnistoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundas's*; *Shank*, late *Mackenzie's* of *Rose-haugh*; *Pinkie*, Marquis of *Twedale's*; *Addistoun*, Mr. *Gibson's*; *Collingtoun*, Sir *James Fowles's*; *Bonningtoun*, Sir *Robert Chesly's*; *Melvin Castle*, Lord *Ros's*; *Cranstoun*, Mr. *William Maitland's*; *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gilmore's*; *Priestfield*, Sir *James Dick's*; *Wol-met*, *Wallace's*; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's* of *Carnwath*; *Elphinstoun*, Viscount *Primrose's*; and *Corstorphin*, Lord *Forrester's*.

West Lothian.

In *West Lothian* the most considerable Place is *Linlithgow*, where there is a stately Palace belonging to the Crown, with a Lake well stored with Fish. This Town gave the Title of Earl to the Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Livistoun*. This Shire, which is about fourteen Miles long, and nine broad, abounds with Coal, Lime, and Salt. The Earls of *Linlithgow* were Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bailiffs of the Bailiffwick here belonging to the Crown, and Hereditary Constables of the Castle of *Blacknefs*. The Royal Palace stands on a rising Ground, which runs into the Lake, in Form of an Amphitheatre, and has a Descent resembling Terras Walks. There are Towers at each Corner of the Court with Apartments, and a curious Fountain in the middle, adorned with several fine Statues, from whence the Water rises to a good Height. They have also a stately Town-house, and a curious Church built of hewn Stone. There is also a fine Park belonging to the Palace. *Torfichen*, two Miles South-west from *Linlithgow*, was formerly the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, and now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near a Place called

Palace of
Linlithgow,
&c.

called the *Kips*, south from *Linlithgow*, there is an antient Altar, or Chapel, of great unpolished Stones, leaning so as to support one another. The Vulgar call them *Arthur's Oven*, but the Learned *Arthur's* think them to be a Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*. *Oven, &c.* Near this Altar there are several great Stones erected in a Circle; and upon two adjacent Hills there are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones, and antient Graves, supposed to be *Roman Works*. About four Miles North-east from *Linlithgow* lies the Castle of *Abercorn*, supposed to be the *Kebur* Castle of *Bede*, where the *Roman Wall* began, thought to be *Abercorn*, built by *Severus*, according to *Buchanan*, whom the Curious may consult for an Account of those Antiquities in his first Book. *Hope*, Earl of *Hoptoun*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

In *West Lothian* the principal Seats are, *Linlithgow*, the King's; *Craigy-hall*, Marquis of *Annandale's*; *Gogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton's*; *New-liston*, Earl of *Stair's*; *Kinneil*, Duke of *Hamilton's*; *Dalmeny*, Earl of *Roseberrie's*; *Caridden*, Earl of *Dalhousie's*; *Binns*, Sir *Thomas Dalziel's*; *Hoptoun*, Earl of *Hoptoun's*; *Blackness*, a Garrison, &c. Seats.

The *Lothians* are bounded by the *Merse* and *Tweedale* on the South, by the *Forth* on the North, by *Stirling-shire* on the West, and by the Sea on the East. The principal Rivers are *Tine*, the two *Esks*, *Leith*, and *Almond*. The Country in general abounds with pleasant Corn-fields, Meadows, green Hills, and others covered with Heath on the Borders of *Lammermore*, which affords Pasturage for great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle; the Rivers, and neighbouring Sea abound with Fish; and, in short, it is the richest and best inhabited Part of the Kingdom. They have plenty of Coals for Fuel and Export; and at *Preston-pans*, and elsewhere, make great Quantities of Salt. There are several Islands on the Coast of this Country, of which the *Bass* is the most remarkable, being an impregnable Fort, and abounding with *Solan Geese*, which come hither in *April* in Flocks, and before they come, send some before to fix their Mansions, which are therefore call'd their Scouts. They lay but one Egg at a time, which they hatch with their Foot, and scarce leave it till it be hatch'd. The Fish caught by the old ones do many times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, as the Sticks, they bring for their Nests, furnish them with Fuel. When they come to be as big as ordinary Geese, they are very good Meat; so that they yield a considerable Profit by their Flesh and their Feathers. They leave this Island in *September*, but whither they retire during the Winter, is not known. This Island lies a Mile from the Shore, rises very high, has Grass on the Top, with a fresh-water Spring, and is about a Mile round. It held out seven Years for King *James*. Rivers.

The *Lothians* have many Sea-ports, the most remarkable of which are *Dunbar*, *Cockeney*, *Preston-pans*, *Musselburgh*, *Leith*, already

already mention'd, *Borrowstounness*, and *Queens-ferry*. The chief Families in these Counties are the *Hamiltons*, *Douglasses*, *Hays*, *Maxwells*, *Kers*, *Maitlands*, *Seatons*, *Scots*, *Elphinstons*, *Napers*, *Cranstons*, *Drummonds*, *Sinclairs*, *Ramseys*, *Johnstons*, *Hepburns*, *Dundaffes*, *Prestons*, *Fletchers*, *Edmonstons* (one of the antientest of the Kingdom, the chief of whom has had their Seat for many Years at *Ednem* near *Kelfo*) *Cockburns*, *Lauders*, *Wauchope*, *Forresters*, besides many others, whom we have not room to mention. The Family of *Hume* had once a considerable Interest in *East Lothian*, which is now in other Hands.

Selkirk.

The Shire of *Selkirk*, bounded by the *Merse* on the East, *Annandale* on the West, *Teviotdale* on the South, and *Tweddale* on the North. It is commonly called the *Forest*, or *Etrick Forest*, from the River *Etrick*, that runs through it; which, with *Yarrow* and *Gallowater*, are the principal Rivers of this County, and all of them fall into the *Tweed*. The County takes Denomination from *Selkirk*, the principal Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Courts. *Murray of Philiphaugh*, a very antient Family, is Hereditary Sheriff, and has his Title from a Valley on the River *Etrick*, near this Place, noted for the Victory which Sir *David Lesley* gained there over the Marquis of *Montrose* during the Civil War, which proved a fatal Blow to those who appeared for King *Charles I.* in that Kingdom. *Galloshiels* is another Market Town in this County. The other Families of chief Note here are the *Scots* and *Pringles*. This County is mountainous and woody, and more fit for Pasturage than Corn. *Pont* makes it about twenty two Miles from East to West, and about ten, where broadest, from North to South. It was formerly covered with Forests, well stock'd with Deer. The Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Counties are accounted sober, frugal, of strong Constitutions, and a warlike Temper. The chief Seats are *Hangingshaw*, belonging to *Murray of Philiphaugh*; *Whitford*, *Robert Scot's*; *Newark*, a House pleasantly situated in a Valley formerly belonging to the Crown, now Lord *Elibank's*; *Minto*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot's*. There are several others of lesser Note.

Tweddale.

Tweddale, so called from the River *Tweed*, which runs thro' it, is bounded by the Shire of *Selkirk* on the South-east, that of *Lanerk* on the West, *Annandale* on the South-west, and *Lothian* on the North; is twenty eight Miles in Length, and eighteen in Breadth. *Peebles* is the only Borough of the County; 'tis pleasantly situated betwixt the Rivers *Tweed* and *Peebles*, and was remarkable formerly for three Churches, three Gates, three Streets, and three Bridges; that over *Tweed* has five Arches, that over *Peebles* two. There are several other Rivers that fall into *Tweed*, which supply the Country with plenty of fine Salmon; and a Lake, called the *West-water Lake*, abounds so with

Rivers.

with Eels and other Fish about *August*, that, during a West Wind, they come out in such Shoals into a small River which runs from the Lake, that sometimes they overthrow the People, who go into the River to catch them. There is another Lake here called *Lochgenen*, upon *Genen-hill*, which falls into *Annan-dale* from a Precipice of two hundred and fifty Foot high, that many times Fishes are killed by the Fall of the Water. The Climate of the Country is temperate, and the Air clear; it abounds with green Mountains, which afford Pasture for great Flocks of Sheep, whose Wool is excellent. There are also many Valleys on the Rivers fruitful in Corn and Grass. There are abundance of Gentlemens Seats in this County, which we cannot insist upon. It gives the Title of Marquis to a Branch of the noble and antient Family of *Hay*, Earls of *Errol*. The *Frazers*, Ancestors by Marriage to the Family of *Tweedale*, were antiently the chief Proprietors of this County; particularly the great Captain, who contributed so much to the Victory which the Scots obtained in one Day over three English Armies at *Roslin* in 1301. during *Wallace's* Administration. The Marquis of *Tweedale* was formerly Sheriff of this County, but now the Duke of *Queenberry*. The principal Seats are *Nidpath*, the Earl of *March's*; *Traquair*, the Earl of *Traquair's*; *Davick*, Sir *James Nasemith's*. The other Seats in this County are *Pern*, *Grieston*, *Cardron*, *Ormiston*, *Horseburgh-castle*, *Smithfield*, *Manners-castle*, *Possau-caverbille*, *Barns*, *Drumelzier*, *Stenhop*, *Pomud*, *Harwickshaw*, *Kinglidores*, *Kuttleball*, *Littlehop*, *Hartrey*, *Skirlin*, *Lower Urd*, *Quota*, *Urd-church*, *Halmire*, *Romano Dorchel*, *Darnhall*, *Wilkinson*, and *Fowlege*. There are the Remains of a Roman Camp in this County. They have some Coal, and plenty of Turf for Fewel. There are fourteen Parishes belonging to the Presbytery of *Peebles*, and four to that of *Bigger* in this County. *Merlin* is said to be buried in *Drumelzier* Churchyard: And according to an old Prophecy, *That the Kingdoms should be united, when Tweed and Pausel met at his Grave*; they say that it happened so by an Inundation, when K. *James VI.* came to the Crown of *England*, anno 1603. which never happened before nor since.

Galloway, so called because of its antient Inhabitants, descend-*Galloway*. ed from the *Gauls*, is bounded by the Sea from the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, the River *Nith* on the East, the *Irish* Sea on the South, and the Countries of *Kyle* and *Carrick* on the North. It is in Length from East to West near seventy Miles, and from North to South in some Places sixteen, and some twenty, and others twenty four. It is divided into two Districts, called the Shire and the Stewartry; the Chief of the Family of *Agnew* is Sheriff; the Shire Town is *Wigtoun*. Of the Stewartry of *Kircudbright*, the Chief of the Family of *Maxwell*, Earl of *Nithsdale* is Hereditary

reditary Sheriff or Stewart. This County had formerly Princes of its own, but were forfeited for their Rebellion: the Family of *Dowglas* afterwards enjoyed the Title. It contains the Presbyteries of *Kircudbright*, *Wigtown*, and *Stranraer*, making in all thirty six Parishes, besides several that belong to the Presbytery of *Dunfries*. It had formerly the Abbeys of *Whitehorn*, *Dundredan*, *New Abbey*, *Tungland*, *St. Maries Salside*, and *Glenluce*.

Seats.

The chief Seats in this County are *Clarie*, *Glafton*, and *Garlies*, the Earl of *Galloway's*; *Castle Kenmure*, the Viscount of *Kenmure's*; *Castle Kenedy*, formerly the Earl of *Cassil's*, now the Earl of *Stair's*; *Dunskey*, belonging to the *Adairs*; *Garthland*, to the *Mac-Doual's*; *Lochnaw*, to the *Agnew's*; *Raveston*, *Stewart's* of *Castlemilk*; *Sorbie*, Colonel *James Stewart's*, Brother to the Earl of *Galloway*; *Mochrum*, Sir *James Dunbar's*; *Baldon*, Lady *Mary Hamilton's*; *Crugulton*, *Clary*, *Cuthbert*, *Cardoness*, *Ruscow*; besides many others we have not room to insert. The chief Woods are *Kenmure*, *Cree*, and *Garlies*. This County produces all Things necessary for human Life, and is remarkable for its excellent Wool, and brisk vigorous little Horses, from hence called *Galloways*. It is watered by five Rivers; viz. the *Or*, *Dee*, *Ken*, *Cree*, and *Losse* or *Luce*, which all fall into the *Irish Sea*, and abound with Salmon. The Climate in general is healthful, and the Soil not mountainous, tho' hilly. It has three very high Mountains; one at the Mouth of *Cree*, called *Crane's-moor*, *Marrock* not far from that, and *Cresfull*, at the Mouth of *Nith*. The Country beyond the *Losse* is called the *Rins*, or Beak of *Galloway*, and the farthest Promontory of it called the *Mull*, the *Novatum* of *Ptolomy*; under which, in the Mouth of the River *Losse*, is the Bay, called by *Ptolomy*, *Reriganius*; and from the Mouth of *Chyde*, on the other Side, the *Vidogara* of *Ptolomy*, now called *Loch Rian*. The remarkable Sea-ports in this County are *Kircudbright*, a very large, safe, and commodious Harbour; *Garvellan*, a very secure Harbour; and three

Sea-ports.

Towns.

in the *Rins*; viz. *Nessock*, *Loch Rian*, and *Port-patrick*. The most remarkable Towns are, *Kircudbright*, on the Mouth of *Dee*, excellently situated for Trade. It is a Royal Borough, and gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the *Macclellans*, a very antient, and formerly a very great Family in this County. *Wigtown*, very well seated for an *Emporium*; it gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the antient Family of the *Flemmings*. *Whitehorn*, at the Mouth of the *Cree*, fam'd for its Monastery, called *Candida Casa*, from whence the Bishops of *Galloway* took their Title. *Stranraer*, a Borough on *Loch Rian*, and *New Galloway*, built by the Viscount of *Kenmure*, a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*, which has been seated in this County very long, from whence are descended several considerable Gentlemen in the West of Scotland. Other Families of Note here are, the *Maxwells*, *Macdowalls*,

Macdowalls, Mackies, Maccullochs, Adairs, Dumbars, Macguffocks, and Herons. The Inhabitants are noted in History for having been always a warlike People. The Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass; their Oats are small, but hard, and make excellent Meal. It has many Castles and Gentlemens Castles, Seats, and many Lakes, which abound with Eels and other Fish. Seats, &c. It had formerly seven Abbeys.

Next to *Galloway* lies *Carrick*, on the North of the Shire, a *Carrick*. Country fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, and has all necessary Commodities by Land and Sea. Here *Ptolomy* places the Town and Bay of *Rerigonium*, which in an old Edition printed at *Rome*, anno 1480. is called *Berigonium*, whence the Town of *Bargeny* is supposed to derive its Name, and to stand in its Place. This Town gives the Title of Lord to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. This Country gave formerly the Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce*, from whence King *Robert Bruce* descended; it came afterwards to the younger Branches of that Family, and then was added to the Titles of the Princes of *Scotland*. The chief Family of this County now, is that of the noble and antient Family of *Kennedy*, of whom the Earl of *Cassils* is Chief; he derives his Title from his Seat of that Name on the River *Dun*, and is Hereditary Bailiff of this County, having the same Power with Sheriffs in other Counties: but those who presided over such Counties as were part of the Patrimony of the Crown, were called by this Name, a Word used in the middle Age among the *Greeks, Sicilians, and French*, which signifies a *Conservator*. There are many other Gentlemens Seats in this County, which we have not room to mention.

Kyle lies next to *Carrick*, by which it is bounded on the South, *Kyle*. by *Cunningham* on the North, the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, and *Clydsdale* on the East. It derives its Name from *Coilus* a *British* King, who was defeated and killed there by *Fergus I.* King of *Scotland*. There are many Monuments of this Battle still to be seen; the Place where it was fought is called *Coil-field*; *Coil-field*. a Church near it is called *Coil-town-kirk*; the River, near which the Battle was fought, and which falls into the River *Air*, four Miles above the Town of that Name, is called *Coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamped, is called *Lake Fergus*. A Trumpet resembling a crooked Horn, which has a very shrill Sound, was digged up in the Field of Battle, and is still kept in the Laird of *Caprington's* House called *Coil-field*, and made use of to call together his Servants and Workmen. The River *Dun*, which divides it from *Carrick*, has a Bridge in the Road to *Air*, consisting of one Arch of ninety Foot, the largest in the Kingdom. The River of *Irwin*, which divides it from *Cunningham*, has a Bridge with four Arches over it. This County is extended two and twenty Miles westward to the Sea, and is about

Rivers.

Town of
Air.

about ten Miles in breadth ; betwixt the Rivers *Dun* and *Irwin* it bounds on the Heads of *Galloway* and *Nithsdale*, and Eastward on the Heads of *Lefmehago* and *Evendale*, Parts of *Clydsdale*. On the East Side there are only two strait Passes into this County, the rest being Mofs and Heath. The largest Pass is on *Rarwdon* Water, and the least at *Packenholm*, passable only by one Man at a time. Betwixt the Mountains and the Mofs, rises the Water of the *Air*, which divides the County into two Stewartries, the one called *Kyle Stewart*, which lies to the North, and is bounded by the River *Irwin*; the other call'd *Kings Coil*, bounded by the River *Dun*. The River of *Air* is very pleasant, increased by several others that fall into it, and beautified with Woods, Castles, and Gentlemens Seats. Over this River there is a Bridge of four Arches, near the new Town of *Air*; and South of the Bridge lies the old Town of *Air*, or *Erigena*, famous for its Antiquity and Privileges. It was built by the King's Patent, and has a very large Jurisdiction of near sixty four Miles, which reaches from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Borders of *Galloway*. The Town stands in a sandy Plain, but has pleasant green Fields two Miles South and North of it. In the Fields betwixt the Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Air*, there stands a very beautiful Church. This Town has a very good Harbour in the River, and lies conveniently for Trade: it is noted for the treacherous Murther of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *English* in *Wallace's* Time, when they were called together in a Time of Truce, after *Edward I.* had over-run the Country, on pretence of holding a Court of Justice, and treacherously hanged one after another, as they entered the King's large Barns, where the Court was held. This was justly and severely revenged by *Wallace*, with whom they had made the Truce, as Warden of *Scotland*, and whom they endeavoured to have enticed thither by their Charter of Peace, as they had done a great many others of Quality; but he having notice of what passed, surprized them that very Night in their Jovialty, after this barbarous Murther, by which they thought they had secured *Scotland* for ever; and having set a Guard round the Barns, that none should escape, he burnt them, with all the *English* who were in them. The Ruins of those Barns are still to be seen here. The chief Families of this County are the *Stewarts*, *Campbels*, *Cunninghams*, *Wallaces*, *Crawfords*, *Lockbarts*, *Chalmers*, *Dumbars*, and *Creightons*. This Province abounds with all the Necessaries for Life, except white Fish, which it has from the neighbouring Sea of *Carrick*. *Campbel*, Earl of *Loudon*, is Hereditary Bailiff of the Country of *Kyle*; but the Sherifdom of *Air* is in the Gift of the Crown.

Cunningham. *Cunningham* has *Kyle* on the South, *Renfrew* on the North, *Clydsdale* on the East, and the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West.
The

The Name of this County is *Danish*, and signifies the King's Habitation; whence *Buchanan* thinks it has been formerly possessed by the *Danes*, and others think it was called so, because the Kings of *Scotland* did of old inhabit there. The chief Town of this County is *Irwin*, upon the Mouth of a River of that Name, where there is a good Port for small Ships, and a Stone Bridge over the River, and the Town is well situated for Trade. Within two Miles of it there lay a stately Monastery called *Kilwinning*, now the Seat of the Earl of *Eglington*. At the Head of the River *Irwin* lies the Town of *Kilmarnock*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the great and antient Family of the *Boys*, upon whose Ruins the *Hamiltons* raised their Greatness. Not far from *Irwin* lies the Castle of *Eglington*, which formerly gave Surname to a Family of that Name, but is now in the Hands of the antient and noble Family of *Montgomery*, to whom it gives the Title of Earl. They are Hereditary Bailiffs of this County, which lies farther North in the Bay of *Clyde*. Farther upon the same Bay lies the Town of *Largis*, famous for the Defeat of the *Norwegians* by *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*. *Kilmaurs*, in the same County, is the Seat of the noble and antient Family of *Cunningham*, Earls of *Glencairn*, who derive their Surname from this County, and are probably of a nobler and higher Original than from any of those concerned in cutting off *Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and for which they fled into *Scotland*, as *Camden* alledges, and therefore bear an Episcopal Pall in their Arms; since 'tis plain from their Motto, *Over Fork over*, that it is a Fork, and not an Episcopal Pall.

These three Districts, or Bailiwicks, viz. *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*, make up the Shire of *Air*.

The chief Seats in this Shire, besides those already mentioned, Seats. are, the Cove, *Kennedy's* of *Collains*; *Craigy*; *Sir Thomas Wallace's*; *Duncharron*, *Sir John Ferguson's*; *Askins*, Earl of *Dundonald's*; *Closetburn*, *Sir Thomas Kilpatrick's*; *Girvenmains*, *Sir Thomas Kennedy's*; *Stair*, Earl of *Stair's*; *Enterkin*, *Cunningham's*; *Garthgirth*, *Chambers's*; *Caprington*, *Sir William Cunningham's*; *Adamton*, belonging to the *Blairs*; *Corrby*, to the *Fullertons*; *Kyle*, to the *Crawfords*; *Kilbirny*, to the Lord Viscount *Garnock*. *Boyle*, Earl of *Glasgow* has now a considerable Estate in *Cunningham*. There are many other Castles and Gentlemens Seats that we have not room to mention.

Renfrew, commonly called the Barony, has *Cunningham* on *Renfrew*. the South, and the River *Clyde* separates it from *Lennox* on the North and East; it is about twenty six Miles long, and thirteen broad; the Soil is more pleasant than fruitful, which however furnishes all Necessaries to the Inhabitants, and enjoys a very wholesom Air. The Rivers are *Cart* and *Black Cart*, which join before they fall into the *Clyde*. The chief Town is *Renfrew*, a Royal Borough on the left of *Clyde*, from whence the County takes

takes its Name. *Pasley* lies also in this County on the River *Cart*, and tho' no Borough, is a larger Town than *Renfrew*, and was noted for its noble Abbey of the Order of *Cluny*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle, called *The black Book of Pasley*. It gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Abercorn*, a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglington* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Barony, but the Title itself belongs to the Prince of *Scotland*. The Lord *Semple* was formerly Hereditary Sheriff. At the West End of the Town are the Remains of a large Roman Camp and *Prætorium*, supposed to be vaulted underneath, because the Ground sounds hollow when trod upon. Here it was that *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was defeated by her rebellious Subjects, &c. under the Bastard Earl of *Murray*, from whence she fled to *England*, where she was imprisoned till beheaded. In the Lands of *Newyards*, near *Pasley*, there is a Fountain on a high Ground, which ebbs and flows with the Tide. That Part of the County on the *Clyde* is pleasant and fruitful, and abounds with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen, most of whom are related by Inter-marriages. There being safe Riding for Ships in the Firth, and Coast of *Clyde*, the Country is much improved by it. At the West End of a Bay on the Firth, lies *Gumrock*, or *Gourock*, Town and Castle, where there is a good Road and Harbour lately fitted up. And about two Miles farther East, lies *Greenock*, Town and Castle, well built, with a good Road, one of the best on that Coast. 'Tis the chief Seat of the Western Herring-fishing, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a convenient House. *Port Glasgow*, the Name tells what it is.

Seats.

The chief Seats in this County are, *Pasley*, Earl of *Dundonalds*; *Castle Cruikston* and *Inchinnen*, late the Duke of *Lennox's*; *Cardonal*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Nether Pollock*, Sir *John Maxwell's*; *Arskine*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Castle Semple*, the Lord *Semple's*; *Greenock*, Sir *John Shaw's*; *Houston*, *Houston's*; *Stainly*, *Johnston's*; *Elterfly*, of which was the Family of the Great *Wallace*; *Finlaston*, Earl of *Glencairn's*; *Pollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock's*; *Ardgowan*, Sir *A. Stewart's*; and others we have not room to mention. The chief Families, which have Possessions here, are the Earls of *Eglington*, *Glaincairn*, *Abercorn*, and *Dundonald*; the Lords *Cathcart*, *Ross*, and *Semple*, all Chiefs (except *Abercorn*) of very antient and honourable Families; and the Lord *Blantyre*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewarts*. The chief Gentlemen are the *Stewarts*, *Houstons*, *Maxwells*, *Birsbans*, *Wallaces*, *Flemmings*, *Cunninghams*, *Clydsdale*, *Semples*, *Shaws*, *Porterfields*, *Cochrans*, and *Walkingshaws*.

Clydsdale, has *Kyle*, *Cunningham*, and *Renfrew*, on the West, *Lothian* and *Tweeddale* on the East, *Nithsdale* on the South, and *Sterlingshire* on the North. This County gives the Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the illustrious Family of *Hamilton*; it derives its Name from the River *Clyde*, which runs through the middle of it, and falls into the *Irish* Sea; it is divided into

two

two Wards, called the Upper and Nether, in the latter of which is contained the Barony of *Glasgow*. The County-town is *Lanerk*, from whence the whole is called the Shire of *Lanerk*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* was Hereditary Sheriff. Bishop *Lefly* derives its Name a *Lanarum Arca*, i. e. the Storehouse of Wool, for a Trade in which it seems formerly to have been noted. It is thirty six Miles from South to North, and about twenty from East to West. The chief City of this County is *Glasgow*, the *Glasgow*, best *Emporium* of the West of *Scotland*; it is a large, stately, and well-built City, and for its Commerce and Riches, the Second in the Kingdom. It is pleasantly situated upon the East Bank of the River *Clyde*, which is navigable to the Town by small Vessels; but its Port is *New-port Glasgow*, which stands near the Mouth of *Clyde*, and is a Harbour for Ships of the greatest Burthen. The City obliges Merchants to load and unload there, who have a large Publick-house; and the Custom-house for all the Coast is in this Place. The City is joined to the Suburbs on the West Bank of *Clyde*, by a noble and beautiful Bridge of eight Arches, built with square hewn Stone. Most of the City stands on a Plain, and lies in a manner four-square; in the middle of the City stands the *Tolbooth*, a magnificent Structure of *Tolbooth*, hewn Stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious Chimes, which go pleasantly at the End of every Hour. The four principal Streets, that divide the City into four Parts, center at the *Tolbooth*, and all of them are adorned with several publick Buildings. In the higher Part of the City stands the great Church, formerly a Cathedral, and called by the Name of *St. Mungo's* Church, who was Bishop here, *anno* 560. it is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surprises the Beholders with its stupendous Bigness, and the Art of the Workmanship; it is divided into diverse Preaching-places, one above the other; and the several Rows of Pillars, and exceeding high Towers shew a wonderful Piece of Architecture. Near the Church stands the Castle, formerly the Residence of the Archbishop, who was legal Lord, or Superior, of the City, from whom it received its first Charter, and many Privileges; it is encompassed with an exceeding high Wall of hewn Stone, and has a fine Prospect into the City; but the chief Ornament of this City is the College, or *University*, *University*, a magnificent and stately Fabrick, consisting of several Courts. The Front towards the City is of hewn Stone, and excellent Architecture; the Precincts of it were lately enlarged by some Acres of Ground purchased for it by Publick Money; and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall. It was erected first at the Expence of Archbishop *Turnbul*; and legally founded by K. *James II.* in 1453. according to a Bull from Pope *Nicholas V.* granting it all the Privileges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities, and Exemptions, granted by the Apostolical

Apostolical See, or others, to the College of *Bononia* in *Italy*, for teaching Universal Learning. The Persons established by the first Foundation were, a Rector, a Dean of the Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology, three Philosophy Professors; and afterwards some Clergymen taught the Civil and Canon Laws there. In 1577. K. *James VI.* established twelve Persons here, viz. a Principal, three Professors of Philosophy, four Burfers, a Steward to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook. The Family of *Hamilton* gave some of the Ground on which the College stands, with an adjacent Field. Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glasgow*, several of the Archbishops, and many particular Persons have been Benefactors to it. In 1662. the Earl of *Dundonald* gave a thousand Pounds Sterling to it, for the Maintenance of poor Scholars. Many learned Men have been bred here; the most remarkable of whom were the great *Buchanan*, the learned and famous *Cameron*, Dr. *John Sharp*, Mr. *Robert Boyd*, Sir *Robert Spotswood*, Mr. *John Strange*, Mr. *David Dickson*, Mr. *Robert Bailly*, Mr. *Alexander Nisbet*, Mr. *James Ferguson*, and Mr. *George Hutchinson*; besides several others whom we have not room to mention. Some think, it ought to be remembered to the Honour of this City, that it has always, since the Reformation, been very zealous for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject; but even *this* present, as well as former Governments, have found them very factious and troublesome, using their Liberty for a Cloak of Maliciousness.

The other Places of chief Note in this County are *Hamilton*, which gives the Surname, and Title of Duke to that rich, great, and illustrious Family, which has a magnificent Palace, and a noble Park here. It has a very fine Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East of curious Workmanship, and the Court is adorned on all Sides with noble Buildings; and there are large Gardens well furnished with Fruit Trees and Flowers. The adjoining Park is about seven Miles round, is famous for its tall Oaks and Firs, and a small River called *Aven* runs through it. The Town of *Hamilton*. *Hamilton* is pleasant and well built, and the Family have their Burying-place in the Church. There is some Ground to believe, that this Family is much more antient in *Scotland*, than the Time of King *Robert Bruce*, to whom *Camden* and *Buchanan* assign their Original, though it is certain they were very considerable at that Time; but their Grandeur was much raised by *James III.*, who gave his eldest Sister, that had formerly been married to the Lord *Boyd*, with the Earldom of *Arran*, to *James*, the Chief of that Family. His Grandson, *James Earl of Arran*, was made Viceroy of *Scotland* by the Parliament in the Minority of Queen *Mary*, and Duke of *Chattelerault* in *France*, by *Henry the Second of France*; and by the Consent of the Queen Dowager

Dowager and the States, he was declared the second Person of the Kingdom, and the next Heir to the Crown of *Scotland*, failing *Queen Mary* and her Heirs. And in the Parliament held at *Edinburgh* in *June* 1606. the Abbacy of *Aberbrothock* was erected into a Lordship, with the Dignity and Estate of a Lord of Parliament, to be held of His Majesty in free Lordship and Barony, by *James Marquis of Hamilton*. The Causes mentioned in the Preamble to his Patent are, (1.) The princely Duty of His Majesty to reward the virtuous Actions and great Services of His Subjects. (2.) That *James Marquis of Hamilton* is nearly descended of His Majesty's Blood, and that *James Duke of Chatte-rault*, his Grandfather, was Governor of the Realm to *Queen Mary*; and that for the Defence of the Liberty of the Kingdom, then troubled by Strangers, he lost the Dukedom of *Chatte-rault* in *France*; and in Defence of the said *Queen*, he himself and his Children suffered Banishment. (3.) Because of the good Services of *John Marquis of Hamilton*, his Father, in several Commissions of Lieutenantcy, and pacifying several Commotions and Seditions in the Kingdom. It is also observable, that Duke *James* and Duke *William* both lost their Lives for serving their King and Country during the late Civil Wars; and that the late Duke of *Hamilton*, viz. *William Dowglas Earl of Selkirk* (Son of *William* first Marquis of *Dowglas*) who married *Anne*, sole Daughter of *James Duke of Hamilton*, by whom he was Grandfather of the present Duke, was a principal Instrument of settling the Constitution of *Scotland* at the late Revolution; and his Son was barbarously murdered in a Duel with Lord *Mobun*, anno 1712. There are of this Family at present, besides the Duke, the Earls *Abercorn*, *Haddington*, *Selkirk*, *Orkney*, and *Ruglen*, and the Lords *Bargeny*, and *Beilhaven*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. *Ruglen* is another Town in this County, which gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the foresaid Duke *William*. The Town and Castle of *Dowglas*, in the upper Ward, *Dowglas*, gives Surname, and Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Lord, Earl, and Marquis, to the antient, noble, and heroick Family of *Dowglas*, so well known in the History of *Scotland*; of which there have been more great Men and Generals at Home and Abroad, than of any Family, that have not been crown'd Heads, in *Europe*: of whom the Reader may have an Account in the History of that Family, written by Mr. *David Hume* of *Godscroft*. This Family was eminent, and signaliz'd themselves for adhering to the Interest of their Country against the *English*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*; for which, and their great Atchievements in War, they afterwards became so popular and powerful, as to be formidable to the Kings: which laid the Foundation of the Ruin of the principal Stock of this great Family, in the Reign of King *James II*. So that the present Family

mily of *Dowglas* is the chief Branch of the Family of *Angus*, which has also produced many great Men and Generals. There were five Earls of this Family at once in Scotland, viz. *Dowglas*, *Angus*, *Wigtoun*, *Murray*, and *Morton*; of whom the Earl of *Wigtoun* was made Duke of *Turren* in France by King *Charles VII.* of that Country, for his Service in the Wars against the *English*, &c. and this Title was enjoyed by several of his Posterity. This Family, for their great Services to their Country, had three noble Privileges allowed them by King in Parliament; viz. 1. That they should have the first Vote in Parliament. 2. Should lead the Van in the Army. 3. Should carry the Crown, if present, at publick Solemnities.

There are of this Family still, besides the Duke, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Morton*, the Earl of *Dumbarton*, the Earl of *March*, the Lord *Mordington*; and also very many Gentlemen of Note.

Crawford
Lindsey.

Crawford Lindsey, in this County, gives the Title of Earl to a noble and antient Family of the Surname of *Lindsey*, who have long contended for the Precedency as first Earls of the Kingdom. There have been many great Men in this Family, one of them was created Duke of *Montrofs* during Life by King *James III.*

There are many other remarkable Places and Families in this County, which we have not room to mention. The Country in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, abounds with all Necessaries for human Life, and is well furnished with Fish from the Sea and Rivers. It abounds with Coal, Turf, Peat, Limestone, and Lead Mines belonging to the Earl of *Hoptoun*. In *Crawford-moor* there has been Gold found in the Sand of the Brooks after Rain, in pretty large Pieces, and abundance of *Lapis Lazuli* is dug up. The Remains of a Roman Causeway, or Military Way, are to be seen in this County from the one End to the other. There is another, which is supposed to have reached from *Lanerk* to *Falkirk*. The Earl of *Selkirk* is now Sheriff.

Seats.

Seats in this Shire are, *Dowglas-castle*, Duke of *Dowglas's*; *Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton's*; *Carmichael*, Earl of *Hyndford's*; *Halk-head*, Lord *Rosse's*; *Carnwath*, Mr. *Lockhart's*; *Lee*, Sir *Lockhart's*; *Malesley*, Mr. *Carmichael's*; *Crawford*, Earl of *Selkirk's*; *Lamington*, Mr. *Baillie's*; *Roseball*, Sir *James Hamilton's*; *Torrence*, *Stewart's*; *Dolphington*, Mr. *Brown's*, &c.

Sterling-
shire.

Sterlingshire is bounded on the East by *West Lothian*, on the West by *Lochlomond*, and the Rivers *Blane* and *Anerick*, on the North by the River *Forth*, and on the South by *Clydsdale*. The County derives its Name from the Town of *Stirling*, which in the Saxon Tongue signifies a Rock or Mountain on a River, alluding to the Situation of the Town and Castle. The Town is situated

situated in a pleasant and fruitful Country, into which it has a fine Prospect: the Castle is a noble and magnificent Structure, and very strong by Art and Nature; it has a most curious Prospect into the neighbouring Country, and the Windings and Turnings of the River *Forth*, which are so extraordinary, that though it be but four Miles by Land from *Stirling* to *Alloway*, it is twenty four by Water. This Town is reckoned the Key of the Kingdom, because it opens the Passage from the South to the North, there being no such easy Passage over the *Forth* as by *Stirling* Bridge, which is of hewn Stone, fortified with an Iron Gate, and consists of four stately Arches. Ships come up to the Bridge at a full Tide, but the Haven is a little below the same.

The Earls of *Mar*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Ereskine*, were Hereditary Governors of the Castle, which is well stored with Ordnance for defending the Bridge, and has a competent Garison for its Security. The King's Park lies at the Foot of the Castle, and the City on the Ridge of a Hill towards the South, very much resembling *Edinburgh* in its Situation; 'tis enclosed by a Wall, and on the North Side has the River *Forth* for its Security. The Church stands in the upper Part of the Town, towards the East, is of good Architecture, and adorned with a very lofty Tower. Near the Church lie the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and Earl of *Mar*, both very large, and of excellent Workmanship. It was antiently called *Binabara* (which, some say, in the old *Scots* Language signifies the same with *Stirling* in the *Saxon*) whence *Ptolomy* is supposed to have given it the Name of *Vindovora*. This was one of the Boundaries of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, as appears by the Inscription of a Stone below the Castle, towards the Bridge, which imports, that one of the Wings of their Army kept Guard there. On the right hand of the Town stood the noble Abbey of *Cambskenneth*. This County is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with Flocks of Sheep and Black Cattle; it is well stored with Fish, especially Salmon, from *Forth*, and its other Rivers; and for Fewel abounds with Coal and Peat.

The principal Rivers are the *Forth*, *Aven*, *Carron*, and *Ban-Rivers*, *nockburn*. *Carron* is famous for some *Roman* Monuments, particularly two little Hills, called by the Vulgar *Dunipace*, i. e. the Hills of Peace; and two Miles lower there is a round Edifice of Stone, which, by the Description, resembles that which the *Romans* call the Temple of *Terminus*; but *Buchanan* is of Opinion, that they were rather Monuments erected as Trophies for some great Actions performed here. *Camden* thinks the *Roman* Wall, which begun near this Place, commonly thought to be *Severus's* Wall, was built by *Antoninus Pius*, who, being adopted by *Adrian*, assumed his Name. We have not time to examine

whether *Buchanan*, who calls it *Severus's Wall*, or *Camden*, be in the right; but 'tis certain, that in all the *Scots Histories* 'tis called *Grayham's Dyke*, but not so certain, as our Author has it, that *Grayham*, in the old *Scots Language*, signifies the same *Bannockburn*. that *Severus* does in *Latin*. *Bannockburn*, famous for the noble Victory the *Scots* obtained over *Edward II.* there, under the Conduct of King *Robert Bruce*, the greatest Defeat that ever the *English* received. It is also memorable for the Defeat and Murder of King *James III.* of *Scotland* by some factious Nobility, who, thinking him incurably addicted to arbitrary Government, armed his young Son against him, and set him up in his Stead; for which the Prince, when he came to age, and was sensible of his Error, did penance to the Hour of his Death, by wearing an Iron Chain about his naked Body.

Families. The chief Families of this County are the *Levingstons*, of whom the Earl of *Calendar*, a Branch of the Family of *Lithgow*, had a Seat here at *Calendar Castle*, and was Hereditary Sheriff of the County; and the *Flemmings*, who have their Seat at *Cumbernald*, which they had from King *Robert Bruce*, for their noble Service in Defence of their Country; the Lord *Elphinston*, who has his Seat at *Elphinston Castle*; the *Murrays*, *Seatons*, *Grahams*, *Napers*, *Buchanans*, *Bruces*, *Stirlings*, &c.

Seats. Other Seats here are, *Bannockburn*, Sir *H. Paterfon's*; *Kilfyth*, Viscount *Kilfyth's*; *Dunipace*, Sir *Archibald Primrose's*; *Keir*, Mr. *Stirling's*; *Polhouse*, Mr. *Rollo's*; *Herbertshire*, Mr. *Stirling's*; *Kilearn*, Mr. *Graham's*; *Carden*, Mr. *Stirlings*, &c.

Lenox. *Lenox* is bounded by the River *Clyde* on the South, by *Argyleshire* on the North and West, and by *Menteith* and *Stirlingshire* on the East. *Pont* makes it twenty six Miles and a half long, and about eighteen where broadest. This County is called the Shire of *Dumbarton*, from its head Town, corruptly called *Britannodunum* by *Latin Writers*, since *Dun*, in the old *Scots Language*, signifies a Hill, or a Rock; and *Bar*, a Tower or Castle, from whence 'tis evident the Town takes its Name: it was antiently called, according to *Bede*, *Alquith*, which signifies the same thing. This County, especially near the Rivers, is very fruitful in Corn, the other Part is mountainous, but fit for Pasturage, and numerous Flocks, from whence the Inhabitants reap great Gain. The antient Inhabitants were by *Ptolomy* called *Vaccumagi*, i. e. such as inhabit Deserts. This County is remarkable for its noble Herring-fishing; in two Bays, which break into it from the Mouth of *Clyde*, called *Lochlong* and *Lochsn*. It is supposed to take its Name from the River *Leven*, quasi *Levenax*, which runs from *Lochlomond* into *Clyde*; it is by *Ptolomy* called *Lelalonius*, and abounds with excellent Salmon. It is also remarkable because of *Lochlomond*, which is twenty four Miles in length from South to North, and where it is broadest, eight Miles, and narrowest,

narrowest, two; it contains thirty Islands, three of which have ^{Isles.} Churches, and many of the rest are inhabited; the chief of them is *Inchmurin*, about two Miles and an half in length, fruitful in Corn and Grass, well inhabited, and abounds with Deer, which the Kings of *Scotland* were accustomed to hunt there. The other remarkable Isles here are *Island Nachastal*, so called from the old Castle in it; *Inchdavanan* noted for Broom, abundance of wild Berries, pleasant Habitations, Gardens, and Fruit Trees; *Inchonmangan*, noted for Birch Trees and Corn Fields; *Inchmolaig*, noted for its Ewe Trees, which grow no where else in these Islands; And *Rouglassk*, where the Laird of *Macfarlan* has a handsome Seat on the East Side of that Lake; *Kilmaronoch*, a fine Seat, once belonging to the Earls of *Cassils*, but now to the Earl *Dundonald*; *Buchanan* Castle, and several others. This Lake abounds with Fish of several Sorts, and with one Sort called *Poans*, and by some *Pollacks*, which is peculiar to this Lake, and very delicious to eat, being a Kind of Eel. It gave Occasion to the Mistake of some Authors, who said this Lake bred Fish without Fins; as the Beams fastened together in some Places of the Lake by the Inhabitants, and covered with Turf, for them to have Recourse to in Time of War, and to move from Part to Part, gave Occasion to the Fable of floating Islands here. *Grampian* The famous *Grampian* Mountains begin near this Lake, and run ^{Mountains.} Northward towards *Aberdeen*. This County gave the Title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to a Branch of the Family of the *Stewarts*, descended from *Walter*, the Great Steward of *Scotland*; and *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* was Father to *Henry* Lord *Darnly*, Father to King *James* VI. by Queen *Mary*, which brought this Earldom into the Royal Family: and it was given afterwards by King *James* VI. to *Esme*, Son to the Lord of *Aubigny* in *France*, a Branch of the Family of *Lenox*, whose Posterity fail'd in the Duches of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, not long deceased. This Family had very great Men, particularly that Branch, which was made Lords of *Aubigny* in *France* in the Time of *Charles* VI. *Bernard*, one of them, in the Reign of *Charles* VIII. and *Lewis* XII. commanded six thousand *Scots* in the *French* Service, who, for their extraordinary Valour, were called six thousand Devils. By their Assistance chiefly he subdued the Kingdom of *Naples* for the King of *France*, and was made Viceroy of that Kingdom. He was also an inseparable Companion to *Henry* VII. of *England*, and attended him thither from *France*, when he came to claim the Crown of *England*, which he obtained. This Title is now enjoyed by *Charles* Duke of *Richmond*, Son of one of King *Charles* II's Natural Sons by the Duches of *Portsmouth*. Other Families of Note in this County are the *Campbels*, *Colquhouns*, *Napers*, of which Family was the famous Mathematician, the Lord *Merchiston*; the *Macdalans*, *Macalans*,

alans, Haldens, Macfarlands, some of the Hamiltons and Semples, and the Buchanans, who are originally of this County: which is famous for the Birth of George Buchanan, one of the great Ornaments of his Age for all polite Learning, and not hitherto equaled by any Poet and Historian since his Time, for smooth and elegant Latin; but his excessive Passion for the Earl of Murray, and his inveterate Prejudice against Queen Mary has quite lost him the Title of being impartial, and his History was condemned by Act of Parliament, when it was first published, anno 1582. so that Sir George Mackenzie said he was both Decus & Dedecus Patriæ.

Dumbarton. Dumbarton, the County Town, was once considerable for its Trade, which is now much decayed, but is still remarkable for its Castle, one of the strongest by Nature in Europe. Buchanan gives an elegant Description of it in the twenty first Book of his History, in substance thus: Betwixt the Conflux of *Clyde* and *Leven* there is a Plain about a Mile long, at the End of which, where the Rivers join, there is a Rock with two Summits; on the Westermost there is a Watch Tower, with a large Prospect into the neighbouring Country. The Eastern Summit is lower; and betwixt them there are Steps cut out of the Rock, passable only by one Man at a Time. When any Part is cut or falls off from the Rock, it sends forth a sulphureous Smell. At the upper Part of the Castle there is a great Rock of Loadstone. The Rock is very steep on all Sides, but towards the *Clyde*, where the Ascent is more easy, and betwixt the two Rocks there is a Space of Ground inclosed by Art and Nature, which contains many Houses, makes a safe Harbour for Ships, under Protection of the Castle, and opens a Passage for Boats to the very Gate. On the Ascent in the middle there are Houses which look like another Castle, separated from the former; the same serves for a Ditch on the West, and the *Clyde* on the South; and the Tide comes up to the East Side; and on the North, where the Rock is steep, there is a green Plain. There are three Wells in the Castle always flowing with Water, besides many Springs; so that it is impregnable. The Town lies about half a Mile from it on the Bank of the *Leven*. The Roman Wall, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs through this County, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*.

Seats. Other Seats in this Shire are the Castle of *Mugdock*, the Duke of *Montrofs's*; *Roseneath*, Duke of *Argyle's*; *Rosedue*, *Colquhoun's* of *Luss*; *Ardincaple*, *Machalan's*. The Duke of *Montrofs* is now Hereditary Sheriff.

Shire of Bute. The Shire of *Bute* contains the Isles of *Bute* and *Arran*, of which *Stewart of Bute*, now Earl of *Bute*, and Lord *Mountstewart*, is Sheriff; but is supposed to derive its Name from a Cell or Monastery, which the Word signifies in the old *Scots* Language.

guage. *Buchanan* says, it is eight Miles long, and four broad. *Bishop Lesly* says, it is ten Miles in length. Both of them agree that it is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It has a Royal Borough called *Rothsay*, with an antient Castle. The Royal Family of *Stewart* is supposed to derive their Original from this Island; and this Castle is thought to derive its Name from *Rothsay*, who first brought the *Scots* hither from *Ireland*. It gave the Title of Earl of *Rothsay* to the Princes of *Scotland*, of the Family of *Stewart*: the first of them who had that Title, was *David*, Son to King *Robert* the Third, about the Year 1390. It has another Castle, called the Castle of *Kems*, and four Churches. It gave afterwards the Title of Duke to the Prince of *Scotland*; and some say, *David* abovementioned, was the first who had that Title in *Scotland*. Queen *Mary* conferred this Title upon the Lord *Darnly* before she married him. This Island is also remarkable for its noble Herring-fishing. It lies in the Mouth of *Clyde*, eight Miles West from the Isle of *Arran*, within half a Mile of *Argyle* on the West, and about six Miles from *Cunningham* on the East. The Isle of *Arran*, which together with *Bute*, makes up the Sheriffdom, lies also in the Mouth of *Clyde*, twenty four Miles in length, and near sixteen broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The middle of the Island is mountainous; the highest, called *Capra*, abounds with Deer. It is very well inhabited upon the Coast, and it is an excellent safe Harbour, covered by *Lamlash*, or *The Holy Isle*. It has two Churches, and several Castles, of which that of *Brodich* is the strongest and most remarkable, and is the Residence of the Family of *Hamilton*, when any of them come there, to whom this Island gives the Title of Earl. The oldest Family here, is that of *Macclouis*, but by the *Lowlanders* called *Fullerton*; their Residence is at *Kirkmichael*, and are said to be of seven hundred Years standing; they are Hereditary Coroners of the Island, which they formerly held of the Kings, but now of the Family of *Hamilton*, the Superiors and Proprietors of the Island. There are several Rivers in it which abound with Salmon, and the Sea about it abounds with Herrings, Cod, and Whittings.

The Shire of *Argyle* contains the Country of that Name, *Knap-Shire* of *dale*, *Cowal*, *Kintyre*, and *Lorn*, with several of the Western *Argyle* Isles. It is commonly called the Shire of *Innerara*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argyle*, chief of the antient and great Family of *Campbel*, has his Residence. It is bounded by *Lenox* on the East, by the *Deucalionian* Ocean on the West, by the *Irish* Sea, and the Firth of *Clyde* on the South, and by *Lochaber* on the North. *Kintyre* is a Peninsula, which runs thirty Miles out into the *Irish* Sea, and is about thirteen, or, as some say, sixteen Miles distant from *Ireland*. The chief Family here is that of *Maccorwel*, to whom the Duke of *Argyle* is Superior.

Campbel-town, made a Royal Borough by K. *William*, with a safe Harbour for Ships, lies in this County. *Camden* says, they formerly made Excursions into *Ireland*, and possessed themselves of the Provinces of *Gline* and *Rowie*.

Knapdale.

Knapdale is joined to *Kintyre* on the North by a narrow Neck of Land, scarce a Mile broad, through which the People of the Country draw their small Vessels, to prevent their sailing round to *Kintyre*. This County has *Lochfyn* on the East, and the *Irish* Sea on the West and South, and *Lorn* on the North. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, several of which contain Islands and Castles, and in general is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation.

Argyle, properly so called, has *Knapdale* and *Corwal* on the South, *Lochaber* on the North, *Lenox* and the *Grampian* Hills on the East, and *Lorn* on the West. The whole Shire of *Argyle*, taking in the constituent Parts abovementioned, has seven Bays of the Sea that enter it, which by the Inhabitants are called *Lochs*; the chief of them *Lochfyn*, which is about forty Miles in length, and at the narrowest Place about four Miles in breadth, famous for the Number and Goodness of its Herrings. It has another Lake, called *Loch-ow*, from whence the Family of *Argyle* derived their antient Title of Laids. Bishop *Lesly* says, this Loch is almost as large as *Lochlomond*, contains twelve Islands, in two of which there are Castles, viz. *Enconel* and *Glenurquhart*; and where it enters the Sea, it abounds with Salmon. The Coast of *Argyle* on the Sea, or as far as *Lochfyn*, abounds with high Rocks, and black Mountains, covered with Heath, which afford Pasturage for black Cattle and Deer. The black Cattle run for the most part wild, but are excellent Meat; and their Fat, when boil'd, does not congeal like that of others of their Kind, but continues for some Days like Oil. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by selling them to the *Lowlanders*. *Knapdale*, formerly mentioned, which lies upon *Loch-ow*, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage.

Lorn.

Lorn is the pleasantest and most fruitful Part of the Shire of *Argyle*; it formerly gave the Title of Lord to the eldest Son of the Family of *Argyle*, and came to them by Marriage with an Heiress of a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, antiently Lords of it. The Castle of *Dunstaffage* lies in this County, which was formerly a Seat belonging to the Kings, where many of them are buried. 'Tis now the Duke of *Argyle's*, and governed by an Hereditary Captain under his Grace. The Family of *Argyle* was made Earls by King *James* II. They were for a long time Lords Justices General of the Kingdom, but surrendered that Office to K. *Charles* I. on condition of a valuable Consideration, besides having the Jurisdiction of *Argyle*, and the Isles; and are still Great Masters of the King's Household. They derive their Surname, according to *Camden*, from the Castle of *Campbel*, and their

their Pedigree from the antient petty Kings of *Argyle*, by a long Series of Ancestors. This County was the first, in which the *Scots* landed from *Ireland*: it abounds with Castles and Gentlemen's Seats. The chief Clan is that of the *Campbels*; and in *Lorn* there is that of the *Macdowgals*, a very antient Family. There are, besides the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Loudon*, the Earl of *Braidalbin*, and the Earl of *Ila*, with a great many Gentlemen of Note of the Family of *Campbel*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. 'Tis an old Right of this Family, that when they marry any Daughter, their Vassals are obliged to pay their Portion, and are taxed, in order to it, according to the Number of their Cattle.

Other Seats in this County are *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbel's* Seats. of *Ouchinbreck*; *Kilburn*, the Earl of *Braidalbin's*;

Perthshire, so denominated from the City of *Perth*, the chief *Perthshire*. Town in the County, is bounded on the North and North-west by *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, on the East by *Angus* and *Fife*, on the West and South-west by *Argyle* and *Lenox*, and on the South by *Clackmannan*, *Stirlingshire*, and *Forth*. This Shire is fifty Miles in length, and thirty eight in breadth. It contains *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Glenfbee*, *Strath-ardel*, *Strath-allan*, *Braidalbin*, *Ranach*, *Bal-widder*, *Glenurchy*, *Stormont*, *Menteith*, and *Strathern*; the Hereditary Sheriff is the Duke of *Athol*, Chief of the noble, antient, and numerous Family of *Murray*, descended by Marriage from the *Stewarts*, formerly Earls of *Athol*; *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Stewart*, the fifth Earl of *Athol*, being married to *William Murray* of *Tullibardin*, who, for rescuing King *James VI.* from a Tumult of the Citizens of *Perth*, when *John* Earl of *Gowry* their Provost was killed (they not then knowing of his traiterous Attempt of assassinating the King) had the Hereditary Sheriffalty of this County confer'd upon him and his Heirs. The present *James*, Duke of *Athol*, succeeded his Cousin *James*, late Earl of *Derby*, in his Title, Estate, and Superiority in the Isle of *Man*; and in *March 1737.* the Title of Baron *Strange of Knocking* was adjudged to him by the House of Lords, so that his Grace is also an *English* Peer. This County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, especially that Place of it called *Gowry*, which is very remarkable for its noble Corn Fields. This Shire had formerly two Bishops Sees, one at *Dunkeld*, and another at *Dumblain*. It had also three Monasteries, and one Nunnery. It has now four Presbyteries. The principal Towns are, *Perth*, commonly called *St. Johnstoun*, pleasantly situated upon the South Bank of the River *Tay*, the second Town of the Nation for Dignity; Parliaments have several Times been kept in it, and where was a noted General Assembly in the Year 1618. Vessels come up to the Town at full Tide. Near this Town stood antiently the Town of *Berth*, which was overflowed by an Inundation

tion of the River, and occasioned King *William* to build this Town in a more commodious Place. This Town gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the antient Family of *Drummond*. *Dunkeld* lies on the North Side of *Tay*, at the Foot of the *Grampian* Hills, surrounded with pleasant Woods: it had once a very stately Cathedral dedicated to St. *Columba*; but its chief Ornament now is a noble House belonging to the Duke of *Athol*. It is the chief Market Town of the *Highlands*, and supposed to have been formerly the chief Town of old *Caledonia*. *Dumblain*, situated on the Bank of the River *Allan*, where there was also a Church of excellent Workmanship, and near it a Battle in 1715. yet fresh in memory. *Scoon*, near *Perth*, remarkable for being the Place where the Kings of *Scotland* were formerly crowned, upon that called *The fatal Marble Chair*, which *Fergus* is said to have brought from *Ireland*; but upon the Extermination of the *Picts* it was brought hither, where it continued till *Edward I.* brought it to *Westminster*, where it now is: it had this Distich upon it, that is to say, relating to it; viz.

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

*Unless old Proverbs fail, and Wizard Wits be blind,
The Scots shall surely reign, where they this Stone shall find.*

Which some think to have been accomplished by the Union of the Crowns. Upon the River *Tay* lies also *Errol*, the Mansion of the Earl of that Name, chief of the antient and noble Family of *Hay*, who derive their Original from a famous Countryman, who, in the Reign of *Kenneth III.* being at Plough with his two Sons, and perceiving the *Scots* flying before the *Danes*, he, and his two Sons, stopped their Flight, renewed the Battle, and obtained the Victory; for which they had the Lands of *Errol* bestowed upon them. The present Countess of *Errol* is descended from them, and bears three bloody Shields, supported by two naked Men with Yokes, for her Coat of Arms, in remembrance of this famous Victory, which her Ancestors purchased without any other Weapons but the Yokes they took from their Ploughs. They have been Hereditary Constables of *Scotland* since the Time of King *Robert Bruce*. Of this Family are the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, the Earl of *Kinnoul*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. That Part of the County called *Strathern*, takes its Denomination from the River *Ern*, which runs through it, and falls into the *Tay*; this is supposed to be the *Ierne* mentioned by the *Roman* Historians and Poets, as the Country of the antient *Caledonians* or *Scots*. In this County lies the Castle of *Tullibardin*, which gives the Title of Marquis to the Duke of *Athol's* eldest Son, being the antient

antient Seat of the Chief of the *Murrays*. Near the same River lies the Castle of *Drummond*, the antient Seat of the Family of *Drummond*. The Castle of *Duplin*, which gives the Title of Castle of Viscount to the Earl of *Kinnoul*, is remarkable for the greatest *Duplin*. Defeat that ever the *Scots* received from the *English*, in *Edward Baliol's* Reign, whom the *English* came to assist. In this Battle there perished fourscore of the Family of *Lindsay*, and of the Family of *Hay* so many, that the Name would have been extinguished, had not the Chief left his Lady with Child.

Menteith, another Part of this County, derives its Name from *Menteith*. the River *Teith*, upon which lies the Town of *Dumblain*, which shews the Ruins of an once beautiful Church. The principal River in *Perthshire*, I had almost said, of the Nation, is *Tay*, which flows from a Lake of that Name ten Miles long, and one broad, and, after a Course of forty six Miles, falls into the *German Ocean* below *Dundee*. There are many lesser Rivers fall into it; Rivers. one of which, called *Keith*, is remarkable for its noble Salmon-fishing, and a *Cataract* near *Blair-Drummond*, which makes so great a Noise by the Fall of the Water among the Rocks, that it stuns those who come near it. There are many considerable Lakes, and Gentlemen's Seats in this County, which we have Seats. not room to mention. The principal Families in this County are the *Murrays*, the *Hays*, the *Steuarts*, *Drummonds*, *Campbells*, *Grahams*, *Oliphants*, *Ruthvens*, *Ogilvies*, *Haldens*, *Robertsons*, *Rollos*, *Kinnairds*, *Blairs*, *Toschops*, *Menzeis*, *Fullertons*, *Nairns*, *Rosses*. That Part of the County called *Braidalbin*, lies among the *Grampian Hills*; it gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Campbel*. The Word in the old Language signifies the highest Part of *Scotland*; and part of it, called *Drumalbin*, signifies the Ridge or Back of *Scotland*. This appears to have been the County antiently called *Albany*, and part of the Residence of the antient *Scots*, who still call themselves *Albinnich*, from the County, and retain the antient Language and Habit. They are a hardy warlike People, and follow much of the antient Parsimony in their way of Living: and from this County it was, that the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Dukes of *Albany*. The first that we read of, who enjoyed this Title, was *Robert Earl of Fife*, who had that Honour conferred upon him by his Brother, King *Robert III.* The last who enjoyed it, was the late King *James*.

Culrofs lies in an extreme Corner of this Shire, upon the River *Forth*; 'tis a Burgh, noted for its Trade in Coal, Salt, and Girdles, an old Abbey, and a new Palace.

At *Ardoch*, in this County, there are the Remains of a *Roman Ardoch*. Camp; and near *Perth* there is a *Roman Way*, or *Via Militaris*, where several Medals, Sepulchral Urns, and other Monuments of Antiquity have been found. The Earls of *Perth* are Hereditary

Seats.

tary Stewards of *Strathern*, and *Menteith*, where the Earls of *Menteith*, of the Family of *Graham*, had their principal Seat. Other Seats in this County are *Blair Castle*, and *Hunting Tower*, belonging to the Duke of *Athol*; *Taymouth*, the Earl of *Braidalbin*'s; *Metbwen*, Mr. *Smith*'s; *Kincardin*, the Duke of *Montrose*'s; *Duplin*, Earl of *Kinnoul*'s; *Stobhall*, Earl of *Perth*'s; *Machiney* and *Incheffrey*, Viscount *Strathallan*'s; *Scone*, Viscount *Stormont*'s; *Gask*, Mr. *Oliphant*'s; *Balgowan*, Mr. *Graham*'s; *Abercarny*, Sir — *Murray*'s; *Duncrob*, Lord *Roll*'s.

Clackmannan

Clackmannan, a small County, has *Perthshire* on the East and North-west, and the *Forth* and *Stirlingshire* on the South. The Sheriff of this County is *Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, a Branch of that antient and noble Family. The Shire is about eight Miles long, and five broad, has good Corn, Pasturage, Store of Coal and Salt. The chief Seats here are *Alloway*, late the Earl of *Mar*'s; *Kennet*, Colonel *Bruce*'s; *Menstry*, late Sir *James Holburn*'s; *Tillibody*, *Abercromby*'s; *Tillicutry*, *Stewart*'s; *Sawchie*, Sir *John Shaw*'s of *Greenock*.

Seats.

Shire of
Kinross.

Eastward, between the *Ochel Hills* and *Lochleven*, lies the Shire of *Kinross*, formerly a Part of *Fife*. The Sheriff of this County is Sir *John Hope-Bruce*. *Kinross*, which gives Name to the County, lies about the middle of it, near a Lake four Miles long, and almost as broad, abounding with Pikes, Trouts, and all Sorts of Water Fowl. From this Lake springs the River *Leven*; and the Castle is noted for the Imprisonment of Queen *Mary*, where she was barbarously used by her cruel Enemies, especially her Keeper, the Earl of *Murray*'s Mother (whom King *James V.* had debauched the very Day of her Marriage) until, by Threats and inexpressible Severities, she was compell'd to resign her Crown and Dignity.

Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lake there is a pleasant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* has built a stately House, which, for the Goodness of the Stone, the Curiousness of the Architecture, Gardens, and Inclosures, and the Pleasantness of the Prospects, yields to few Seats in *Britain*.

Fife.

South-east from this lies the County properly called *Fife*, having the *German Sea* on the East, the River *Forth* on the South; and the Mouth of *Tay* on the North. It is thirty two Miles in length from *Fifeness* to the Parish of *Culross*, and about twenty Miles in breadth. The Air of this County is good both for preserving and recovering Health. The Soil is unequal and various; on the West it is high, but the Skirts of the County are very fruitful in all Sorts of Corn and Grass, and are frequently cut with clear Rivers; the chief of which are, *Leven*, which rises from the Lake of that Name, noted among other Things for its Island and Castle, and falls into the *Forth*; the other called *Edin*, which rises in *Falkland Wood*, and running through the middle

of

of the County by *Couper*, &c. falls into the *German Sea*: both of them abound with Fish, and have several Stone Bridges over them. The Commodities of this County are Corn, Fish, especially Salmon, Cod, Whitings, and Herring, Coals, Salt, and Hides of black Cattle, with Skins of Sheep. It has many safe Harbours, of which the chief are reckoned *Innerkithing*, *Burntisland*, and *Ely*: from whence it happens, that it abounds with good Mariners, and did formerly flourish very much in Trade. The South Coast of this County abounds with Towns, and these following sent Members to Parliament; viz. *Innerkithing*, *Burntisland*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirkaldy*, *Dysart*, *Pittenweem*, *Anstruther Wester*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Kilrinny*, *Crail*, *St. Andrews*, on the Sea Shore, *Couper* in the middle of the County, and *Dumfermling*; so that it has more Members in Parliament than any County of the Country. Other Towns of Note here, which do not send Members to Parliament, are, *Toryburn*, *Aberdour*, the two *Weems's*, *Levenmouth*, *Ely*, *St. Monans*, and *Newburg* on the *Tay*, over against *Gowry*. The chief, or most remarkable Town of *Fife* *St. Andrews*, is *St. Andrews*, before the Revolution an Archbishop's Seat, which is pleasantly situated in a Plain, lies East and West, and has a pleasant Prospect into the *German Sea*, which supplies it with all manner of Fish: it has an Harbour on the East Part, capable only of small Ships: it had formerly a very strong Castle, which is now demolished; it suffered much by the *French*, who attack'd it by Consent of the Queen Regent, to revenge the Death of Cardinal *Beaton*, or *Bethune*, Lord Chancellor, who was assassinated there by *Norman Lesly*, a Son of the House of *Rothies*, and others. The Town was formerly very considerable, and consisted of several broad Streets, which cross one another: there are two of them that lie from West to East, to the famous Monastery of the *Augustines*, which was more like the magnificent Palace of a Prince, than a Convent of Monks professing Poverty, as appears still by its Ruins, and particularly by the Wall that encompassed it of fine hewn Stone, with many Battlements and Turrets: but the Kings, and great Men of those Days thought, they never could honour that God too much, who had brought them to so great Honour, but, like *David*, said, *All Things come of thee, and of thine own have we given thee.* 1 Chron. xxix. 14. This Town is particularly famous for its University, which was founded by Bishop *Wardlaw* in the Year 1412. and is endowed with very ample Privileges: during Episcopacy the Archbishops were Chancellors of it. The Rector is chosen yearly, and by the Statutes ought to be one of the three Principals of the three Colleges here, called *St. Salvator's*, *St. Leonards's*, and the *New College*. *St. Salvator's* College was founded by Bishop *James Kennedy*, who erected the Edifice, furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Batchelor,

Batchelor, and Licentiate of Divinity, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. The Earl of *Cassils* settled a Maintenance for a Professor of Philology. It has a good Library, which was founded by Dr. *Skeen*. St. *Leonard's* College was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of St. *Andrews*. in 152--- before the Reformation, with Salaries for a Principal or Warden, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. A Professor of Philology was added by Sir *John Scot of Scots-tarvet*, with a liberal Salary. He also augmented the Library with several considerable Volumes; and Sir *John Wedderburn*, at his Death, left also a great Collection of Books to it. *Fordun's* Manuscript of the *Scotish* History is in this Library. The new College was founded by Archbishop *Ja. Beaton* in 153--- before the Reformation also, with Endowments for a Principal and Professor of Divinity, with some Students in the same Faculty; for no Philosophy is taught in this College. A Professor of Mathematicks was of later Years added to this University, as was lately a Professor of Medicine by the Duke of *Chandois*, who is Chancellor.

Learned
Men.

The Learned Men of most Note, belonging to this University, were *John Major*, Provost of St. *Salvator's*, a Learned Man according to the then Times; he wrote a History of *Scotland*, and also on the Master of the Sentences: he flourished about the Year 1520. Mr. *Andrew Melvil*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a very learned Man, well versed in the *Hebrew* and *Rabinal* Writings; Dr. *Robert Baron*, Professor of Divinity in the New College; Sir *John Wedderburn*, formerly a Professor of Philosophy in this University, and afterwards a Physician of great Fame and Eminence; Mr. *Samuel Rutherford*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a Person well known for his Enthusiasm, Calvinism, and Treason, yet was deposed by the Presbyterians; but we have not room to mention his Works: *Alexander Colvil*, formerly a Professor at *Sedan* in *France*, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the New College; Mr. *James Wood*, and Mr. *John Johnston*, famous for his *Latin* Poems; Mr. *David Calderwood*, well known for his Libel against Episcopacy, called *Altare Damascenum*; Mr. *James Durham*, famous for his Commentary on the *Revelation*, and *Song of Solomon*, his Book on Scandal, and his Exposition of the Ten Commandments; Mr. *George Gillespy*, noted for his scurrilous Tracts against Episcopacy, and the *English* Ceremonies; Mr. *James Gregory*, Professor of Mathematicks in this University, a Person of extraordinary Learning in that Faculty, who erected a commodious Observatory for Mathematical Observations in the College Garden, and furnished it with good Mathematical Instruments; the Lord *Naper* of *Merchiston*, who invented the Logarithms, fam'd also for his Skill in the Mathematicks; the late Duke of *Lauderdale*,
remarkable

remarkable for his great Learning, as well as for his Family and Poets; Sir *Robert Murray*, a great Promoter, and Fellow of the Royal Society, a Person of universal Learning; Sir *Andrew Balfour*, M. D. and Sir *George Mackenzie*, the great Lawyer, who was Advocate for above forty Kings. The Cathedral Church was reckoned one of the largest in *Christendom*, being said to have been seven Foot longer, and two broader than St. *Peter's* at *Rome*; and for the Height, the Beauty of its Pillars, and the Symmetry and Proportion of the whole, was one of the best *Gothick* Structures in the World.

It was sometimes called *Kill-ri-mont*, from the Church built by *Hergust* King of the *Picts*, in the fourth Century, but for many Ages the Name of St. *Andrews* has prevailed, some of whose Relicts were brought thither from *Patras* in *Peloponnesus* by *Regulus*, a *Grecian* Monk, about the Year 368. He was a Person much esteemed for Piety in former Times; so that, from the Church either built by him, or dedicated to the Service of God in Memory of him, this City was often called in *Latin*, *Fanum Reguli* (or *Kill-Rule*, as the Highlanders call it to this Day) the Tower whereof, still standing, is one of the most antient, as well as remarkable Monuments of Christianity perhaps in the World. There is only one Parish Church (that of the Holy Trinity) now remaining; but there are two others, which are rather Chapels; one in our *Saviour's* College, for so it should be called, *Collegium Sancti Salvatoris nostri*; but there is no use made of it, as having no Endowment, and the Provost of the College often a Layman, even in a Presbyterian Sense. The other is St. *Leonard's*, for the Use of that College, and some few Families adjoining, belonging to the College, the Provost whereof must be a Minister. The Cathedral was demolished at the Reformation, as was in a great measure the Archbishop's Castle; but what the Reformers left, and the succeeding Archbishops repaired, has been quite ruined since the Revolution. The City and University too, are in a very declining State. The Archbishop's Seat, and Ecclesiastical Courts kept there, beside the great Resort of Pilgrims to the Convents, brought great Business thither, which being now disused, and one new College erected at *Edinburgh*, and another at *Aberdeen*, contribute very much thereto. It still enjoys some Privileges by the original Charter, whereby it was incorporated by King *David*, anno 1153. which is yet extant. It was made the Seat of the *Maximus Scotorum Episcopus* by King *Kenneth*, who upon his vanquishing the *Picts* (anno 840) translated that Dignity from *Abernethy*, because St. *Andrew* appeared to that King before the Battle, and foretold him of the Victory. The last Bishop was St. *Tarnanus*: *Adrian* was his Successor in the Dignity.

The

Shire of
Fife.

The Shire of *Fife* takes its Name from *Fifus*, surnamed *Duffus*, to whom it was granted by *Kenneth II.* King of *Scots*, for his Valour against the *Picts*, about the Year 840. His Posterity were first called *Thanes of Fife*, and afterwards Earls by *Malcolm II.* about the Year 1057. and endowed with greater Privileges than any other Earls of the Kingdom, because of their extraordinary Service; a famous Monument of which was that called *Clan Macduff's Cross*, upon the publick Road near *Abernethy*, to which if any within the ninth Degree to the great *Macduff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Macbeth*, should have recourse in case of Manslaughter, he was to be pardoned on paying a small Number of Cattle. It had an Inscription, importing those Privileges, now worn out, and was in such antiquated Terms, mixed with *Macaronick*, or half *Latin* Words, that few Men alive could now understand it. From this *Macduff* the Families of *Dowglass*, *Weems*, and the *Clan Chatan*, are said to be descended. The Title of Earl of *Fife* was, according to Sir *John Skene*, in his Book *de Verborum Significatione*, parted with by *Isabel*, Heiress to *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, to *Robert III.* King of *Scotland*, in favour of *Robert Stewart*, Earl of *Menteith*, whose Son being forfeited, the Title was afterwards annexed to the Crown. The Earl of *Rothes*, Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Lesley*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. There are thirteen Royal Burghs in this County, and also four Presbyteries; viz. one at *Cowper*, the County Town, one at *St. Andrews*, one at *Kilkaldy*, and another at *Dumfermling*.

Palaces.

The Kings of *Scotland* have two Palaces in this County, one at *Dumfermling*, near which are the Ruins of a stately Monastery: it is noted as the Birth-place of King *Charles I.* and gave the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Seaton*. The next was at *Falkland*, a very stately and sumptuous Palace, adjacent to which the King has a noble Park. The Duke of *Athol* is Hereditary Keeper of this Palace. The Town gives the Title of Viscount to a Branch of the *English* Family of *Cary*.

Seats.

There is no County of the Kingdom better inhabited by Nobility and Gentry: the Earl of *Rothes* has his Residence here at *Castle Lesley*, on the Water of *Leven*; the Earl of *Crawford*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Lindsay*, has his Residence at *Struthers*; the Earl of *Weems*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of that Name, has his Residence at the Castle of *Weems*; the Earl of *Kelly* has his House at the Castle of *Kelly*; the Earl of *Dalbouse*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Ramsay*, had a Seat at *Abbots-ball*, now Sir *Andrew Ramsay's*; the Earl of *Melvil*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of that Name, had his Seat at *Melvil*; the Earl of *Leven*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*, has his House at *Balgony*; these two

Honours

Honours are now united in one Man: the Earl of *Balcarras*, a Branch of the Family of *Lindsey*, has his Seat at *Balcarras*; the Earl of *Murray*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, has a noble Seat here at *Dunnibersel*; the Earl of *Morton* has a Seat at *Aberdour*. Other Noblemen who have their Seats in this County, are, the Lord *Sinclair* of *Sinclair*, accounted the Chief of the great and antient Family, whose Predecessors had the Title of Prince of *Orkney*; he has a Seat here at *Ravensheugh*; the Lord *Burleigh*, Chief of the Family of *Balfour*; the Lord *Lindores*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*; and the Lord *Balmerinoch*, a Branch of the antient Family of *Elphinston*. Other Families of Note here are, the *Arnots*, *Anstruthers*, *Erskins*, *Beatons*, *Kinneers*, *Barclays*, *Balcanquhals*, *Bruces*, *Browns*, *Boswells*, *Colvils*, *Carstairs*, *Creigh-ton*, *Cunninghams*, *Clephans*, *Forbesses*, *Gibsons*, *Hamiltons*, *Henders-sons*, *Hackets*, *Hays*, *Hopes*, *Heriots*, *Inglis's*, *Kirkaldies*, *Kinnin-mounts*, *Lundies*, *Lumsdales*, *Monmypennys*, *Moncriefs*, *Mirtons*, *Macgils*, *Orocks*, *Pitcairns*, *Prestons*, *Scots*, *Sibbalds*, *Wardlaws*, and *Woods*.

Other Seats in this County are *Burnt-island*, *Colin Mackenzie's*: *Raeth*, the Family of *Melvil's*; *Dury*, *Sir Alexander Gibson's*; *Balkasky*, *Sir John Anstruther's*; *Cambo*, *Sir Alexander Erskin's*.

Angus is bounded by the River *Tay* on the South, *Merns* and *Angus*. *Perthshire* on the West, and the German Ocean on the East. This County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, has many Lakes and Hills. The County Town is *Forfar*, from whence the Shire takes its Denomination. The first we read of, who had the Title of the Earl of *Angus*, was *Gilchrist*, a great Man in *Malcolm* the Fourth's Time; the *Cummins* had afterwards that Title, then the *Stewarts*; and since the Time of *Robert III.* this Title has been in the Family of *Douglas*, who still enjoy it. Since *George Douglas* Earl of *Angus* married King *Robert III.*'s Daughter, they were reckoned the first Earls of *Scotland*, and still have the Honour to cary the Crown at publick Solemnities. *Forfar*, the County Town, gave the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family, who for a long time, as was mention'd before, have carried the Title of the Family of *Douglas*. *Dundee* is the most noted Town of this County for Strength, Situation, and Trade: it has been famous upon many Accounts in the *Scots* History; and the Con- stable of this Town, of the Family of *Scrimger*, was the King's Hereditary Standard-bearer. It held out a Siege in the Usurpa- tion of *Cromwell*, and being taken by Storm, felt the severe Ef- fects of his Fury and Rage. It was the Birth-place of *Heitor Boetius*, the *Scots* Historian, a Man famous in his Time. It has two Churches, and a good Harbour, is adorned with excellent Buildings, and has a large Hospital for decay'd Townsmen. It gave the Title of Viscount to *Graham* of *Clawers*, who com- manded the Forces that appeared for the late King *James* at the

the Revolution, and was killed at the Battle of *Gillicranky*. Near to this, in the Mouth of the River, lies *Brochty Craig*, formerly very well fortified: there is a noble Salmon-fishing near this Place. *Brechin*, made a Bishop's See by King *David*, lies upon the River *Southesk* in this County, has a stately Bridge of two Arches over that River, is considerable for its Market of Salmon and Cattle, and gives the Title of Lord to the noble Family of *Maule*, Earl of *Panmure*. This Place is also memorable for a great Victory obtain'd over the *Danes*. Near it, at the Mouth of the same River, lies the Town of *Montrose*, a Place of good Trade, with a Harbour for Ships of considerable Burthen: it is adorned with fine Buildings, and has an Hospital for the poorer Inhabitants: it gives the Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Graham*. There are many Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats in this County, that we have not room to mention. The chief Families here are the *Erskins*, *Ogilvies*, *Carnagies*, *Lyons*, *Grahams*, *Lindsays*, *Maules*, *Scrimgers*, *Arbuthnots*, *Grays*, *Nearwoys*, *Fullertons*, *Durhams*, *Hunters*. The Sheriffdom of the County is in the King's Disposal. This County is about twenty eight Miles long, and about twenty broad, has Quarries of Free-stone and Slate, Mines of Lead and Iron, and abounds with Deer, Fowl, Salmon, and other Fish. Near *Brechin* the *Danes* were defeated, and the Chief of the Family of *Keith* having killed their General, was advanced to great Honours by King *Malcolm II*. There was a high Stone erected over the *Danish* General's Grave, which is still called *Camus's Cross*, from his Name; and at ten Miles distance there is another Cross over the Grave of a *Dane* of Note, and both of them have antique Letters and Pictures upon them. *Aberbrothock*, or *Arbroth*, a Royal Borough in this County, has a Harbour for Ships, and had a noble Abbey, formerly endowed with large Revenues by King *William I*. who lies buried here under a stately Monument.

Seats.

Other Seats of this County are *Dun*, *Erskin's*, Lord of Session; *Inglismady*, *Falconer's* of *Newton*; *Hetherwick*, Mr. *Scot's*; *Burrowfield*, Mr. *Taylor's*; *Fullerton*, Mr. *Fullerton's*; *Pittarow*, Sir *David Carnagy's*; *Newmans Walls*, Mr. *Scot's* of *Logy*; *Galro*, Mr. *Falconer's*; *Brime*, *Turnbull's* of *Stircathro*; *Edgeyill*, Mr. *Lindsay's*; *Old Bar*, Mr. *Robert Young's*; *Carse*, *Lyon's*; *Morphie*, Mr. *Graham's*; *Loggy*, Mr. *Wishart's*; *Balmiquien*, *Barclay's*; *Kirktownhill*, *Ferguson's*; *Grange*, Mr. *James Martin's*; *Achterhouse*, Mr. *Patrick Lyon's*; *Maine*, Mr. *David Graham's* of *Fintri*; *Castle Pawi*, Mr. *Pouri's*; *Lethem*, Sir *James Wood's* of *Bonitoun*; *Bonitoun*, Mr. *Ferguson's*; *Montrose*, Earl of *Middleton's*; *Craig* and *Rossie*, *Scot's* of *Rossie*; *Duinald*, Mr. *Robert Scot's*; *Ulfesses Haven*, Mr. *Patrick Renny's*; *Glamis*, Earl of *Strathmore's*; *Panmure* and *Brechin*, Earl of *Panmure's*; *Kinnard*, Earl of *Southesk's*; *Ethie*, Earl

Earl of Northesk's; Carriston, Stewart's of Garntully; Fotheringham, Thomas Fotheringham's of Pourie; Inverharitie, Mr. John Ogilvie's; Blacknefs, Mr. Wedderburn; Craigy, Mr. Kieds.

The Merns has Angus on the South, Mar on the North, Perth-Merns, Shire on the West, and the German Ocean on the East. It is called the Shire of Kincardine, from the antient County Town, which, some say, gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the antient and noble Family of Bruce. The County is fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, and Timber, having at least five Millions of Fir Trees, besides vast Numbers of other Kinds, planted within these seventy Years by the Gentry, about or near their Seats, and which they are yearly improving; it is about twenty six Miles long, and twenty broad. The Place of chief Note in this County was the strong Castle of *Dunnoter*, now demolished, late the Residence of the Hereditary Earl Marischal of Scotland, Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Keith*, who have enjoyed this Honour from K. Malcolm II. near seven hundred Years, for their Gallantry in the War against the Danes. *Stonehyve* is now the County Town by Statute; and *Innerberwy* on the Sea was made a Royal Burgh by King *Alexander III.* *Fordon* lies also in this County, famous *Fordon*, in antient Times for the Reliques of St. *Palladius*, first Bishop of the Scots, which were supposed to be kept there. 'Tis also noted for being the Surname of *John Fordun*, the Scots Historian, Author of the Book called the *Scoti-Chronicon*, to whom the succeeding Scots Historians have been very much obliged. *Paldy-kirk* in this County, which takes its Name from *Palladius*, is remarkable for its yearly Fair, which continues three Days, and the principal Commodity brought there is coarse Cloth, which is commonly transported to the Netherlands. The Chief Families in this County are the *Keiths*, *Arbuthnots*, *Grahams*, *Stratons*, *Strachans*, *Fullertons*, *Irvins*, *Burnets*, *Barclays*, *Falconers*, *Ramsays*, *Allereds*, *Carnagys*, *Raits*, *Wisharts*, *Bannermans*, *Woods*. The Earl Marshal was Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

Chief Seats are, *Halkerton*, Lord *Halkerton's*; *Arbuthnot*, Vis-Seats, count *Arbuthnot's*; *Fetteress*, Earl *Marshall's*; *Elfick*, Sir *Alexander Bannerman's*; *Leys*, Sir *Thomas Burnet's*; *Balmain*, Sir *David Ramsay's*; *Fettercairn*, Earl of *Middleton's*; *Glenberwy*, late Sir — *Dowglas's*; *Benholm*, Mr. *Scor's*; *Pittarrow*, Sir *James Carnagy's*; *Fordon*, *Arbuthnot's*; *Fasque*, Sir *Alexander Ramsay's*; *Phesdo*, *Falconer's*; *Kirkside*, *Straton's*; &c.

The Shire of *Aberdeen*, a large County, near fifty Miles long, Shire of but of a very unequal breadth, has the *Merns* on the South, the *Aberdeen*, German Sea on the East, *Murray Firth* on the North, *Bamf* on the West, and part of *Perthshire* on the South-west. The chief Places are Old and New *Aberdeen*, or more properly *Aberdon* and *Aberdeen*, from the several Rivers, on whose Banks they are

H

are

Old Aber-
deen.

are built. *Aberdon*, or the *Old Town*, lies a Mile northward from the *New Town*, sometimes called *Bon-accord*, from its Motto; it is situated at the Mouth of the River *Don*, which some Criticks would derive from the *Danube*, by the *Germans* called *Donaw*, by the *Polanders* *Dunaum*, and by the *Latins* *Danubium*: from whence they would infer, that the *Picts* who inhabited this County, were of *Scythian* Extract, and gave it this Name in remembrance of the *Donaw*, which was one of the Boundaries of their antient Country. However that is, the Town derives its Name from this River; *Aber*, in the old *Scots* Language, signifying a Bay, or the Mouth of a River. This *Don* is remarkable for the Multitude of Salmon and Perches taken in it. Near the Town there is a stately Bridge of one large Arch. This was formerly the Bishop's Seat, and hath a Cathedral, commonly called *St. Machar's*, a large and stately Structure, which was formerly much more magnificent: it suffered much at the Time of the Reformation, and more since the Revolution. The chief Ornament of this Town is the King's College on the South Side of it, a neat and stately Structure. The Church and Steeple are built of hewn Stone, and the Summit of the Steeple resembles an Imperial Crown. Close to the Church there is a Library well furnished with Books. This College was founded by Bishop *Elphinsten*, in the Year 1500. and the greatest Part built by him; but King *James IV.* taking the Patronage upon him, it was called the King's College. The Bull for it was procured from Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1510. endowing it with as ample Privileges as those of *Paris* and *Bononia*. There are in this College a Principal, a Sub-principal, who is also one of the Regents, three other Regents, or Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity or Philology, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physick, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law, and they are about adding a Professor of the Mathematicks. Dr. *Frazer* has lately been a great Benefactor.

New Aber-
deen.

New Aberdeen is about a Mile distant, situated on the Mouth of the River *Dee*, it is the County Town, and by consequence the Seat of the Sheriff's Courts. It exceeds all the other Cities in the North of *Scotland* for Largeness, Trade, and Beauty: it stands in a wholesom Air, has a great Revenue from its Salmon-fishing, and the Inhabitants are generally very well bred: it stands upon three Hills, the main Part of the Town upon the highest of them, and the Skirts of it extend into the Plain. The Houses are neatly built, are generally four Stories high, or more, and have for the most part Gardens and Orchards belonging to them, which makes the City pleasant and healthful, and the Prospect of it beautiful at a distance. From a round Hill, at the west End of the City, there flow two Springs, one of clear Water, and another with Water, which, in Taste and Quality,

comes

comes very near the *Spaw* in Germany: Dr. *William Barclay* wrote a Treatise concerning it. In the High Street there is a Church built of Free-stone, and good Architecture. In this City lies the Marshal College, which was founded by *George*, Earl Marshal, in the Year 1593. to which the City has added many Buildings at their own Charge. In this College, which is a College distinct University of itself, there is a Principal, four Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of Mathematicks, and there was lately added a Professor of Physick. It has a very good Library, which was founded by the City, enlarged by the Gifts of several Learned Men, and furnished with Mathematical Instruments. We have not room to mention the Benefactors, nor the Statutes of this University.

The Learned Men of most Note of the King's College, were Learned *Hector Boethius*, and Bishop *Lesley*, both Historians; Dr. *John Men. Forbes*, Author of the *Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ*, and *Irenicum*; Dr. *William Guild*, Author of the Commentaries on several Books of the Scripture, of a System of Divinity, and of several Treatises against the *Papists*; *Arthur Johnston*, Doctor of Physick, and Rector of the University, noted for his excellent Latin Poems; *William Dowglas*, Professor of Divinity; Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, who was Professor of Philosophy at *Basil* and *Montauban*, where he was in such Esteem, that a National Synod of the French Protestants ordered his Philosophical Works to be printed at the Charge of the Clergy; but he dying before his Manuscripts were put in order, his Ethicks were only published; Dr. *George Middleton*, Dr. *William Gordon*, both Physicians; and Dr. *James Sandilands*, Professor of the Laws. Of the Marshal College, Dr. *William Forbes*, afterwards Bishop of *Edinburgh*, whose Writings seem to the Ignorant too much to favour the *Papists*; Dr. *Robert Baron*, Professor of Divinity, Author of the Book *de Objecto formali fidei*, and other Treatises; Dr. *Alexander Reid*, Dr. *Duncan Liddel*, both Physicians, the latter much esteemed for his Book *de Febris*, &c. and Sir *Alexander Frazer*, Physician to King *Charles II.*

In this City there is also a Grammar School, founded by Dr. *Dune*, having one Master, and three Ushers. There is also a Musick School. The Church, called *St. Nicholas*, is a handsome Edifice of Free-stone, with a lofty Steeple, resembling a Pyramid; it was formerly divided into three Churches. The Body of this Church is adorned with a Tower, and a Steeple with Pinnacles. Here is also a Prison and a Work-house belonging to the Town; there is an Alms-house, and three Hospitals; and near the Harbour stands the Custom-house. The People of *Aberdeen*, and indeed of almost all this Country, are generally of the Episcopal Perswasion; so that was it not for the Legal Establishment, the Presbyterian Preachers would have but few Hearers, and slender Income: almost every Parish has a Meeting-

house, where the Liturgy is read: at *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead* they have beautiful Chapels, and even Organs. Near the City there is a stately Stone Bridge of seven Arches over the *Dee*, built by Bishop *Garwin Dumber*. The Air of this County to those who were born in a hotter, seems cold, but is in itself healthful and temperate. The Winter is milder than can be expected from such a Climate, which seems a Wonder to *Danes*, *Poles*, and *Prussians*, when they come into this County, and consider that with them, during the Winter, there is nothing but perpetual Frost and Snow. The Soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats in abundance, Pease, and Beans; nor do they want Roots and Herbs for Food and Physick; and foreign Plants grow very well there, as daily Experience testifies. The mountainous Part of the County affords very good Pasturage, and the other, very good Corn. The adjoining Sea not only furnishes them with plenty of Fish, but reproaches them with their Negligence, when they see the *Dutch Fleet* continually fishing on the Coasts, from whence they reap great Gain; but 'tis the Humour of the Inhabitants to apply themselves to the Salmon-fishing, and to neglect that of all other Sorts. The Natives of this County are generally reckoned to be of as mild a Temper, of as sharp Wit, and of as good a Judgment, as their Neighbours, especially those who lie West and North from them; which is ascribed to their Education at Schools and Universities, and to their Commerce with foreign Nations. The Rivers of this County abound with Fish of several Sorts, but especially Salmon and Trouts, of the latter of which there are reckoned six Sorts, all very grateful to the Palate; and in those Rivers there are many times found Shells with Pearl. There is abundance of wild Fowl of several Sorts in the Rivers and Mountains. and great quantity of Deer in the Woods and Forests. This Shire contains in it *Mar*, with its Appurtenances, *Birse*, *Glentaner*, *Glenmuick*, *Strath-dee*, *Strath-don*, *Braes of Mar* and *Cromar*, most part of *Buchan*, *Formartin*, *Garioch*, and *Strath-bogy*. The latter is a large and antient Barony, watered by the Rivers *Dover*n and *Bogy*; it was erected into an Earldom by King *James VI.* in favour of the Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created Marquis of *Huntley*. This County is very fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and is remarkable for the fine Linen Yarn spun by the Women there, and sold to the Merchant. This County is most inhabited by *Gordons*, Vassals to the Duke of *Gordon*, who has a magnificent Castle here, called *Strathbogy*, from the Name of the County. The Superiority of this County was given to the Duke's Ancestor, upon the Fall of the *Cummins*, above four hundred Years ago, by King *Robert Bruce*; who, upon that Occasion, removed hither from the *Merse* their original Country, as has been already mentioned, where the Family possessed many considerable

Rivers.

Gentry.

considerable Baronies, by themselves and their Branches, as they do now in the North and South-west. There are of this Name, besides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Aboyn*, *Aberdeen*, and late Viscount of *Kenmure*; likewise a great many Gentlemen of Note in other Parts of the Kingdom. This Family had many Lands bestowed upon them for their Fidelity to their Princes, and suffered much by their adhering to Queen *Mary*, King *Charles I.* and King *James II.* The County of *Mar* gave the Title of Earl to the Chief of the Family of *Erskine*. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift.

In this County there are Quarries of spotted Marble and Slate, and there are Pearls found in their Rivers of a large Size, and fine Colour. There was formerly a Mint at *Aberdeen*, as appears by several Pieces of Coin with the *Aberdeæ* upon them, kept in the Closets of the Curious. Other Towns in this County are, 1. *Kintore*, a Royal Burgh on the *Don*, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Keith*. 2. *Inverury*, made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*. 3. *Peterhead*, with a good Harbour.

Other Seats in this County are, *Kildrummy*, formerly the antient Seat of the Earl of *Mar*; *Inverury*, Earl *Marshal's*; *Keithhall*, Earl of *Kintore's*; *Pitligo*, Lord *Pitligo's*; *Kairnburgh*, Col. *Buchan's*; *Dalgety*, Earl of *Errol's*; *Aboyn*, Earl of *Aboyn's*; *Muckwall*, Lord *Frazer's*; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seton's*; *Knockhall*, Mr. *Woodny's*; *Drum*, Mr. *Irwin's*; *Cragievar*, Sir *Arthur Forbes's*; *Tolquham*, Mr. *Forbes's*; *Monemyk*, Sir *W. Forbes's*; *Castle Forbes*, Lord *Forbes's*; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnett's* of *Leyth*; *Frendraught*, late Lord *Frendraught's*; *Philorths*, Lord *Salton's*; *Fetterneer* belongs to Count *Lesly* in *Germany*; *Fyvie*, late Earl of *Dumfermling's*; *Tyri*, Mr. *Frazer's*; *Kelly*, Earl of *Aberdeen's*; *Udoch*, Mr. *Symson's*.

The Shire of *Bamf* contains part of *Euchan*, *Strathdovern*, *Bamf*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathawin*, *Strath-spy*, *Balveny*, &c. it is bounded by the Shire of *Aberdeen* on the South and East, by the Bay of *Oromarty*, or *Murray Firth*, on the North, and *Murray* on the West; 'tis two and thirty Miles long, but not twenty broad: the Climate and Soil is much the same with that of the Shire of *Aberdeen*. *Strathawin* is the Paternal Inheritance of the Family of *Gordon*; it lies upon the River *Arwin*, one of the clearest of the Kingdom: this Part of the County is fitter for Pasturage than Corn. *Balveny* is of a better Soil, yet mountainous; the River *Fiddich* runs through this Land, and *Glenfiddich*, which abounds with Wood and Grass, with the Castle of *Achindown*, belongs to the Family of *Gordon*. In this County there is a Rock sufficient to afford very good Whetstones and Hones for the whole Island; they are so plentiful, that the Neighbours cover their Houses with them instead of Slates. *Strathbyle* is fruitful in Corn

and Grass, and abounds so with Limestone, that they build their Houses with it, and make great Profit by selling their Lime, as also their fat Cattle, and fine Linen in their weekly Markets, at the Village of *Keith*. *Enzy* lies north from *Strathbyle*, and is very fruitful in Corn. Upon the Banks of the *Spey*, which runs through this County, lies the *Bog of Gicht*, now called *Gordon Castle*, the Duke of *Gordon's* chief Seat, the noblest Palace in the North, where he has pleasant Gardens, and a large Park: he is Proprietor of this Part of the County. *Boyne*, a small County, fruitful on the Coast, but mountainous elsewhere; in this stands the Town of *Cullen*, an antient Royal Borough, but has no Port for Trade, and is chiefly noted for its fruitful Land, and the Earl of *Finlater's* House in the Neighbourhood. *Bamf*, the chief Town of the County, lies at the Mouth of the *Dovern*, but has no Port, and by consequence little Trade, except for its Corn, and the Salmon-fishing of the River: most of this County is possessed by the *Ogilvies*, and their Vassals; the Chief of them here is the Earl of *Finlater*, whose Ancestors came hither from *Angus*; from this Family are descended those of *Boyne* and *Bamf*. This is a very antient and noble Name: who is their Chief, must be left to the Heralds; but the Earl of *Airley* is placed in the Lists of Parliament before the Earl of *Finlater*.

Buchan.

Buchan (in *Aberdeenshire*) One principal Town of this Place is *Frazerburgh*, a Sea-port, and *Peterhead* is another. Near the Ruins of the Castle of *Slains* there are several Springs of petrifying Water, about some Hundreds of Paces from the Sea, which make very white and excellent Lime. The Village or Burgh of *Turref*, the pleasantest of all this County, is a Place noted for Hunting and Hawking, and has many Gentlemen's Seats about it. *Formartin* lies betwixt *Ythan* and *Don*, is a fruitful pleasant Country, and well inhabited. *Buchan* has been noted for its Earls, both of the *Cummins* and *Stewarts*; the former were great Men in the Reigns of *Alexander II.* and *III.* and whilst the *English* Usurpation lasted in the Reign of *Edward I.* &c. but ruined themselves by adhering to that Interest. There were very great Men of the Family of *Stewart* of this Title, particularly *John Stewart*, youngest Son to *John Duke of Albany*, who in the Reign of *Henry VII.* of *France*, contributed chiefly, with the 7000 *Scots* under his Command, to the famous Victory of *Baugy*, the greatest that ever was obtained over the *English* in *France*; wherein the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Henry V.* of *England*, was killed: For this Service the Earl of *Buchan* was made Constable of *France*.

Seats.

Other Seats in this County are, *Cullen* and *Deskford*, the Earl of *Finlater's*; *Indruer*, Lord *Bamff's*; *Craig* of *Boyne*, *Ogilvie* of *Boyne's*; *Birkenbege*, Sir *James Abercrombie's*; *Park*, Sir *John Gordon's*; *Durn*, Sir *Jame. Dunbar's*; *Fotherglen*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvie's*;

Ogilvie's; Rothemay, Mr. Gordon's; Pittendrifh, lately Lord Oliphant's; Kinardie, Mr. Donaldson's; Castle-grant, the Laird of Grant's; Crombie and Bracco, Duff of Duff's, now an Irish Peer; Glasshaugh, Abercromby Lord Semple's; Balendalish and Carron, the Laird of Grant's; Torfsen, Glengerask, Buskie, and Achentoul, Gordon of Gordon's; Skeith, Mr. Abercromby's; Kimminity, Sutherland of Sutherland's; Mapen, Mr. Abernethie's; Rannes, Mr. Hay's; Bognie, Morison's of Morison..

Garioch (in Aberdeenshire) the principal Place here is Inne-Garrioch. rury, near which Robert Bruce, though sick, and carried in a Horfe-litter, defeated John Cummins, and those who adhered to him, for keeping the Kingdom under subjection to Edward I. of England. This was the first Victory King Robert gained, and laid the Foundation of the Overthrow of the English Government, and of their Faction in Scotland. Near this Place also, in the Year 1411. Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, defeated Donald of the Isles, in the bloody Battle of the Harlaw. This Valley is well inhabited, and abounds with Gentlemen's Seats and Villages, among which Lesley is remarkable for giving Name to that antient and great Family. The principal Families in the Shires of Aberdeen and Bamf, are the Gordons, Keiths, Hays, Erskines, Ogilvies, Forbesses, Lesleys, Meldrums, Udneys, Setons, Skeens, Strachans, Fergusons, Bannermans, Fullertons, Urquharts, Innesses, Abercrombys, Grants, Frazers, &c. The principal River of this County is Dee, which runs through the Grampian Hills from its Source to the Mouth: that Part of the County is not very fit for Corn, but what they have is very good. These Mountains abound with Flocks of black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Goats. The Beef and Mutton of these Parts is of a delicious Taste, and the Wool is very much valued for its Whiteness and Softness. The Air of this County is in general wholesom; the Inhabitants strong, healthful, and frugal; the Water of this River is very clear, which makes its Salmon excellent: it has many Seats of Persons of Quality upon it. The Tract of Land on this River, called Cromar, abounds so with Corn, that 'tis called the Granary of the neighbouring Country. Near to this lies Aboyne, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of Gordon; and upon the River lies Kincardin, noted for its yearly Fair at Midsummer. Don, though much less than the Dee, runs through a much better Country; it takes its Rise in the Mountains, betwixt Mar and Strathawin; it runs through the Valley called Strathdon, fruitful in Corn and Grass. Upon this River lie several Castles and Houses belonging to the Gordons, Erskins, Strachans, and Forbesses, which noble and antient Family derive their Name and Origin from the Parish of Forbess in this County. The Frazers have also Seats upon this River. The Country about Kintore, a small Burgh, which gives the Title of

Earl to a Son of the Family of *Keith*, is very fruitful in Corn. The other lesser Rivers in those Countries we have not room to mention.

Murray. *Murray* has *Badenoch* and the Shire of *Nairn* on the West, *Bamf* on the East, *Murray Firth*, sometimes called the Bay of *Cromarty*, on the North, and part of *Badenoch* and *Mar* on the South. The Climate and Soil of this County is the best in all the North of *Scotland*; so that when the neighbouring Counties suffer much by the Extremity of the Winter, this County suffers no great Damage either by the Rigour of the Frosts, or Continuance of Snows; whence the Inhabitants boast, and not without Truth, that they have forty or more clearer Days in a Year than any of their Neighbours. This County is productive of every thing that grows in any other Part of the Kingdom, and abounds particularly with Corn and Fruit, and all in very good Season, so that their Harvest is done here before their Neighbours are scarcely begun: it is fitter for Corn than Pasturage, though they have enough of the latter in the upper Places of the County, and no County is better provided with Bread and Meat; the Inhabitants of the Coasts apply themselves to Fishing, wherein they excel their Neighbours. This County, from the Mouth of *Nesse*, to the Mouth of *Spey*, according to the Roads from Town to Town, is thirty four Scots Miles, which are larger than English Miles; but it is of an unequal Breadth, and the fruit-fullest Soil seldom exceeds ten Miles in breadth. The County in general is champain and low, but sometimes rises into pleasant Hills; and the Soil most part sandy, but always mixed with Clay, and is very fruitful when manured. Besides those two Rivers, it has the *Nairn*, *Findorn*, and *Lossie*. The River *Nesse* takes its Rise from Lake *Coich* in *Lochaber*, not far from the Irish Sea, and is called *Coich* for some Miles. When running North-east, it falls into *Loch-garriff*, and is called by that Name; then falls into a small Lake called *Earwich*, then running South-east for two Miles, it falls into *Loch-nessie*, which extends itself twenty four Miles in length, and is of an unknown Depth. The River *Nairn* rises in the Mountains which separate *Strath-herin* from *Glentarf*, and dividing the Valley, to which it gives the Name of *Strathnairn*, runs South-east, and falls into *Murray Firth* at the Town of *Nairn*. *Findorn* rises in the Hills near *Badenoch*, and being called *Herin* for a long Way, gives the Name of *Strath-herin* to the Valley it runs through. It takes the Name of *Findorn*, and running by *Tarnaway*, the Town of *Forres*, and Abbey of *Kinloss*, falls also into *Murray Firth*, where it forms a very safe Harbour. *Lossie* rises a few Miles above the Town of *Elgin*, and falls into the Sea a few Miles below it. It abounds more with Salmon than any River in the Island, except *Dee* and *Don*, to which it is also equal, taking one Year with another;

another; for there are annually pickled and exported eighty or an hundred Laits, and all these taken in a few Months of the Summer, and within the Space of one Mile, at a Village called *Germach*. It abounds with Fish to the very Head; but most of these are used for Home-consumption, and taken either with hooked Tridents by Day, or in wicker Baskets, or little Boats covered with Hides, by Night: none dare venture into those Boats but the Natives, who are accustomed to them, and pass this River in them for the most part without Danger. This County is divided into two Shires; the greater called the Shire of *Elgin*, and the lesser the Shire of *Nairn*. The common Drink in those and the adjacent Parts is Ale, and sometimes Beer, and they used to have good *French* Wine very cheap; but they prefer *Aquavita* of their own extracting from Ale-dregs and Spices, to the richest Wines; drink plentifully of it themselves, and are very liberal to their Friends. The Natives of this County, being furnished with a Bottle of this Liquor, and some Cheese, will undertake the greatest Journies in the Winter on foot, without any other Provision. *Nairn* lies on the Mouth of the River of that Name, upon which there are many Seats of Persons of Quality. Near the Castle of *Caddel*, or *Calder*, upon that River, there is a Vein of Fire-stone, and many Signs of Copper. Upon *Findorn* River there are many Gentlemen's Seats, pleasantly situated, particularly *Tarnaway*, an old Castle, and Seat of the Earls of *Murray*.

A little lower, on the other Side, stands the Burgh of *Forreßs*, *Forreßs*, as pleasantly situated as any in the North; the Kings formerly resided here in a Castle that is now ruinous: and lower stood formerly the noble Abbey of *Kinloßs*. On the Road to *Forreßs* there is a large Pillar of one Stone, being a Monument of a Victory obtained by King *Malcolm Mac Kenneth*, against the Forces of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*; the Inscription is now worn off. Betwixt this Place and *Elgin* there are a vast many Villages and Gentlemen's Seats, that we have not room to mention.

Elgin formerly a Bishop's See, lies on the River *Loffie*, which *Elgin*. washes it on the East and North. It is situated in a very fruitful Soil, though somewhat sandy. There are the Ruins of a Castle on the East of the Town, which was demolished during the Wars with the *Danes*. There was a noble Cathedral here, which for Largeness, Splendor, Magnificence, and Workmanship, had scarce its equal in the Kingdom. The Bishop's usual Place of Residence was at the Castle of *Spynie*, within a Mile of the Town, a very noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Woods. Above *Elgin*, *Forreße*, and *Nairn*, lies that Part of the County called, *The Brae of Murray*, no way comparable to the lower Part for fruitfulness; and beyond this there are Mountains, Woods, and green Valleys. *Strath-berin*, which lies upon the River so called, *Strath-be-*
abounds *rin*.

abounds with Lakes, Mountains, and Streams; it belongs to the Lord *Frazer* of *Lovat*, and his Vassals. *Strath-nairn*, upon the River of that Name, is a better Soil, and possessed by several Gentlemen. *Strath-herin* is very well inhabited, and abounds with little Towns and Villages. In this County lies *Lochmoy*, with an Island, where the Laird of *Mackintosh*, the Chief of that Clan, has his Seat. This Tribe is called *Clan-chattan*; they abound not only in this Tract, but in other Parts of *Murray*; the *Macphersons* of *Badenoch*, and the *Ferchardsons* of *Upper Murray*, are their Offspring. The Family of *Dunbar* are Hereditary Sheriffs of the Shire of *Elgin*. This County of *Murray* gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, descended by the Female Side from that Earl of *Murray*, who was Regent in King *James* the Sixth's Minority. The other remarkable Families in the County are the *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Innesses*, *Brodies*, *Dumbar*s, *Mackenzies*, *Mackintoshs*, *Frazers*, *Campbels*, *Rosses*, *Urrubarts*. *Campbel* of *Calder* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Nairn*, but that of *Elgin*, I am told, is Disputable.

Seats.

The chief Seats in both Shires are, *Gordonstoun*, Sir *Robert Gordon's*; *Kilravock*, Mr. *Rose's*; *Calder*, Sir ——— *Campbel's*; *Lethin* and *Brody*, Mr. *Brodie's*; *Muirton*, Sir *James Calder's*; *Castle-Forres*, *Dumbar's* of *Westfield*; *Castle-grant*, Sir ——— *Grant's*; *Tarnaway*, Earl of *Murray's*; *Spynie*, late Bishop of *Murray's*; *Elgin*, Duke of *Gordon's*; ——— Lord *Duff's*; *Innes*, Sir *H. Innes's*.

Inverness.

The Shire of *Inverness* contains that Part of *Murray-land* which lies near the Town, *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, and the South and West Parts of *Rosse*, with the Isle of *Skye*. In this Shire there are Iron Mines, and large Woods of Fir and Oak. The Sheriff's Office is disputable between the King, and the Duke of *Gordon*. The principal Town is *Inverness*, where there is a Bridge over the River *Ness*, which comes from a great and long Loch of the same Name, already described. 'Tis conveniently situated for Trade, and has a good Harbour for Ships of a small Size. Here they speak the best *English* of any Part in *Scotland*, which 'tis supposed they learned from the Garrison, which *Cromwell* placed in the strong Citadel he built there. The Kings of *Scotland* formerly lived here in the Castle, situated on a pleasant Hill, from whence there is a fine Prospect into the Town and neighbouring Country, which is very delightful. The Duke of *Gordon* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle, and its Superiorities.

Badenoch.

Badenoch, which lies west from *Mar*, and south from *Nairn*, is a wild mountainous Country, where there is plenty of Goats and Deer, but it has few Villages, the best whereof is *Riffen*; and westward from it is *Lochaber* (in both which Places the Duke of *Gordon* has great Superiorities) one of the most barren Countries in *North Britain* (tho' the

the People have Wood, Goats, Deer, and Fish in plenty) where there is scarce a Town or Place of any Note, unless it be *Glenco*, where Men, Women, and Children were barbarously massacred (without any previous Notice) by King *William's* Soldiers, who were quartered there, and whose Commander had such Warrant from somebody so to do, that all Endeavours to have that inhuman Action legally enquired into, proved in vain. The Place of chief Note is *Inverlochy*, antiently of great Strength, as it still might be for Trade, destroyed often by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*; but fortified and repaired since the Revolution; the Castle is called *Fort William* (where is a Garrison) as the Village is now called *Mary-burgh*. Near this Place the Marquis of *Montrose* beat the Covenanters under the Marquis of *Argyle*; while he, and his godly Chaplains, run away, and from their Boats perceived the Overthrow. From hence to *Lochness*, through almost inaccessible Mountains and Mosses, by the commendable Industry of General *Wade*, there has lately been made a most convenient Road, near which there is a new Fort built, called *Augustus*, to keep the *Highlanders* in aw. *Lochaber* is noted in History for *Bancho, Lochaber.* its famous Thane, about the Year 1050. who was murdered by *Mackbeth* the Tyrant, because of a Prophecy, *That his Posterity should enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years*, which accordingly happened; for his Son flying into *Wales*, married the Prince of *North Wales's* Daughter, by whom he had *Walter*, afterwards Steward of *Scotland*, from whom the present Royal Family is descended. The Families of Note in this County are the *Stewarts*, *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Gordons*, *Innesses*, *Mackenzies*, *Camerons*, *Ferquhardsons*, *Mackintoshes*, *Frazers*, *Forbeses*, *Dunbars*, *Macphersons*, *Mack-leans*, and *Macleods*. This Shire did formerly contain all the Country from *Lochleven* to the *Orkney Isles* along the Western Coast, besides the Western Isles, and the Family of *Gordon* were Hereditary Sheriffs of it; but now it is divided into several Shires.

Chief Seats, *Castle-urchart*, Sir *Ludowick Grant's*; *Glengary* Seats. *Castle*, *Macdonald's*; *Dunvegan*, *Macleod's*; *Duntulm*, Sir *Donald Macdonald's* of *Slate*; *Dalcrofs*, *Mackintosh's*; *Done*, Lord *Lowat's*; *Ercules*, *Chisholm's* of *Comeris*, *Glenmoriston*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Lochye*, Sir *Ewen Cameron's*; &c.

Cromarty lies North from *Inverness*, is a small County, and *Cromarty.* derives its Name from the little Town of *Cromarty*, which lies on a Bay of the same Name. The Hereditary Sheriff was formerly *Urquhart* of *Cromarty*. The present Sheriff is the Earl of *Cromarty*, a Branch of the Family of *Mackenzie*. The Bay of *Cromarty* is one of the largest and safest Harbours that can be, from whence Geographers and Mariners give it the Name of *Portus Salutis*, i. e. the Harbour of Safety. This Shire comprehends part of *Ross*; it is in length about fifteen Miles, and from two

to ten broad. The Waters of *Connel* are noted for Pearls found in them. The County abounds with Fir and Game.

Seats.

The chief Seats are, *Cromarty Castle*, Sir *Kenneth Mackenzie's*; *Castleod*, *New Tarbat*, and *Castlehaven*, the Earl of *Cromarty's*.

Rofs.

Rofs, which in the antient *Scots* Language signifies a Promontory or Peninsula, lies betwixt the East and West Sea, and has many Bays or Inlets of the Sea, especially on the Western Coast, which abound with Fish, particularly Herring; it abounds with Woods and Pasturage, but has little Corn; the Want of which is made up by their numerous Flocks of Cattle, Deer, Goats, &c. The first Tract towards the South-west is *Kintail*, separated from the Isle of *Skye* by a narrow Firth. Next to this lies a little Tract called *Glenelcheg*, the paternal Estate of the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of the *Mackenzies*, whose chief Seat is called *Castle Glendonon*, which lies in an Island of the abovementioned Firth: several small Rivers run into this Firth. Farther North on the same Coast lies *Loch-erw*, with thick Woods on all Sides, where a great deal of Iron was formerly made. A little farther North *Loch-brien* runs into the County, and is remarkable for its noble Herring-fishing every Year. That Part of *Rofs*, next to *Murray* Firth, though pretty mountainous, is very fruitful in Corn towards the Shore, and on the Banks of the Rivers. Fruit Trees and Herbs are much better here, than could be expected from the Climate. The Peninsula, which lies betwixt the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, is called *Ardmeanach*, upon the Shore of which stands the Town, called the *Chanory* of *Rofs*, formerly a Bishop's See: it is pleasantly situated on a Valley, betwixt pleasant and fruitful Hills. It had a stately Cathedral, and a Castle, where the Bishop dwelt. The Earl of *Seaforth* has a noble House here. *Beaulieu*, formerly a pleasant and rich Abbey, lies near the Mouth of the River *Farrar*, and is now possessed by the Lord *Lowat*, on the River of *Connel*, which falls into the Bay of *Cromarty*. The Earl of *Seaforth* has a Castle called *Kildun*. This River is remarkable for curious Pearl, which are frequently found in it, as they are also in other Rivers of this County, and in the Shire of *Aberdeen*. About a Mile from the Mouth of this River lies *Dingwall*, a small Borough Town, in a fruitful Soil, which gave the Title of Lord Baron to the Duke of *Ormond*. On the North of the Firth lies the Castle of *Fowlis*, the Seat of the Chief of the antient Family of *Monro*. A little lower, on the same Shore, lies the Castle of *Balnagowan*, the Seat of the Chief of the antient Name of *Rosse* in this County: and a little lower lies *Milton*, the Seat of the antient Family of *Innes*. The next Bay is called the *Firth of Tayn*, from a Town of that Name, which lies upon it, and is the Head Town of the Shire of *Tayn*, which, with the Shire of *Cromarty*, and part of the Shire of *Innerness*, comprehends

hends the whole County called *Rosse*: it is situated in a fruitful Country, and was noted in the Times of Popery for a Church dedicated to St. *Duthac*, to which the People went in Pilgrimage. This Bay is unsafe for Ships, runs a great way up into the Country, divides *Rosse* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the Promontory of *Tarbat*: here the Country is very fruitful. *Strath-carron*, so called from the River which divides it, is a woody Country, abounds with tall Fir Trees, Horses, and black Cattle. This County of *Rosse* formerly had its own Earls, but in the Time of King *James III.* was annexed to the Crown. This Sherifffdom is said to be in His Majesty's Gift. The present Sheriff is *Rosse of Kilraock*.

Other Seats are, *Braghan Castle*, belonging to the Earl of *Seats*. *Seaforth*, Chief of the *Mackenzies*; *Red-castle*, Mr. *Mackenzie's*; *Craigbouse*, *Rosse of Kilraock*; *Glendonon Castle*, the King's; it has a Garrison, and the Earl of *Seaforth* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle; *Innerbrochy*, Sir *William Gordon's*; *Pittonarchy*, *Mackenzie's of Scatwel*, &c.

Sutherland has *Rosse* on the South, *Caithness* on the North-*Sutherland*. east, *Affynt* on the West, and *Strathnaver*, which are parts of it, on the North; the whole is called the Shire of *Dornoch*, from the chief Town of the Province, noted for a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Sutherland*, for its Cathedral Church, for the Diocese of *Caithness*, and for its four annual Fairs. The Shire is fifty five Miles long, and twenty two broad. *Sutherland* in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Fish, Fowl, Sheep, black Cattle, Goats, and Deer. *Caithness* was formerly reckoned part of this County, but is now a distinct Shire by itself. The Valleys are very pleasant, and well inhabited; and what proves the Climate and Soil to be much better than could be expected from its northerly Situation, Saffron grows very well, and comes to Maturity in the Earl of *Sutherland's* Gardens at *Dunrobbin*. It has three remarkable Forests, besides abundance of other Woods, which afford pleasant Hunting and Fowling. Those Forests and Woods abound with Deer, and wild Fowls of many Sorts. There is one Sort of Bird peculiar to this Country, which the Inhabitants call *Knag*; it much resembles a Parrot, and digs its Nest with its Beak in Trunks of Oak. There are many Rivers here, which though but small, are full of Fish, and they make the Valleys very fruitful. There are about sixty Lakes in this County, which abound with Fish, and various Sorts of Fowl, as Swans, Ducks, and Geese of many Kinds. The greatest Lake is *Loch/kin*, which is fourteen Miles in length. In many of those Lakes there are Islands very pleasant for Habitation in the Summer. In the Isle of *Brora* the Earl of *Sutherland* has a House, that he makes use of when he comes to hunt Deer, which abound there: and in some of those Lakes and Rivers there are found

found many times Pearls of great Value. There are Silver Mines also in this County, and excellent Iron Mines, Coal Mines, and Quarries of Free-stone, but much neglected. *Sutherland* abounds so with Bays, Rivers, and Lakes, that there is scarce a Farm in the whole County, but is washed with fresh or salt Water, so that the Inhabitants have store of Fish and Fowl. The Beer, or Big, of this Country is reckoned excellent. It has many commodious Harbours for Ships to export its Commodities, which are, Cod-fish, Salmon, Salt Beef, Wool, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, &c. The Bays and Coasts abound with Seals, Whales sometimes, and Shell-fish of all Sorts.

Strathnaver *Strathnaver* is part of this County, separated from it by Mountains, and bounded on the North by the Ocean. It derives its Name from the River *Naver*, which runs thro' it. This Country abounds with high Mountains, upon which the Snow lies long. There are many Lakes in the Valleys. It abounds with Woods, and has good Harbours. It has little Corn, but abounds with Cattle. There are great Herds of black Cattle, Goats, Sheep, and Horses, and plenty of Deer; the Woods were formerly infested with ravenous Wolves, which were more frequent here, than in any other Part of the Island. The Bays and Rivers are full of Fish, from whence the Natives reap great Profit, especially from their Salmon. They might have Iron Works also in this County. Their Commodities are fat black Cattle, and young Horses, which they carry to the neighbouring Fairs. They export Salt-beef, Hides, Deer-skins, Sheep-skins, Tallow, Butter, and Cheese. There are several Monuments of Victories here obtained against the *Danes*. The Inhabitants delight much in Hunting, and despise them that do not; so that they have Venison always in Plenty. The People of this and the neighbouring Counties are strong, courageous, frugal, capable of enduring Fatigue, not uncivil to Strangers, chearful, and plain-hearted; they live in small Villages, the Situation not being proper for Towns. The two Places of most Note in it are *Borawe* and *Young*, the latter is the principal Seat of the Lord *Rea*, Chief of the ancient Surname of *Mackay*, who is the chief Proprietor of this Country, but holds it of the Earl of *Sutherland*, to whose eldest Son it gives the Title of Lord. From East to West it is thirty four Miles in length, and from South to North in some Places twelve Miles broad, and in others only six. There are many Lakes here, the chief of which are *Lochnaver* and *Lochlyol*; there is an Island in the latter which is inhabited in the Summer-time. There are several Islands on the Northern Coast of this County. The Earls of *Sutherland* were formerly of the Name of *Sutherland*, a very antient and honourable Family, to the Heiress of which a Son of the House of *Gordon* was married, from whom the present Earl is descended. They have claimed a long time Precedency in the Parliament of *Scotland*,

land, as the first Earl of the Kingdom, and in order to recover it, have reassumed their former Name: it has always been accounted a warlike Family. They have great Royalties, as being Admirals of that and some of the neighbouring Counties, and all the Gentlemen of that County hold of them. The Lord *Duffus* is descended of this Family. The chief Names here are the *Gordons*, *Sutherlands*, *Murrays*, *Mackays*, *Crays*, *Clancunnins*, *Seil-Thomasses*, *Seil-Johns*, and *Seil-Phaleys*. Not far from *Enbo* there is a Stone Cross, which was erected as a Monument for a King of the *Danes*, who was killed and buried there. The Earl of *Sutherland* is Hereditary Sheriff. The County has several Mountains of white Marble.

Caithness is divided from *Sutherland* by the Mountain *Ord*, *Caithness*. and a Tract of Mountains running from it as far is *Knockfin*. On the East it is bounded by the *German Ocean*, and on the North by *Pentland Firth*. The Soil on the Coast is low, and fruitful in Corn. The Coasts and Rivers abound with Fish, and the Mountains with black Cattle, Sheep, Goats, &c. The Soil is moist and clayie, which makes their Harvest late. There are many little Towns and Villages in this County, which are very well inhabited, and there are many Gentlemen's Seats; but the People are more addicted to good Chear, than to build good Houses. The best House in this County is *Castle Sinclair*, antiently called *Girnigo*, the Seats of the Earls of *Caithness*, who have since called it *Castle Sinclair*, from their own Surname. They have several other Castles in this County, and were the Hereditary Sheriffs of it. The Earl of *Braidalbin* has a great Estate in this County.

The chief Names here, are the *Sinclairs*, the Chief of whom is the Lord *Sinclair* of *Ravenstheugh* in *Fife*; his Ancestors possessed *Orkney* and *Sketland*, and were allied with the Royal Family of *Denmark*; but by the ill Husbandry of one of the Family, upon that Account called *William the Waster*, they lost those Countries: but here are many Gentlemen's Families of this Name in those Isles, and in other Parts of the Kingdom. The *Keiths* and *Mowats* have also Possessions in this County. It is about twenty one Miles from East to West, and about thirty from South to North. The chief Town and only Burgh of this County is *Wick*, or *Weik*, from whence it is called the Shire of *Weik*. This Town lies conveniently for Trade, and has a good Harbour for Ships on the Eastern Coast. *Thurso*, another Town with a good Harbour, lies also on the Northern Coast in a little Bay.

Other Seats in this County are, *Thurso Castle*, late the Bishop's Seat of *Caithness*'s; *Dumbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair*'s of *May*; *Scelbo*, Lord *Duffus*'s; *Murkle*, the Earl of *Caithness*'s; *Hemprigs*, Sir *William Dunbar*'s; *Duren*, Mr. *Sinclair*'s, &c.

The

Shire of
Orkney.

The Shire of *Orkney* contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*; but we refer the Description of them to its proper Place, among that of the Islands; thinking it best to follow the Method of the *Scots* Historians and Geographers, who all of them describe the Isles apart; and shall begin with the *Western Isles*.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Western Isles of Scotland.

Western
Isles.

THESE Islands lie in the *Deucaledonian* Sea, and were by antient Geographers called *Æbudæ*, *Æmolæ*, *Hemodæ*, and *Acmodæ*, and by later Writers they have been called *Hebrides*. They were best described forty Years ago by Mr. *Martin*, who says, that before him they never had been described by any Man that was a Native therein, or that had been in all of them. The most southern of them is the *Isle of Man*, which for several Generations has belonged to Families, who have been Homagers to the Crown of *England* for it; so I shall pass it by with these Remarks, that when it became entirely subject to the *English*, it kept a distinct Bishop of its own, whose Successors continued the Title of *Episcopi Sodorenses*, as well as added that of *Mannenses*, as if they had been Bishops of the *Isles* also, whose Cathedral was at *Sodor*; and as many of the Towns therein are called by *Scots* Names, so at present it belongs to a *Scots* Peer, *James* Duke of *Atbol*, who lately succeeded to this Isle, as Heir at Law to his Cousin *James* Earl of *Derby*.

Bute, or *Boot*, and *Arran*, are described already.

The first we take notice of is *Ailsa*, in the Mouth of *Clyde*, a steep Rock, something resembling the *Bass* in the Mouth of *Forth*, being inaccessible in all Places, but only by one Pass, and not inhabited, except at one Time of the Year, when a great Fleet of Vessels come thither to fish for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea-fowl, especially *Solan* Geese, and has Multitudes of Rabbits. It belongs to the Earl of *Cassilis*. Near the Isle of *Boot* there lie two Islands, called *Cumbra*, the Greater and Lesser; the first is about a Mile in length, has a Church in it, and a Well, the Waters of which are reckoned by the Natives good against all Diseases: the other Island is less, and both belong to *Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the lesser abounds with Deer. Near the Isle of *Arran*, *Flada*, a small Island, abounds with Rabbits. South-west from *Boot* lies *Mernock*, about a Mile

Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn. About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintyre* lies *Avona*, which signifies a good Harbour. The *Danes* came hither with their Fleets, when they were Masters of the Isles. The next remarkable Island is *Gigaia*, four Miles from *Kintyre*, six Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth.

There is a Church in this Island, and a Sepulchre for the *Mackneils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dies a Crimson Colour, and *Croftil*, which dies a Philamote, grow upon the Stones here. They have also a Medicinal Well, which they reckon good against all Diseases. A quarter of a Mile South lies *Cary*, about a Mile in compass, has good Pasturage, and abounds with Rabbits. *Jura* lies twelve Miles from *Gigaia*, is twenty Miles long, and six or seven broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and makes part of the Shire of that Name. This is very barren, but reckoned one of the wholesomest Places in Scotland: here Women seldom die in Child-bed; and one *Mackrain* died in the Reign of King *Charles II.* who had been 180 *Christmasses* in one House. It abounds with Deer, has good Pasturage for other Cattle, has many good Springs, and one against Nauseousness of the Stomach and Stone. There are very good Salmon in the Rivers of this Island. We instanced in the Longevity of the Inhabitants in the second Chapter of Trade. They have one Church here, called *Killearn*. Two Miles from *Jura* lies *Scarba*, four Miles long, and one broad. We have mentioned the extraordinary Tides here before.

Near to these lie many Islands of less Note, which we have not room to name. But I wonder how our Author could here place *Lismore* (or *Lessimore*) the Seat of the Bishop of *Argyle*, who from thence was called *Episcopus Lismorensis*, as if it lay betwixt *Ila* and *Jura*; whereas that Island, which is about eight Miles long, and two broad, lies Eastward from *Mull* in the Mouth of *Loch-yiol*, which goes up to *Innerlochy* in *Lochaber*. *Bernera*, formerly a Sanctuary in Popish Times, has a noble Wood of *Yew*. South-west from *Jura* lies *Ila*, twenty four Miles long, in some Places eight, and in others sixteen broad; it abounds with Corn and Cattle, has store of Deer and Lead Mines, with Lime-stone in vast Quantities. It has several Rivers that abound with Salmon, and other Fish of several Sorts. In the Centre of it lies *Loch Finlagan*, three Miles in Circumference: it abounds with Salmon, Trouts, and Eels, and has an Island in it, where *Mackdonald*, King of the Isles, had his Residence, and made it the Seat of his Government: the Ruins of whose Court are still to be seen here. There are several fresh Water Lakes in this Island, with Forts upon them: it has also a Medicinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diseases. There are several Caves here, one of them capable of holding

two hundred Men. There are four Churches and a Chapel in this Island, the most remarkable of which is St. *Columbus's* Church. It gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Argyle*; but *Campbel* of *Calder* is the chief Proprietor, and also Steward of the Crown here. There are many small Islands about this, which we cannot mention. Two Leagues north from *Ila* lies *Colonsa*, separated from *Oransa* only by Tide of Flood. *Oransa* is four Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass: it has also a Church and a Chapel, and had formerly a Monastery dedicated to St. *Columbus*. The chief Inhabitants here are the *Mackduffies*. *Colonsa* is four Miles in length, and a Mile broad, not so fruitful as the other: there is one Church and two ruinous Chapels in this Isle, some fresh Water Lakes abounding with Trouts, and several Forts. Farther West lies the small Isle of *Dow-birta*. The Natives have a Tradition that *Pigmies* once lived here. The Duke of *Argyle* is Proprietor. North-east from *Ila* lies the Isle of *Mull*, twenty four Miles in length, and near as much in breadth: it lies in the Shire of *Argyle*. The Air is temperate, cold, and moist, but qualified by fresh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Season is moist, take a large Dose of *Aquavite* for a Corrective, and chew a piece of Charmel Root when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkenness. This Island in general affords good Pasturage for Cattle of all Sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with wild Fowl, and very fine Hawks: their Horses are little, but very sprightly; their black Cattle excellent Meat; their Corn is Barley and Oats: it formerly abounded with Wood, but most of it is now cut: the Heaths, besides Pasturage for Cattle, afford good Fewel for the Natives. The Bay of *Duart*, on the West Side, is a good Anchoring-place: upon this stands the Castle of *Duart*, the Seat of the Chief of the antient Family of *Macklean*, of whom Sir *John Macklean* is the present Representative; they were the chief Proprietors of this Island, but Sir *John* being forfeited, it is possessed by the Duke of *Argyle*. There are two other Castles, and several Anchoring-places about this Island. It has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and abound with black Muscles which breed Pearl. There are also some fresh Water Lakes in it, which afford Trout, Eels, &c. There are several lesser Isles which lie about it, and in its Bays, some of which are very fruitful, and some are impregnable. The Bay called *Loch-leffan* abounds with Herrings and Shell-fish. There are two Parish Churches in this Island, besides several ruinous Places for antient Devotion. In the Sound, or Bay of *Mull*, betwixt this Isle and *Lochaber*, a great Ship called the *Florida*, belonging to the *Spanish Armada*, was lost in the Year 1588. Divers from several Places have often dived for her, and found good account in the Guns, and other valuable Effects they have got out of her.

Near

Near this lies the Island of St. *Columbus*, two Miles in length, and above a Mile broad: it abounds in all Things produced in this Climate, was noted for antient Monuments, and particularly as being the Residence of St. *Columbus*, famous for his Discipline and Sanctity. It had two Monasteries, one for Men, and another for Women, besides several Chapels endowed by the Kings of *Scotland*, and of the Isles: it is called in the *Irish* Language *I-colm-kil*; some call it *Iona*: it contains now about thirty poor Families.

The Bishops of the Isles had formerly their Seat here: among the Ruins there are still to be seen a Burial-place, in which the Kings of *Scotland*, and the Chiefs of the Tribes of the Western Isles were buried: the Inscriptions of most of them are worn off, but three remarkable Inscriptions still remain. The Inscription in the middle is, *Tumulum Regum Scotiae, i. e.* the Tomb of the Kings of *Scotland*, wherein forty of them are said to be buried: that on the Right Hand has an Inscription, importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Ireland*, wherein it is said four of them are buried: that on the Left has an Inscription, importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Norway*, wherein it is said four of them were buried. Next to the Tomb of the Kings was the Tomb of *Mackdonald* of *Ila*. In the West End of the Burying-place were the Tombs of two antient Tribes of the *Mackdonalds*, and of the Chief of the *Mackleans*, whose Statues lie in Armour as big as the Life. St. *Mary's* Church in this Island is built in the Form of a Cross; the Choir twenty Yards long, and the Cupola one and twenty Foot square; the Body of the Church twenty Yards long, and the two cross Isles ten Yards each. There are two Chapels on each Side of the Choir, the Entrance to which opens with large Pillars neatly carved in *Bassrelieve*. The Steeple is large, and the Doors and Windows, &c. curiously carved. There is a large Altar of very fine Marble. Several of the Abbots are buried within the Church. There is another Church south from this, called St. *Ouren's*, where they alledge a Saint of that Name was buried. This Island is famous in History for being a Seminary of Ecclesiasticks, and in a manner the Mother Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots* and *Picts*; and though the Abbot was only a Presbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Bishops themselves were subject to him, as is mentioned by *Bede*.

I can't imagine, how our Author could insert this last Paragraph, nor from whence he had it: 'tis a Heap of inconsistent Nonsense. I very much question if so many several Kings were buried there, and in such Order, especially with *Latin* Inscriptions; and *Tumulum* should be *Tumulus*. I am very sure, that the three remarkable Inscriptions are not to be seen there, nor, I believe, any where else. As for the Church, it is entirely demolished,

lified, and overgrown with Grass and Weeds; nor is there any regular Place of Worship in the whole Island. Here the Vicar of *Sorabee*, as Dean of the *Isles*, used three or four times a Year to catechize and preach to the People. The old Monastery, or College of Monks, was a Place of great Sanctity and Privilege, of which temporal Privileges the Abbot was Superior, and in many things exempt from the Bishop, being subject only to the Pope, or his Delegates. However, take it as you will, our Author owns there were Bishops in those Days, though that Convent was a *Peculiar*, exempt from Jurisdiction, of which there were, and are to this Day, divers in the Church of *England*. The Bishops of the *Isles* were called *Episcopi Sodorenſes*, from *Sodor*, which is usually said to have been a Village in this Island: But I very much question it; for I have heard Criticks say, it should be *Soterenſes*, from the Church dedicated τῷ Σωτήρει, or from St. Ouren's Church, which, by Corruption, or easy Transition, might soon dwindle from *Santourenſis* into *Sodorenſis*. If this Conjecture be true, then St. Ouren's was the *Cathedral*, and the Church in the Abbey, *Conventual* only; and though the Abbot thereof was Dean of the Diocese, yet there is no Difficulty to conceive how he (as such) and his Convent, might have many distinct Privileges and Exemptions.

Tire-iy.

Six Miles West from this Island lies *Tyre-iy*, eight Miles long, and three broad; it is reckoned to be the most plentiful of all the Islands in Necessaries of human Life: it abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl, has a fresh Water Lake, with an Island and an old Castle in it, and has an Harbour for long Boats, which are used in that Country: it formerly belonged to the Family of *Macklean*, but now to the Duke of *Argyle*. There is one Church in this Island, called *Sorabi*, whereof the Dean of the *Isles* was Minister. Near this lie two little Islands, called *Kerniberg*, so strong by Nature, that a little Art makes them impregnable. About half a League to the North-east lies the Isle of *Coll*, twelve Miles long, and two broad, and is very fruitful: it has several Rivulets, which afford Salmon, and a fresh Water Lake that has Trouts and Eels: the Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Macklean*. The Coasts of this Island abound with larger Cod and Ling, than are to be found on the Coasts of the neighbouring Isles and Continent. North from this lies the Isle of *Rum*, six Miles long, and four broad: it is mountainous and heathy, but the Coast is arable and fruitful: it is but thinly inhabited, and the Sea-fowl lay their Eggs in such Quantities, that in the Spring any one may gather what Number he pleases. The Rivulets of this Island afford Salmon, and there is plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, especially those called *Puffins*: there are also abundance of Deer in the Mountains: the Proprietor is *Macklean of Coll*. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canney*, two Miles long, and

and one Mile broad, surrounded with a high Rock, but plentiful in Corn and Grass, and the Coasts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North End there is a Rock of Loadstone, as some think, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass when any Ships come near it. It has one Church, and good Anchorage on the North east. The Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. *Muck* lies South-west of *Rum*, is about four Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, surrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks. *Egg* lies not far from *Colla*, is three Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth, and the whole pretty good for Pasturage and Cultivation. On the South End of it there is a Mountain, and on the Top of that a high Rock, of about a hundred and fifty Paces in Circumference, with a fresh-water Pool in the middle of it; there is only one Pass up to it, so that it is a natural Fort. On the South-west Side of the Isle there is a Cave, capable of containing some hundreds of People, and there are several Medicinal Wells in this Island. The Proprietors are some of the *Mackdonalds*.

North from this lies *Skye*, forty two Miles long, and in some *Skye* Places twenty, and in others thirty Miles broad: it is separated from the Shire of *Inverness*, to which it belongs, by a narrow Firth, where a Man may easily call from one Side to the other. It is very high Land, as well on the Coast as up in the Country, where there are seven high Mountains that lie near one another, almost in the Centre of the Island. It has a great deal of arable Ground, which yields a good Increase; so that they supply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. We have already in the second Chapter given an Account of the various Product of this Island with Relation to Trade, which we shall not repeat. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the Conveniency of Fishing, and other Trade, and about thirty Rivers which afford Salmon. *St. Columbus's* Lake has an Island and a Chapel in it. Most of the Bays abound with Herrings all the Summer; the Natives dry and preserve them without Salt for eight Months, without any other Art than taking out their Guts, tying a Rush about their Necks, and hanging them up by Pairs upon a Rope of Heath a-crofs the House. Cod, Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbat, &c. abound on this Coast, as do Oysters, and all other Sorts of Shell-fish. There are many large Caves in this Island, from the Roof of some of which there drops a Water that petrifies into a white limey Substance; one of them in *Slate*, called the *Golden Cave*, is said to be seven Miles long. Here are many Monuments, some of single Stones erected, others of Heaps laid together; the true History of which seems to be lost, and succeeded by mere Fables. There are abundance of old Forts on the Coast, that seem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they stand on rising Grounds, and so near one another, that by a Bea-

con fired on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invasion was immediately spread through the whole Island. There are also several little Houses of Stone built under Ground, for hiding People and their Goods in time of War; and others above Ground capable only for one Person, which seem to have been designed for Contemplation. The Cattle here are Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; the Cows frequently feed on the *Alga Marina*, and observe the Tide of Ebb for that end, as exactly as any Man can do. This Island abounds with Land and Water Fowl of many Sorts, and among others they have Hawks and Eagles. It belongs to Sir *Alexander Mackdonald*, some of whose Ancestors were called Kings of the *Isles*; the middle Parts belong to *Mackinnon* of that Ilk, and the North-west Parts belong to *Mackleod*; all three Chiefs of their several Clans.

Sota-Britil. *Sota-Britil* lies a quarter of a Mile south of *Skye*, is five Miles in Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the West Side it is covered with Wood. The Coasts of this Island abound with Cod and Ling. Not far from this lies *Oransa*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, and in the latter is said to excel any other of the *Isles*. On the North Side of *Skye* lies *Scalpa*, five Miles in Circumference; it has Wood in several Parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Grass. A little farther north lies *Raarsay*, seven Miles long, and three broad; it has much Wood, and is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the East Side of it there is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into a fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is also a Quarry of good Stone. On the West Side there are abundance of Caves, where the People lodge, who go thither in the Summer upon the account of Fishing, or Grazing of Cattle. There are several Forts in this Island, some of which are naturally very strong. The Proprietor is a Cadet of the Family of *Mackleod*, and is as much respected by the Inhabitants as if he were a Prince. A quarter of a Mile farther North lies *Rona*, three Miles in length: 'tis fruitful in Pasturage, and the Rocks about it are of Hectick Stone. *Alt-vig* lies on the South-west Corner of *Skye*, is two Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and noted for the vast Shoals of Herring about it, which sometimes entangle the Fishing-boats. *Fladda*, two Leagues distant, is but two Miles in compass, but much noted for its Fishing of all Sorts, and for big Whales, which pursue the Fish on the Coast of it. The Sea Fowl called *Coulternebs*, are very numerous here, and a great Flock of *Plowers* come hither from *Skye* in the beginning of *September*, and return again in *April*. There are several Rocks about this Island, particularly one, called *The round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a fresh Water Spring, which makes

an impregnable Fort, there being only one Way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. The Natives of *Skye*, and the neighbouring Islands have a peculiar Way of curing the Distempers they are incident to, by Simples of their own Product, in which they are successful to a Miracle: they have also several Medicinal Wells, but we have not room to insist upon these Things. Eighty Miles West from *Skye* there lie nine Islands, the chief of which is *Vatersa*, that, beside many other Conveniencies, has a large Harbour, capable of the greatest Ships, where at stated Times great Numbers of Fishermen meet from the neighbouring Countries. Two Miles from *Vatersa* lies *Barra*, seven Miles long, and three broad, called so from *St. Bar*, the Tutelar Saint: it is fruitful in Corn, and noted for its Cod-fishing. The Sea enters this Island at a small Channel, and afterwards enlarges itself into a round Bay, in which there is an Island, with a very strong Castle. It has a good Harbour on the North-east Side, where there is plenty of Fish; and the Rivulets on the East Side abound with Salmon. About a quarter of a Mile south from *Barra* lies *Kismul*, the Seat of *Mackneil* of *Barra*, which is encompassed with a Stone Wall two Stories high; within which there is a Tower, a Hall, a Magazine, and other Houses. They have a Church in this Island, and a Chapel, where the *Mackneils* are buried. The Natives are Papists, and generally very ignorant and superstitious. There are several other lesser Islands here belonging to *Mackneil*, some of them fruitful enough in Corn and Grass, others left for Pasturage, and some of them remarkable for fishing of Ling and Cod, The Inhabitants are very healthful and hospitable: they have abundance of Sea Fowl, and when they kill any of them for Use, they salt them with the Ashes of burnt Sea-ware, which preserves them from Putrefaction. *Mackneil* of *Barra*, who is the thirty fifth in a Lineal Descent, is very much respected by the Inhabitants, who apply to him in all their Wants, and particularly when any of either Sex want a suitable Match, with which he takes care to provide them. He holds his Lands of Sir *Alexander Mackdonald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays forty Pounds *Scots per Annum*, and a Hawk, if required, and is obliged to furnish him with a certain Number of Men on extraordinary Occasions. Betwixt *Barra* and *Vist* there lie fourteen small Islands which we have not room to describe. A little north of *Barra* lies *South Vist*, twenty one Miles long, in some Places three, and in others four Miles broad; the East Side is mountainous, but the West plain and arable. The Island abounds with fresh Water Lakes, which have plenty of Fish and Fowl. In several of them there are Islands with Forts. There is one Lake three Miles long, into which the Sea has made its way, though the Inhabitants did all they could to hinder it. The Soil is generally sandy, but yields a good produce of Barley, Oats, and

Rye: Ambergrease is sometimes found upon the Coast. Betwixt this Island and *North Vist*, two Miles North, lies *Benbecula*: the Ground is all plain and sandy betwixt them, except two little Channels, about Knee-deep at a Tide of Ebb, but the whole is navigable by Boats at a Tide of Flood, and there lie several small Islands on the East of these Channels. *Benbecula* is three Miles long, and three broad; it has a Bay on the East Side for small Vessels, where Herring are sometimes taken: the East Part of this Island is arable; it has several fresh Water Lakes, well stored with Fish and Fowl, and some small Forts upon the Islands in those Lakes. The Natives are Papists, and the Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. A little North of this Island lies *North Vist*, belonging to Sir *Alexander Mackdonald*, nine Miles long, and about thirty in Circumference: it is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation on the East Part, where it is mountainous; but the West Side is plain and arable, and where it is not plowed, is covered with Clover, Dasy, and variety of other Plants, very pleasant to the Sight, and of a very fragrant Smell; and affords good Pasturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats, and Rye, which yields from ten to thirty fold; and there is no doubt, but Wheat would grow here very well. This Island has several Bays on the East Side, where Ships may ride; the chief of which are *Loch-eport*, *Loch-rona*, and *Loch-maddies*; the latter is capable of Hundreds of Vessels of the greatest Size: four hundred Vessels have been loaded with Herring there in a Season. Cod, Ling, and all Sorts of Fish, that frequent the Western Seas, are to be found here. There is a small Island in this Bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fishery in the Reign of K. *Charles I.* There is such a Number of fresh Water Lakes in this Island, as can hardly be believed; they are generally well stored with Trouts and Eels, and which is more strange, with Cod, Ling, and other Sea Fish, brought in to them by the Spring Tides. These Lakes have many small Islands, which abound with Variety of Land and Sea Fowl; and some of them have Islands with Forts: it has also several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and some of them speckled, with large Scales. There are several other lesser Islands, which lie on both Sides of *North Vist*, the most remarkable of which are *Eousmil*, on the West, a Rock about a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fishing about the End of *October*, where three hundred and twenty are sometimes taken at once. Three Leagues and a half farther West lie nine or ten more Rocks, which abound with Sea Fowl, and great Numbers of Seals. A little farther North lies *Borera*, four Miles round; it has a fresh Water Lake well stored with large Eels. This Island affords the largest and best Sort of Dulse. Half a League south from this lies *Lingay*, which furnishes the neighbouring Islands with Peat for Fuel: it has abundance of black Cattle that make excellent Meat;

Meat; the Natives salt it in the Hides, which, they say, preserves it, and makes it taste better than when salted in Casks. This Island abounds also with Deer, Sea and Land Fowl of all Sorts; among the rest, with Hawks, Eagles, and Swans. The Inhabitants of *South* and *North Vist* are generally well proportioned and healthful, and many of them live to a great Age; they are very hospitable and kind to Strangers.

The Isle of *Lewes* derives its Name from the *Irish* Word *Leog*, Isle of signifying a Lake, with which this Island abounds; it is by the Islanders commonly call'd the *Long Island*: it is near 100 Miles from North to South, and from thirteen to fourteen in breadth; it is reckoned part of the Shire of *Ross*: but the Isle of *Lewes*, properly so called, is but thirty six Miles in length, belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*, the rest of it being called *Harries*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, and the Natives use commonly a Dose of *Uisquebaugh* for a Corrective. The Island is healthful, especially in the middle, from South and North; it is arable on the West Side for about sixteen Miles on the Coast, and is likewise plain and arable in several Places on the East; it is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increase; their common Grain is Barley, Oats, and Rye, and they have also Flax and Hemp. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours here, particularly *Lochstornway*, on the East Side, in the middle of the Island; the *Birkin* Island, seven Miles Southward; *Lochcolmkil*, three Miles farther South; *Lochsefort* and *Lochcarlway*, twenty four Miles South-west. This Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling, and Whales, which frequent it; and all the Bays and Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other Sorts of Fish taken in the Western Seas, besides plenty of Shellfish of all Sorts, in such vast Numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to consume them. Coral and Pearl Shells are also found in the Bays and Coasts. There are several extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Island, and abundance of Caves on the Coasts, where Otters, Seals, and Fowl frequent in great Numbers. There are several natural and artificial Forts on the Coasts, and many Monuments of Persons of Note killed in Battle, as the Inhabitants give out. At the Village of *Classeriness* there are thirty nine Stones erected, about six or seven Foot high, and two Foot broad each; they are placed in Form of an Avenue, eight Foot broad, and the Distance betwixt each Stone six. There is one placed in the Entrance, and at the South End there is a Circle of twelve Stones of equal Distance and Height with the other thirty nine; there stands one in the Centre thirteen Foot high, formed like the Rudder of a Ship; and without this Circle there are four Stones erected in the same Manner and Distance as the former, on the East, West, and South Sides. The Inhabitants say, it was an Heathen Temple, and that the chief

Druid

Druid stood by the Stone in the Centre, and spoke to the People round him. There is another Circle of high Stones about a Mile from this on the same Coast. This Island abounds with Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs: the black Cattle are small, but very prolific, and make excellent Meat: the Horses are likewise smaller than on the Continent, but as serviceable for all domestick Uses, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea-ware. The Inhabitants are well proportioned, and in general healthful and strong, and of a sanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehension, and Lovers of Poesy and Musick; they are dextrous at Swimming, Vaulting, and Archery, and make stout, able Seamen. There are many lesser Islands which lie round this; the chief of which are, *Garve*, in the Mouth of *Lochcarlway*, a high Rock, half a Mile in Compass, affording good Pasturage, and naturally a strong Fort; the two *Bernerias*, one two Miles, and the other four Miles long, and four Miles broad; both fruitful in Corn and Grass. Near *Carlway* Bay there lie four small Islands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewes*, who go thither every Summer, and bring from thence great Store of Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers, and Quills; one of them is called the *Island of Pigmies*, because many little Bones, resembling those of Men, are digged out of the Ground there. Twenty Leagues from the Point of *Nesse* in *Lewes* lies *Rona*, a Mile long, and half a Mile broad; it has a Hill on the west Part, which makes it visible from *Lewes* in the Summer time: it was inhabited by about five Families, who had the Island and the Fishery about it divided among them, and were very exact and nice in their Properties; and when their Number increased, the Supernumeraries were sent to their Landlord in *Lewes*, who once a Year sends the Minister of his Parish, and a Servant, to visit them, and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley-meal sew'd up in Skins, Sea Fowl, and some Fish, &c. They have a Chapel dedicated to *St. Ronan*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments every Lord's Day. *Buchanan* says, that the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People in the World, who never wanted any thing, and were satisfied with their Condition, having plenty of all that they desired; being equally ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and who possess, through their Ignorance of Vices, that Innocence and Tranquillity of Mind, which others can scarcely attain unto by great Labour, and with the Help of the best Instructions. Mr. *Martin* says, in his Description of the *Western Islands*, that antient Race of poor People was all destroyed about forty Years ago, in the following manner: First, a Swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Island, and eat up all their Corn; in the next Place, some Seamen landed, and robbed them of what Provisions they had left. By this

means

means they all died, before the usual Time of the Arrival of the Boat from *Lewes*; upon which another Colony was sent thither. Four Leagues East from *Rona* lies *Soulisker*, a Rock, a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which abounds with vast Numbers of Sea Fowl, and particularly *Solan* Geese. On this Rock there builds one Fowl, not found elsewhere, called *Colk*; it is less than a Goose, and all covered with Down, but of different Colours, which it casts when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head resembling that of a Peacock, and a Train longer than that of a House-cock. There were formerly twenty four Churches in *Lewes* and *Harries*, and the Islands belonging to them: but, alas! to our Shame may it be said, as Papiists were prosecuted, or discouraged, Profaneness gained ground of Superstition, and one Sort of Ignorance succeeded another; for few or no Ministers being sent with suitable Provision and Encouragement, Places of Religious Worship became ruinous, and the Service of God, and the Edification of the People very much neglected; so that several Parishes in the Highlands and Isles, at present, are twenty, thirty, or near forty Miles long, and very often without any Minister at all. That Part which is called *Harries*, produces the same Sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increase than *Lewes*. The West Side is for the most part arable on the Coast. It has a noble Harbour, called *Scalpa*, a Mile and a half long, and a Mile broad; and there are two other Harbours within three Leagues of it, which abound with Oysters, and other Shell-fish. They have excellent Springs here, some of which are Medicinal, one particular near *Marvag* is excellent for restoring a lost Appetite, and one near *Borve* good against the Cholick and Gravel. There are several Caves on the Mountains, and on each Side of the Coast, and one in the middle of a high Rock, capable of holding fifty Men; has two Wells, and but a narrow Pass to it by climbing up the Rock; so that in Time of War it is an impregnable Fort. There are likewise several antient Forts in this Island. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allowed to hunt without Leave from *Mackleod*, the Proprietor. *Metricks*, a four-footed Creature, about the Size of a large Cat, are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Fur; and 'tis said, the Dung of this Animal yields a Scent like Musk. There are abundance of Otters and Seals here, great plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, and among others, Eagles, and very good Hawks. There are other Islands of small Extent belonging to the *Harries*, the chief of which are *Bernera*, two Leagues to the South; it is five Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yields sometimes from twenty to thirty fold. There are two Chapels in this Island. Half a League from thence to the Westward lies *Pabbay*, three Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass:

Grass: it has also two Chapels. Half a League to the North lies *Sellay*, a Mile in Circumference; it yields extraordinary Pasture for Sheep, which it fattens very soon, and those bred there, have very large Horns. *Taransay*, a League farther North, is three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and yields much yellow Talck. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, of two or three Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; particularly *Hermatra*, where a Magazine for the Fishery was erected in the Reign of King *Charles I.* Eighteen Leagues West from *North Vist*, and twenty from *Harries*, lies the Island called *St. Kilda*, or *Hirta*; as *this Hirta* is the most North-west, so *Dow Hirta* is the most South-west of all the *Scots* Islands. The first, properly called *St. Kilda*, is two Miles long, and one broad, fac'd round with a steep Rock, except at the Bay on the South-east, where Vessels arrive. The Land rises high in the middle, and there are several Fountains of good Water on each Side the Island. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largest in the Western Isles. The Inhabitants are about two Hundred in Number, very well proportioned, and comely. They are Protestants, and very zealous, according to their Knowledge, which is but small, for want of Instruction. They are very regular and just in their Conversation, and Strangers to Luxury and Excess, They have a Chapel, where they assemble on the Lord's Day, to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, and neither work themselves, nor will allow any Stranger to work on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Mackleod*, the Chief of that antient Clan, who commonly makes some Cadet of his Family Steward of this Island, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fish, Fowl, Feathers, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Cattle, and Corn: and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Absence, the chief Man of the Island; and generally, except when a Minister is sent thither from *Harries*, baptizes and marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chapel, which have continued there since the Time of Popery; and though they pay no Worship to the Crucifix, yet they swear decisive Oaths, by laying their Hand upon it, and take the Marriage Oath in the same manner. Not long ago the Devil stirred up an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, to impose upon their Ignorance, by pretending that *St. John* the Baptist, and the Virgin *Mary* had appeared to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers, and Hymns; the latter he alledged was effectual to secure Women against Miscarriage; and his Price for teaching it was a Sheep. He told them of a little Hill, where *St. John* and the Virgin appeared to him; and made them believe, that if any of their black Cattle or Sheep came near to taste the Grass of that Hill, they must immediately be killed and eaten; and it was necessary that he himself should

should always partake of the Treat. He was discovered at last by his lewd Attempts upon several Women; and being, by *Mackleod's* Order, transported from thence to *Harries*, he owned the Devil to be Author of the Imposture, made publick Confession of it in several Churches, and seem'd to be very penitent, but was not allowed to return any more. Their Houses are low, built of Stone, and a Cement of dry Earth, and covered with Turf, thatched over with Straw. They make their Beds in the Walls of their Houses, and lie commonly on Straw, though they have great Plenty of Feathers and Down. They live altogether in a little Village, on the East Side of the Island, in good Harmony, are very exact and nice in their several Properties, and allow no Encroachment upon one another, nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward, but pay exactly what they agree on. The Island is naturally strong, and, with a little Art, might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South End of the Bay. They have two other Islands which belong to them, one called *Soa*, about half a Mile from the West Side of *St. Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and steep all round; the other is called *Borera*, lies about two Leagues North of *St. Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and most of it surrounded with a high Rock: all three afford good Pasturage, and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea Fowl from *March* till *September*. They have *Solan* Geese in such Numbers, that they keep about twenty thousand annually in little Stone Houses, built on purpose, and for preserving their other Fowl, Eggs, &c. The latter they preserve some Months in the Ashes of Peat, and they preserve their Fowl without Salt: they eat the *Solan* Geese Eggs raw, and say they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here, called *Fulmar*, about the Size of a Moor-hen; it picks its Food out of live Whales and other Fishes: when any one approaches them, they spout out pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a Way to catch, when they surprize the Fowl, and make use of it for their Lamps, and likewise as a Catholicon against Rheumatick Pains, Aches, and other Distempers; it serves them also for Vomits and Purges, for Swellings or Strains, and discussing of Tumours; in all which Cases they say it is very successful. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poesy, are very hospitable to Strangers, and charitable to their own Poor, for whose Maintenance they all contribute in Proportion. They have but one Boat belonging to the Island, in which every Man has a Share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally strong, are stout Rowers, and will tug a long time at the Oar without Intermision. They use no Compass, but take their Measures from the Sun, Moon, or Stars, and chiefly from the Courses of the Flocks of the Sea Fowl, because they know very well to what Rocks or Islands they resort. They are

are excellent at climbing of Rocks, being accustomed to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl that build on them. They have two Ropes which belong to them in common for climbing the Rocks, they are twenty four Fathoms in length each, and covered with Cows Hides salted for the Use, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks; the Men climb by Turns, and bring home some thousands of Eggs and Fowls at a time. They also make Gins of Horse Hair for catching the Fowls, and sometimes they lose their Lives by climbing. The richest Man in the Isle has not above eight Cows, eighty Sheep, and two or three Horses. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Second
Sight.

Mr. *Martin*, in his Description of these Islands, gives an Account of that called the *Second Sight*, which, he says, is a Representation, by way of Vision, of something to come, and makes such a strong Impression upon the Seers, that they cannot see or think of any thing else while the Vision lasts, and they appear chearful, or otherwise, according to the Nature of the Object represented; they use no previous Means to attain it, and to most of them 'tis very troublesome. The Instances of the Truth of this *Second Sight*, as 'tis called, are so many, and so frequent, that it can scarcely be disputed: and though it were uncharitable to conclude, that all those Representations are made by the Ministry of bad Spirits, especially since some of them have been made for good Ends, and to People, against whose Morals or Religion there was no known Objection; yet from so many Instances of those Visions being for trifling or ludicrous Objects, and from the general Decay of this Faculty, as Christian Knowledge increases among them, it can be no Breach of Charity to think that those Representations, at least, are made by the Ministry of Evil Spirits. Some of the People, to whom those Visions have been frequent, have learned, by Experience, to determine the Time when the Things represented shall come to pass. The Reverend Mr. *John Frazer*, the last Dean of the *Isles*, has writ a small Treatise upon this Subject, called *Δευτερογνωσία*.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Northern Isles of Scotland.

WE come now to the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The Northern *Orkneys*, called by the *Latins* *Orcades*, have the *Caledonian* Ocean on the West, the *German* Ocean on the East, the Sea, that divides them from *Shetland*, on the North, and *Pentland Firth*, twenty four Miles long, and twelve Miles broad, which divides them from the main Land of *Scotland*, on the South. Antient Authors differ about their Number; *Pliny* reckoned them forty, *Orosius* thirty three; but it appears by later Discoveries that they are only twenty eight. *Stroma* lies so near the Coast of *Caithness*, that it was always possessed by the Earls of that County, and therefore not reckoned amongst the *Orcades*. This is a small Island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the Reason of giving the Name of *Pentland Firth* to that Streight, which lies between the *Orcades* and the main Land; some say, it is a Corruption of the Word *Pictland Firth*, which was so called, because the *Picts* formerly inhabited those Islands, and part of the neighbouring Continent, and that many of them perished here, when repulsed by the antient Inhabitants of *Orkney*: others think *Pentland Firth* the proper Name, and that it was so denominated from the Highlands or Hills in the North of *Scotland*, by which it is bounded on one Side, for the same Reason that the high Hills, which take their Rise some Miles South-west of *Edinburgh*, are called *Pentland Hills*. This Firth is remarkable for its swift, violent, and contrary Tides, occasioned by the Multitude of the Isles, and the Narrowness of the Passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to Strangers; and, which is remarkable, the Whirlpools, with which this Firth abounds, occasioned, as is thought, by some *Hiatus's* in the Earth below, are most dangerous in a Calm, and whirl the Boats or Ships round till they be swallowed up; but if there be any Wind, and the Boat under sail, they are passed without Danger. The Mariners, who use to carry Passengers between the main Land and the Isles, if at any time they be drove near those Whirlpools by the Tide, they throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky Thing that comes to hand, into the Whirlpools, which makes them smooth enough till the Vessel pass over them; and what is thus cast in, is generally found floating

floating again a Mile of two distant. The different Tides in this Firth are reckoned twenty four, and run with such impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail, with the fairest Wind, is able to make way against them; yet the Natives on both Sides, who know the proper Seasons, pass this Firth every Day safely, except when the Weather is tempestuous.

Orkney Isles. The first of the *Orkney* Islands is *South Ronaldsa*, six Miles long, and five broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe Harbour on the North Side, but the South-east has the dangerous Rocks, called *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with Cattle, and has two united Parish Churches, whereof the Dean was Minister. A little to the South-west lies *Swinna*, a small Island, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Husbandmen and their Families; has a good Fishing on its Coasts, and is noted for a good Slate Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Island are called the Wells of *Swinna*. Beyond *Swinna* lies *Wayes* and *Hoy*,

Wells.

which are but one Isle, twelve Miles long, and full of high Mountains: that Part called *Wayes* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Island has several good Harbours, particularly that called *North Hope*, one of the best in the World, and properest for those who design a Fishing Trade. That Part called *Hoy*, from which it is only separated by a Spring Tide, has the highest Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepest Valleys, which strike a Terror into Strangers, who have Occasion to travel that Way. On these Mountains there are many Sheep which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, a high and rugged Promontory in this Island, an extraordinary Fowl, which the Inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Nest; it is about the Size of a Duck, and so fat, that it seems to be nothing else; the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives to climb for it by Ropes, &c. It is reckoned delicious Food, eaten with Vinegar and Pepper. In a Valley betwixt two Mountains there lies a Stone, called the *Dwarfy Stone*; it is thirty six Foot long, eight Foot broad, nine Foot thick, hollowed within by Art; it has a square Hole of two Foot high, for an Entrance, and a Stone by it of the same Dimensions, for a Door; within, at one End, there is a Bed, artfully cut out of the Stone, with a Pillow, large enough for two Men to lie at full Length; at the other End there is a Couch; in the middle there is a Hearth for a Fire, and a Hole out above it for a Chimney; it lies a Mile from any House, and the Ground about it is all covered with Heath: it is supposed to have been a Hermit's Cell. In the Top of one of the high Mountains here, there is a Fountain of excellent clear sweet Water, so light, that let a Man drink what Quantity he pleases, he never finds himself the heavier. From the Top of these Mountains the Sun is to be seen all Night about the Summer Solstice. On the North Part of this Island there

A Hermit's Cell.

is

is a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and several Farm Houses; and there are divers Lakes here, which abound with Fishes, especially Trouts. Three Miles from *South Ronaldsay* lies *Burra*, three Miles long, and one broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and affords excellent Fewel. *Stewart* of *Mains* built a noble and sumptuous Stone House here, This Isle abounds with Rabbits, and has a Chapel, but belongs to the Parish of *South Ronaldsay*. West from this lies *Flotta*, five Miles long, and three and a half broad, most of it encompassed with high Rocks; it has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat, and abounds with excellent Land Fowl in its Heaths, but has little Corn Ground, and not many Inhabitants. Near this lie *Faira*, *Cava*, and *Gransay*, fruitful and pleasant, though small Islands.

We pass by several *Holms*, as they call them, which are left for Pasturage, and come to *Pomona*, the largest of the *Orkney* ^{*Pomona*} Islands, and for that Reason called the *main Land*; it is twenty four Miles long, in some Places nine, and in others six Miles broad; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited; though there are no Trees in all these Islands, but what grow in the Bishop's Gardens at *Kirkwall*, which lies in this Island, the only Town in *Orkney*, a Royal Borough, pleasantly situated upon a Bay, near the middle of it; it is about a Mile in length, and is the Seat of Justice, where the Sheriffs, &c. keep their Courts; it consists of one Street, the Houses are well built, and most of them covered with Slate. The Crown had formerly a very strong Castle here, which is now in Ruins. Near the Castle stands a stately House, formerly the Bishop's Seat; and near to that a Palace, which was begun by *Patrick Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, in the Year 1574. but not finished, because of his untimely Death: several Rooms of it have been curiously painted with Scripture Stories. There is a stately Cathedral Church here, called by the Name of *St. Magnus*, who, the Natives say, was their ^{*St. Magnus's*} first Apostle; it is very magnificent for this Part of the World, ^{Church.} and built of hewn Stone, excellently polished; it has fourteen Pillars on each Side, and a Steeple erected on four larger Pillars in the middle, with very fine Bells in it: there are so many Turnings, that 'tis hard for a Stranger to find the same Way out or in. There is publick Grammar School here; they have a Charter for two weekly Markets, and an annual Fair, which holds three Days. The Town is governed by a Provost, four Bailiffs, and a Common-council. This Island has nine Parish Churches, many Promontories and Bays, and several Mines of good white and black Lead; it has also several Gentlemen's Seats, and divers Lakes and Rivulets, which abound with Salmon and other Fish. It has four very good Harbours; *viz.* one at *Kirkwall*, both large and safe; another at *Deerfount*, very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greatest Fleets;

the third is at *Graham's Hall*; and the fourth at *Kerfson*, which is very commodious, and well fenced against all Winds. East from the *main Land* lies *Coppinsha*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, has a good Fishing, and abounds with Fowl; it is very conspicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North-east of it, called the *Horse of Coppinsha*. North from the *main Land* lies *Shapinsha*, five or six Miles long, and three broad; it has a very safe Harbour, and a Parish Church. To the South-east lies *Stronsa*, six Miles long, and three broad, well known, because of its good Harbours, to those who frequent this Country and *Shetland* for Fishing; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited, and has a Rock belonging to it called *Outkerrie*, remarkable for its good Fishery. A little North of it lies a little pleasant Isle, called *Papa Stronsa*, very fruitful, and well inhabited. Farther North lies *Sanda*, about twelve Miles long, and eight Miles broad, well inhabited, and has two Harbours; it abounds with Cattle, Hay, and Fish; but the Inhabitants are obliged to bring their Fewel from *Eda*, which lies East of it: it is ten Miles long, and in some Places five Miles broad; there is good Salt made here, and it abounds with Fish and Fowl, but not with Corn and Grass. Three Miles West from *Kirkwall* lies *Damsey*, a small but fruitful Island, and abounds with Fish. To the North-west lies *Roufa*, eight Miles long, and six broad; it has many Promontories and high Hills, but on the Coast is fruitful, and well inhabited; it abounds also with Fowl, Fish, and Rabbits. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent. Eight Miles North from *Kirkwall* lies *Eglisba*, three Miles long, and two broad; it has a safe Road for Ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a Parish Church. Five Miles North-east lies *North Fara*, three Miles long; it is but thinly inhabited, but affords the common Commodities of the Country. *South Fara*, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the same Extent and Nature. North from *Eglisba* lies *Westra*, eight Miles long, in some Places five, and in others three Miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Rabbits, has a strong Castle, with a convenient Harbour. Two Miles North-east lies *Papa Westra*, three Miles long, a Mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and together with the other *Westra*, makes up a Parish. The People of this Country are generall healthful, stout, and well proportioned; they are more numerous than can reasonably be imagined. *Bleau*, in his *Atlas*, says, they mustered ten thousand Men at once, near *Kirkwall*, fit to carry Arms, besides those that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities which they export yearly, are, Butter, Tallow, Hides, Barley, Malt, Oatmeal, Fish, salted Beef, Pork, Rabbit-skins, Otter-skins, white Salt, Stuffs, Stockings, Wool, Hams, Quills, Down,

Smaller Isles.

Down, Feathers, &c. *Molucca* Beans, figured Stones, and peculiar Sorts of Fish and Fowls are found her. The *Clauk* Geese, or *Barnacles*, which are reckoned to breed in the Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of old Ships, and have been so frequently seen about these and the neighbouring Islands, have occasioned abundance of Wrangling among the Learned, Some of them have denied the Matter of Fact, and boldly asserted, there could be no such Thing in Nature, as Birds to proceed from Trees; others, who could not resist the Evidence of so many Persons of Credit, who had seen and attested the hanging of Birds of that Sort to the Trunks of Trees, &c. have had Recourse to such strange Philosophical Notions for explaining this Phænomenon, as still made the Thing more ridiculous and incredible. But there are two Ways to solve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which seem very probable: the first is the *Concha Anatifera*, mention'd by Sir Robert Sibbald, in his *Natural History of Scotland*, Book III. Part ii. Cap. 12. wherein he says, that those Shells stick to Sea-ware, or Logs of Fir, and suck Nourishment from them; that the Animal contained in those Shells, is a Fish, but unshapely, and sends out such a Multitude of Feet, as resemble Hair, which the unwary Observer takes for Feathers; and of this Animal Sir Robert has given us a Cut in the End of his Book. Dr. Wallis, in his Description of *Orkney*, has done the like, and tells us, he has seen some Thousands of those *Conchæ*, sticking to Logs of Wood drove ashore in that Country. But the Solution given by a late Author, in his *Curiosities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening*, lately printed at London, p. 311. seems still to be more plain, if the Fact be true; viz. That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs as Fish do theirs, and leave them at the Mercy of the Waves; and that as they float, they stick to what they meet, especially rotten Wood, Sea-ware, and other maritime Plants, upon which we may observe a glutinous Substance; and that they are hatch'd there by the Heat of the Sun.

The People, generally speaking, are very civil and industrious, hospitable, sober, and religiously disposed. Tho' the Air be sharp and cold, yet it may be called temperate. They are generally long-liv'd, and Women bear Children sometimes at sixty Years. They are seldom afflicted with Fevers, Stone, or Gout, but are often liable to the Scurvy, Agues, and Consumptions. They generally speak the *English* Tongue after the *Scots* Way; but many antient People, of the poorer Sort, speak the *Norn*, or *Norway*, or old *Danish* Tongue, which has been continued from the first Planters of these Islands. They have plenty of black Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Rabbits, Geese, and several Sorts of Fish. They Export great Quantities of Oyl, Butter, and salt Flesh, which turn to good account.

They formerly had their own Kings, after the Manner of the *Picts*, who were harassed by the *Romans*; but by the Injury of Time, or Negligence of Writers, only two are come to the Knowledge of Posterity; viz. *Bladus*, or *Balus*, and *Ganus*, who was Cotemporary with *Caractacus*, the 18th King of *Scotland*, in the first Century. These Isles, in all likelihood, were under their own Princes (of the *Pictish* Blood) till they were subdued by King *Kenneth Macalpin*, about the Year 840. But, anno 1099. *Donald Bane* having assigned them to the King of *Norway*, for assisting him in his *Uurpation*, the *Norwegians* invaded them; and were Masters for about 164 Years, when *Magnus*, King of *Norway*, sold all again to *Alexander*, King of *Scotland*, who gave the Property hereof to a Nobleman, surnamed *Speire*, an Heirefs of whose Family brought it to the *Sinclairs*, or *St. Clares*, one of whom carried the Title of Prince of *Orkney*, Duke of *Oldenburgh*, &c. and married a Daughter of the King of *Denmark's*. But one of his Successors being forfeited, the Title and Estate fell to the Crown; though, in truth, the *Scots* reapt but little Profit, being often disturbed by the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway*, who claimed the Sovereignty; and, in some measure, continued possessed of it, till the Marriage of King *James III.* with a Daughter of *Denmark*, when they were first mortgaged for a great Sum, due then by the Contract; and thereafter, upon her bringing forth a Son (afterwards King *James IV.*) the entire Right to them was surrendered to King *James III.* which was farther confirmed to King *James VI.* upon his marrying *Anne* his Queen, the King of *Denmark's* Daughter. So that I wonder, how *Thormodus Torfæus*, the *Danish* Historian, could have asserted about forty Years ago, in a *Folio*, his Master's Right to these Isles. The Earldom of *Orkney*, and Lordship of *Zetland* continued in the Crown, till Queen *Mary*, being to marry *James Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, by fatal Advice of her Privy Council, advanced him to the Dignity of Duke of *Orkney*. After his Death, King *James VI.* created a natural Son of K. *James V.* Earl; which failing in his Son, it returned to the Crown: and, anno 1647. *William Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, having advanced, as he said, great Sums to K. *Charles I.* procured this Country in Mortgage for his Money; but it was redeemed, and, by Act of Parliament, all re-annexed to the Crown, anno 1669. excepting what belonged to the Bishop; which Act suppressed the Office of *Sheriff*, and erected one with a different Name, viz. to be called, *The Sewartry of Orkney and Zetland*. Notwithstanding all which, the Earls of *Morton* reviving their old Claim, it has been, in a great measure, re-adjudged to them. That Earl nominates the Steward, and enjoys the Crown Rents (paying a certain Quit-rent) which are still capable of Redemption.

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The Christian Religion was not only preached, but planted very early in these Isles: for we find *Servanus* (or *St. Serf*) was their Bishop, and Preceptor to the famous *Kentigern* (whom, in a familiar Way, he called *Mongah*, or *Mungo*, in his vulgar Tongue) who founded the Bishoprick of *St. Asaph* in *Wales* about the Year 560. and who had been also Bishop of *Glasgow*. And, anno 1071. the People of *Orkney* sent one of their Clergy to *York*, with Letters, desiring that Archbishop (who was then, in fact, possessed of a Jurisdiction over the Church of *Scotland*) to consecrate him to be their Bishop. The last *Papish* Bishop was *Adam Hepburn*, who conformed to the Reformation, and lived many Years after it. He was an eminent Man in his Time, a Lord of Council and Session; he crowned *K. James VI.* was Father to the Lord *Holy-rood-house*, where he was Abbot, and where his Tomb remains to this Day. The brave Lieutenant General *George Hamilton*, Field Marshal of *Great Britain*, lately deceased, was Earl of *Orkney*.

Eighty Miles farther North lie the Isles of *Shetland*; betwixt Isles of *Shetland* them lies the *Fair Isle*, which rises up in three high Promontories, and is seen both in *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The Etymology is not agreed upon among Authors, some of whom call them *Hetblandia*, others *Zelandia*, and some call them *Schetlandia*. There are some, who think the Name *Hetblandia* signifies *High-land*, because the Mountains rise high up from the Sea; others think they are called *Zelandia*, because they lie in the Sea; and the Name of *Schetlandia*, some think, comes from *Scatlandia*, i. e. a tributary Land; because formerly they paid Tribute both to the Crown of *Scotland* and *Norway*. They lie in the 61st and 62^d Degrees of Northern Latitude, and have *Norway* on the East, which is the nearest Part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all forty six Islands, forty Holms, or lesser Isles, left for Pasturage, and thirty Rocks frequented only by Fowl. The first of these Islands is called, the main Land, being sixty Miles long, and in some Places sixteen broad: it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories: it is best inhabited and cultivated on the Shore; but the inner Part is mountainous, and full of Lakes, or Bogs, which makes travelling there to Strangers dangerous. The Air is cool and piercing; yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer Solstice they have so much Light all Night, that they can see to read by it. The Sun sets between ten and eleven at Night, and rises between one and two in the Morning; and on the other hand the Day is so much shorter, and the Night longer in the Winter; which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempestuousness of the Seas, deprives them of all foreign Correspondence from *October* to *April*, during which Time they know nothing of what passes in the other Parts of the World. A known Instance of this was,

that though the Revolution happened to begin in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, when a Fisherman, who arrived there, told them of it, and then they imprisoned him, in order to try him for spreading such News. They are much subject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fish; but Nature has furnished them with great Quantities of Scurvy-grass for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up and keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very strong, so that it quickly turns their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mix'd with Water, and this they call *Bland*. The better Sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to Strangers. They have abundance of Fish of all Sorts on their Coasts for most part of the Year: those that abound most are Cod, Ling, and Herring. They have also Shell Fish of all Sorts, with Whales, Seals, Sea Calfs, and Otters; and in the Winter Time they burn Oil of Fish instead of Candle. They abound with all Sorts of Fowl, except Heathcocks; and other Fowls, which frequent Heaths, will not live there when brought thither, though they have abundance of Heath. They have store of Geese, and many Sorts of Ducks. They have plenty of little Horses, which they call *Schelties*, very fit for the Husbandman's Use, and pace naturally. They make coarse Cloth, Stockings, and knit Gloves for their own Use, and also for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Big, but most of the latter. They have abundance of black Cattle and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prolifick, and for the most part bring forth two, and sometimes three Lambs at once. Their Fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their chief Trade of Export consists in Fish, by the Product of which they pay their Rent, and purchase Necessaries. Their native Language is old *Gotbick*, or *German*, as was also that of *Orkney*; but they generally now speak *English*. In their Customs and Habit they much resemble the *Germans*, but the better Sort imitate the *Scots* Lowlanders. Their Religion is Protestant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkney* Men, very devout. There were few or no Presbyterians in these Parts before the Year 1700. when new Missionaries came, and ejected the old Clergy: yet the People did not care to hear them, so long as they had any body else. They make use of no Physicians; and if at any Time they receive Wounds, they cure themselves. There are two little Towns in this Island; the first and oldest is *Scalloway*, on the West Side of the Island, where there is a Castle four Stories high: the Inhabitants are about an hundred in Number. The second and largest is *Lerwick*, which by their Fishing Trade is increased now to about three hundred Families. There are several antient Monuments in these Islands, and particularly those called *Piet's Houses*, which

Antient
Monuments.

which we have not room to insist upon. The *Dutch*, *Hamburghers*, &c. come hither to fish in *June*, and go away again in *August* or *September*; and sometimes there are two thousand *Busses* fishing in *Brassa's Sound* at once. The most remarkable of the other Islands here, are *Zeal*, commonly called *Yell*, eighteen Miles long, and nine broad; it has three Churches, and several Chapels. Farther North lies *Vuist*, much of the same Dimensions, plain, pleasant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. *Tronda* lies over against *Scalloway*, is three Miles long, and two broad. A little North-east lies *Walsey*, three Miles long, and as many broad. On the East of *Brassa's Sound* lies *Great Rule*, eight Miles long, and two broad: it has a good Harbour. Six Leagues West from the *main Land* lies *Foula*, three Miles in length. More to the east lies *Brassa*, five Miles long, and two broad: it has some arable Ground, and two Churches. *Burray* is three Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish on the Coast, and has a Church in it. No Mice will live here, and, 'tis said, they forsake the Place, wherever the Earth of it is brought. *Vuist* is eight Miles long, is the pleasantest of the *Shetland Isles*, has three Churches, and as many Harbours. The Inhabitants say, no Cats will live in it. *Shetland* is divided into twelve Parishes, but there are many more Churches and Chapels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no Wood in it; but they have some Fish and Fowl peculiar to themselves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea at all Seasons for Fish, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl. It has been debated among the Learned, whether these Islands, the *Orcades*, or the North-east Coast of *Scotland*, was the *Thule* of the Antients; but we have not room to give an Account of the Arguments for the several *Hypotheses*, nor to consider which of them are most conclusive. The chief Families in *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Bruces*, *Sinclairs*, *Mouats*, *Niwets*, *Chyneys*, *Stewarts*, *Grahams*, *Moodies*, *Dowglasses*, *Honeymans*, *Trails*, *Bakies*, *Southerlands*, *Craigies*, *Youngs*, *Buchanans*, &c. but the most antient, and, I may say, original, are the *Fletts*, *Hackrews*, *Richens*, *Feas*, *Skolas*, *Grottes*, &c.

I have often wondered how the Publisher of *Pitt's English Atlas* could have been so far mistaken, as to describe *Shetland* among the *Danish Dominions*; and affirm, that the Manners of the Inhabitants, Quality of the Air, and Soil are the same as in *Iceland*; though, I think, they may be pardoned for the Dissertation about its being the *Thule*, since many learned Men have split upon that Rock, till Sir *Robert Sibbald* brought it almost to a Demonstration, that the North-eastern Parts of *Scotland* was what the Antients called so.

In the Mouth of the River *Forth* there lie several Islands, the most considerable of which is the *May*: it was formerly dedicated to *St. Adrian*, who was martyred there by the *Danes*, and afterwards

afterwards a Religious Place was built in memory of him. The Monks gave out, that barren Women, who came there annually to worship at St. *Adrian's* Shrine, would thereby be cured of their Barrenness; and it was frequented upon that Account by Women in the Popish Times. But whether St. *Adrian*, or the Monks, had the most Influence in curing their Barrenness, the Readers may judge. Yet that fond, silly Persuasion obtained so much Credit, that *Wood of Largo*, who was a noted Sea Captain, had a Charter of several Lands from King *James IV.* to be in readiness upon call to attend His Majesty and the Queen while they visited St. *Adrian*. This Island is a Mile long from North to South, and about a Quarter of a Mile broad: it lies seven Miles from the Coast of *Fife*, has a fresh Water Spring, and a small Lake: there grows no Corn here, but in the Summer Time it affords Pasturage for an hundred Sheep, and twenty black Cattle. The West Side is inaccessible, because of high Rocks; but the East Side is plain, and has four Places where Boats may arrive, one of them a very safe Harbour for Ships during a strong West Wind. Fish of all Sorts are numerous on the Coast of this Island, and it abounds with Fowl, particularly those called Skarts, Dunters, Gulls, Scouts, and Kittawaax; the latter is about the Size of a Dove, and in *July* is prefer'd to a Partridge: the Scouts are somewhat less than a Duck, but their Eggs are larger than those of a Goose, and being boiled hard, eat very well with Vinegar and Parsley. This Island formerly belonged to the Priory of *Pittenweem*, but was granted in Fee by King *Charles I.* to *Cunningham of Barns*, with Liberty to build a Light-house there for the Benefit of Ships; for the Maintenance of which they were to allow Two Pence *per Tun*. A Tower of forty Foot high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night; and the first Builder was cast away, as returning from thence to his House in *Fife*, by a Tempest, which some Witches, afterwards executed, owned they raised by the Help of the Devil. The *Bass* lies next, but we have given an Account of it already in the Description of *Lothian*. Higher up in the *Forth* lies *Inchkeith*, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and a half long, and about half a Mile broad; the Soil is fat, and produces good Grass, and abundance of physical Herbs: it has four fresh Water Springs, and as many Harbours, one towards each Quarter: it rises in the middle, and has a strong Stone Fort raised upon it by Queen *Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which sends forth a sulphurous Smell when any Pieces are broke off, but very fit for Building. There are great Shoals of Fish round the Coasts of this Island, and abundance of Oysters during the Winter. This Island had its Name from the noble Family of *Keith*, whose Founder had this Island, with the Barony of *Keith-mareschal* in *Lothian*, and the Hereditary Dignity of Earl *Mareschal*.

Power of
Witches.

ſchal of Scotland confer'd upon him by King *Malcolm II.* in the Year 1010. for his Gallantry in the Battle againſt the *Danes* at *Bar* in *Angus*: it came afterwards to the Crown, and was given by King *Robert II.* to *John Lord Lyon of Glames*, the Chief of that Family, with the Barony of *Kinghorn*, upon his marrying that Prince's Daughter. It is ſince come into other Hands. It is obſerved, that Horſes grow fat here in a little Time. Higher up, within two Miles of *Aberdour*, lies an Iſland, called *St. Colm's Inch*, as being dedicated to *St. Columba*: it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments, but it is now ruined; and upon the Alienation of Abbey Lands, was given to the Lord *Downe*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*. Higher up lies *Inchgarvy*, between two Promontories, near the *Queen's Ferry*; it was alſo fortified, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore on both Sides, ſo that no Ships could ſafely paſs it without Leave.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland.

THE Government of *Scotland* in ſome Reſpects, as that of *England*, was by the King and Parliament; but there were many great and notable Differences between the two Conſtitutions, which I ſhall take notice of in a proper Place. The *Scots* Monarchy is juſtly reckon'd the oldeſt of the known World, his preſent Majeſty being the 115th Sovereign, according to the following Catalogue: but *Leſly*, and others, do not reckon *Edward Baliol*.

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Fergusus</i> (330 Years before | 13 <i>Gillus Notbus.</i> |
| the Incarnation of <i>Jeſus</i> | 14 <i>Evenus II.</i> |
| <i>Chriſt.</i>) | 15 <i>Ederus.</i> |
| 2 <i>Feritharis.</i> | 16 <i>Evenus III.</i> |
| 3 <i>Mainus.</i> | 17 <i>Metellanus.</i> |
| 4 <i>Dornadilla.</i> | 18 <i>Caractacus.</i> |
| 5 <i>Notbatus.</i> | 19 <i>Corbredus I.</i> |
| 6 <i>Rutherus.</i> | 20 <i>Dardanus.</i> |
| 7 <i>Reutha.</i> | 21 <i>Corbredus II. Cog. Galdus.</i> |
| 8 <i>Thereus.</i> | 22 <i>Luſtacus.</i> |
| 9 <i>Joſna.</i> | 23 <i>Moggaldus.</i> |
| 10 <i>Finnenus.</i> | 24 <i>Conarus.</i> |
| 11 <i>Durſtus.</i> | 25 <i>Ethodius I.</i> |
| 12 <i>Evenus I.</i> | 26 <i>Satrach.</i> |

27 *Donaldus*

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|--|---|
| 27 Donaldus I. qui amplexus
est Christianissimum. | 73 Gregorius. |
| 28 Ethodius II. | 74 Donaldus VI. |
| 29 Athirco. | 75 Constantinus III. |
| 30 Natholocus. | 76 Milcolumbus, vel Malcol-
mus I. |
| 31 Findochus. | 77 Indulphus. |
| 32 Donaldus II. | 78 Duffus. |
| 33 Donaldus III. | 79 Culenus. |
| 34 Crathilinthus. | 80 Kennethus III. |
| 35 Fincormachus. | 81 Constantinus IV. cog. Calo. |
| 36 Romachus. | 82 Grimus |
| 37 Angustianus. | 83 Milcolumbus II. |
| 38 Fethelmachus. | 84 Duncanus I. |
| 39 Eugenius I. | 85 Macbethus. |
| 40 Fergusus II. | 86 Milcolumbus III. cog. Ken-
more. |
| 41 Eugenius II. | 87 Donaldus Banus. |
| 42 Dongardus. | 88 Duncanus II. |
| 43 Constantinus I. | 89 Edgarus. |
| 44 Congallus I. | 90 Alexander I. cog. Acer. |
| 45 Goranus. | 91 St. David I. |
| 46 Eugenius III. | 92 Milcolumbus IV. |
| 47 Congallus II. | 93 Guilielmus. |
| 48 Kinnatellus. | 94 Alexander II. |
| 49 Aidanus. | 95 Alexander III. |
| 50 Kennethus. | 96 Joannes Baliolus. |
| 51 Eugenius IV. | 97 Robertus Brussius. |
| 52 Ferchardus I. | 98 David II. Brussius. |
| 53 Donaldus IV. | 99 Edvardus Baliolus. |
| 54 Ferchardus II. | 100 Robertus II. primus Stew-
artorum. |
| 55 Malduinus. | 101 Robertus III. |
| 56 Eugenius V. | 102 Jacobus I. |
| 57 Eugenius VI. | 103 Jacobus II. |
| 58 Amberkelethus. | 104 Jacobus III. |
| 59 Eugenius VII. | 105 Jacobus IV. |
| 60 Mordacus. | 106 Jacobus V. |
| 61 Etfinus. | 107 Maria Stewarta, nupta
Henrico Stewarto Darnleio. |
| 62 Eugenius VIII. | 108 Jacobus VI. |
| 63 Fergusus III. | 109 Carolus I. Martyr. |
| 64 Solvatbius. | 110 Carolus II. |
| 65 Achaius. | 111 Jacobus VII. |
| 66 Congallus III. | 112 Guilielmus & Maria, P. &
Pr. Auriac. |
| 67 Dongallus. | 113 Anna. |
| 68 Alpinus. | 114 Georgius I. Elect. Hanover. |
| 69 Kennethus II. qui subegit
Pictos. | 115 Georgius II. |
| 70 Donaldus V. | |
| 71 Constantinus II. | |
| 72 Etbus. | |

If there be other Nations, who pretend to as numerous and as antient a Catalogue, there is none, who can pretend to such a Catalogue all of one Race, and who possessed the Sovereignty of a Nation so many Years without being conquered. The Original of the *Scots* Monarchy is by *Buchanan*, *Lesley*, and other Historians, ascribed to the Choice of the Chieftains, or Heads of Tribes, who governed the People in an aristocratical Manner, after their first Arrival in *Albion*; till being attack'd by the *Picts* and *Britons*, and none of those Chieftains being willing to submit to any of their own Number, they sent to *Ireland* for *Fergus*, Son to King *Ferquhard*, to come to their Assistance with Troops; upon which they owned and acknowledged him King, and the Crown has continued in his Posterity ever since. It appears however by History, that those Heads of Tribes, and afterwards the Chieftains, or great Men, always had a very great Power in their own Hands; and that they allowed not the King to do any Thing of Moment without their Consent, though all passed in his Name, as being at the Head of the Administration in Peace and War. From *Fergus* I. till *Kenneth* III. they disposed of the Succession to the fittest of the Line, without regard to a direct Descent from Father to Son, if the Son was under age; but since that Time it has been for the most part directly Hereditary, till *Balio's* Time, when he and his Posterity were disowned, for betraying the Sovereignty of the Nation to the *English*: upon which the Sovereignty was recovered by *Robert Bruce*, the next of the Line, and from him 'his present Majesty is lineally descended. The Prerogative before the Union of the Crowns was much more limited than it has been since, as appears by History, and by some old Acts of Parliament; from which it seems evident, that their Consent was necessary for Peace and War, for Guards and Garrisons, for Embassies to foreign Princes about the Marriage of our Princes, Trade, War, &c. for appointing Judges, Officers of State, and Privy Counsellors; for annexing and alienating the Révenues of the Crown, and for settling the Succession, in case of its being controverted. The Curious may find Vouchers for this in a Book intituled, *An Historical Account of the antient Rights and Power of the Parliament of Scotland*, printed in the Year 1703. where the Histories and Acts of Parliament, which prove it, are quoted at large. — Thus far our Author.

But such as have farther, and more impartially considered these Matters, give a very different Account; and make a Distinction between what was done in troublesome and rebellious Times, especially during the Minority of the Prince, and what was his real Right and Prerogative, acknowledged and practised in Times more peaceable and settled. When the antient *Scots* Colonies sent to *Ireland* for Relief from King *Ferquhard*, he sent a considerable

derable Supply under the Command of his Son *Fergus*; who having secured them against their Enemies, the *Heads* of the Tribes (not the Tribes themselves) acknowledged him for their King. So far was he from being an *elected* King, that *Hector Boetius*, immediately upon his Arrival, calls him *King*: and *Fordun* says, *Super eos Regem se constituit, He made himself King*: King as well of the whole Land, as of the Inhabitants; and brought hither the fatal Marble Chair, as a Token of Birthright, and Mark of Empire. It is needless to enquire farther into these antient Times, where our History is generally dark and deficient; but, I presume, all Men will own, that the established known Laws of a Kingdom are the best Witnesses, as well as Judges, of what every one's Right is. They say, that the King is *seized (sacritus) jure Coronæ*, in *all the Lands of Scotland*; and, *Nemo terram, nisi Autoritate Regia, possidet*. Accordingly King *Malcolm* was actually possessed of all the Country, and had not only *Dominium Directum*, or *Eminens*, but also the *Dominium Utile*; till he gave all the Lands away (saving some he reserved) *Hominibus suis*, under several Tenures, Fews, and Vassalages; which Quit-rents, Casualties, Services, and Superiorities, &c. seem to have been the whole Civil List and Revenue of the later *Scots* Kings, which was daily increased by the occasional Forfeitures, or Extinction of many Families; for the King is *Ultimus Heres*. Our Acts of Parliament say, that the King is "A free Prince, of a sovereign Power, "having as great Liberties and Prerogatives by the Laws of this "Realm, and Privilege of his Crown and Diadem, as any other King, Prince, or Potentate whatsoever;" and "His Majesty, whom the whole Estates, of their bounden Duty, "with most hearty Affection, humbly and truly acknowledge "to be a sovereign Monarch, absolute Prince, Judge, and Governor over all Estates, Persons, and Causes, &c. And in the Preface to our old Books of Law, called *Regiam Majestatem*, it is acknowledged, "that the King has no Superior, except "the Creator of Heaven and Earth." Indeed we had Kings long before we had Parliaments, which, at first consisted only of Great Men; nor do we find one Word of *Burgeses*, before the Parliament held by King *Robert III. anno 1400*. So that the Kings claimed a Right to the Crown by Birthright and Inheritance, by Consent and Prescription, and by the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom. Proclamation, and even Coronation, were only a solemn Declaration and Installation into that, which was his Right before by virtue of his Lineage and Descent. In short, the King was the Fountain of Honour and Justice, and owed Superiority to none but God Almighty: insomuch that when *Buchanan's* two Books, *viz. De Jure Regni*, and *The History of Scotland* (written to support one another in a villanous Design) were

were printed, they were both condemned by an Act of the very first Parliament after their being published, as "containing of-
"fensive Matters, worthy to be delete, and not meet to remain
"as Records of Truth to Posterity, &c." So that it may be
said, with great Assurance, especially to such as plead so much
either for popular, or parliamentary Power, that there can be no
stronger Decision in favour of the King's Right and Title, than
an Act of Parliament.

The Parliament of Scotland, before the Revolution, consisted Parliament;
of three Estates, *Prelates, Barons* (the greater in Person, and
the lesser by Deputies) and *Burgeses*. Antiently all Freehold-
ers, who held Lands of the Crown *in Capite*, of such a Value,
had a Right to sit in Parliament in Person, and were called
Lords of Parliament; but that Denomination came afterwards
to be appropriated to Peers, viz. such of them as the King had
advanced to higher Titles, as Dukes, Earls, &c. *Sandilands*,
Lord *Torfeben*, was the first Baron, who was made Lord by
Patent from Queen Mary: all others before him, viz. *Forbes*,
Salton, *Gray*, *Oliphant*, &c. are Lords by Prescription: however,
they never sat in a distinct House from those other Members,
whom later Ages call *Commons*. The King was none of the
three Estates, nor did he make a fourth, but was supreme Head
of the Body Politick. The Lords Spiritual made the first of the
three Estates; and even after the Reformation, Popish Bishops
and Abbots sat and voted in Parliament, as well as such as be-
came Protestants, as appears by the original Records. The Cu-
rious may find the Original of those now called Lords of Parlia-
ment, in *Craig de Feudis*, Lib. 1. *Diegesi* XI. by which it ap-
pears, that this Name was appropriated to them by Patent, Cu-
stom, or Courtesy; not but that there was some small Distinction
before betwixt Peers and Commons in Title and Honour, but
originally they derived their Right to sit in Parliament from their
Freeholds, and not from their Titles: for, as Sir George Mac-
kenzie says in his *Institutions*, the Parliament, of old, was only
the King's Baron Court, in which all Freeholders were obliged
to give Suit and Presence in the same Manner, that Men appear
yet at other Head Courts; and accordingly all such Gentlemen
as held their Lands of the King, and were called *Barons*, and as
such might be Electors of, or elected Members of Parliament,
did not sign any Papers, Letters, or Instruments by their Names
and Surnames, but by the Titles of their Estates, as the Noble-
men (or Greater Barons) still do, till they were forbid by Act
of Parliament in the Reign of King Charles II. anno 1672.

The lesser Nobility, called *Barons*, are very numerous, and Barons;
Parliaments being annual, by long Custom, which put them to
great Charge, in the Reign of King James I. an Act was made,
empowering them to chuse two or more wise Men, according
to

to the Largeness of each Shire, to represent them in Parliament; and since that Time the Name of *Barons* has been appropriated to them, as that of *Lords* has been to the Peers. By the antient Custom, the *Scots* Peers were named, or, at least, promulg'd in Parliament, the Causes of their being advanced to that Dignity were propos'd to their Cognizance, and the Patent ratify'd by Parliament, did generally express the Causes of their Advancement to be *great, evident, and reasonable*; and when any Borough was erected with a Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, it always was with Allowance of the States. It appears also, that the Parliaments were sometimes adjourned by their own Consent, and the Time and Place of their next Meeting appointed by an Act before they broke up; and during the Intervals, they often appointed a Committee of their own Number to superintend the Administration, to assist the King with their Advice, if need was, and to give Account at next Meeting. But since the Union of the Crowns, the Prerogative of the Prince has been enlarged, and consequently, the Power of Parliaments abridged. This, some say, laid the Foundation of that unhappy Discord betwixt the King and the Country, which broke out into a Civil War, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but the grand Cause was, the Fears of the Greatness of the Clergy (though the Presbyterians rais'd Ecclesiastical Power to a monstrous Height) and the Resumption of such Church Lands, as many of the then Possessors had no legal Right to, to which Disturbances, the Pope and Cardinal *Richlieu* greatly contributed. But, upon Accommodation, the Parliament received great Power by forcing the King's Consent, which they made a very ill Use of; so that in the Reign of King *Charles II.* those Privileges were surrendered by the Parliament, even before the Bishops were restored; which not only made an Act concerning the President and Oath of Parliament, but declared and acknowledged His Majesty's Prerogative in the Choice of his Officers of State, Counsellors, and Judges, in calling and dissolving Parliaments, in making of Laws, in making Peace and War, in making of Leagues, in the Militia, and in the Conventions of his Subjects, and consequently, in condemning the Solemn League and Covenant, and all pretended Conventions and Parliaments not call'd by the King, nor honoured by the Presence of him, or his Commissioner: and as these were, properly speaking, not *new* Laws, but only declaratory of what was the King's antient and just Prerogative, so they ascertained all such Things as seem'd to have any Suspicion of being dubious; and it is to be also observed, that the Act of Adjournment, and appointing the Meeting of the then current Parliament, is in the King's own Name, without any Advice or Consent of the Estates, as is usual in the other Acts. The Parliament of *Scotland* had formerly a Com-

mittee

mittee to prepare Matters that came before them, called the *Articles*: they consisted of an equal Number of each State, chosen by the Advice and Consent of the whole Parliament, till the Year 1617. that King *James VI.* in order to advance his Prerogative, altered the Method (which, by the by, is more than can be proved) by getting the Bishops to withdraw out of the House, and chuse so many Noblemen, after which the Noblemen chose so many of the Bishops in like manner, and these two chose such of the Shires and Boroughs as were to be upon the *Articles*. By this Method nothing could be proposed in Parliament without Consent of the Court, contrary to the old Constitution, by which the Members of Parliament had Power by themselves, or their Speaker, to propose what was thought meet and necessary for the Commonwealth; and therefore those *Lords of the Articles* were abolished since the Revolution, as an intolerable Grievance.

Had the *Lords of the Articles* been kept up, or elected as usual, it was impossible that Episcopacy could have been abrogated. I have consulted the Acts of Parliament, *anno 1617.* and can find no such Alteration as our Author alledged, nor so much as any Thing like it, unless it be in the third Act *Anent Plantation of Kirks*, whereby Commission is granted by Parliament to the Lord Chancellor for the Time, and to eight Bishops, eight Noblemen, eight Barons, and eight Burgeses, therein named, who were empowered to meet and act in a particular Commission about Ministers Stipends. The Number of these Lords were to be equal in each State, not fewer than Six, nor more than Ten. *vid. 2 Parl. Ja. VI. cap. 36.* And they were further constituted 1 *Parl. Char. II. Sess. 3. cap. 1.*

When the old Practice of making an Act in one Parliament, appointing the Time for the meeting of the next, was laid aside, the Parliament was summoned by Proclamation at the Head Borough of every Shire, forty Days before they met; and when the Freeholders, instead of coming in Person, chose Representatives, every one that held Lands of the Crown valued at forty Shillings *Scots*, according to the old Taxation, which is now equal to Ten Pounds Sterling, *per Annum*, might elect, or be elected, except they were under some legal Incapacity. The Representatives of Boroughs were elected by the Common-council of the said Boroughs, and controverted Elections were determined by the Parliament.

Of late, especially since the Reign of King *James VI.* the Officers of State, even such of them as were Commoners, were brought into Parliament without being elected; but this was contrary to the old Constitution, as appears by the Statutes of *David II.* and *Robert II.* If this was thought a Grievance before the Revolution, it was no less after it, till the Union.

When

Riding of
the Parlia-
ment.

When the Day came, on which the first Session of each Parliament was to be held, the Members went to the House in great State and Solemnity. This Cavalcade was called, *The Riding of the Parliament*, and the Order of it was thus: The Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State were brought from the Castle of *Edinburgh* to the Palace of *Holy-rood-house* in a Coach, carried by three of the antientest Earls bare-headed, and attended by a Guard, till they brought them to the King, or his Commissioner; and as the *Regalia* passed through the Streets, the People were obliged to uncover. When the King, or Commissioner, was ready, the Procession began thus: All the Members mounted their Horses, with rich Footcloths and Trappings, in the great Court before the Palace, the Burgeses two and two, being each allowed a Lackey a-piece, two Trumpeters, and two Pursevants, all in their Coats bare-headed, ushering the Way; and they were followed by four Door-keepers of the Session, or Courts of Justice, on Horseback. Next came the Commissioners of Shires, two by two, each having two Lackeys, and the said Commissioners and the Burgeses are allowed to wear Cloaks; next to them come such of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen, and two of the Door-keepers of the Council bring up the Rear. Next to them ride the Lords, by two and two, in their Robes, according to their several Degrees, the Junior riding first; next to them come four Trumpeters bare-headed, two and two; four Pursevants in their Coats, two and two; six Heralds in that same Manner; then the Gentleman Usher bare-headed; next the Lyon King at Arms bare-headed, with his Coat and Robes, and Foot-mantle, and his Battoon in his Hand; then comes the Sword of State, the Scepter, and the Crown, carried by some of the antientest Nobility, who are at that Time bare-headed; but the Marquis of *Douglas* claimed the Right of carrying the Crown, and used to carry it accordingly. On each Side the *Regalia* there are three Mace-bearers with their Maces, bare-headed; after them comes a Nobleman bare-headed with a Purse, containing the Lord High Commissioner's Commission; last of all, comes the Lord High Commissioner, with the Dukes on his Right Hand, and the Marquises on his Left. When the King is present, the Master of the Horse rides near, but a little aside. Every Duke has eight Lackeys, every Marquis six, every Earl four, every Viscount three, and every Lord three; and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Train, besides his Pages. In the Time of Episcopacy, the two Archbishops were allowed the Equipage of Dukes, and the other Bishops that of Lords. When the King is present, the Marquises ride after the Earls, and the Dukes after the Marquises, and the Lord Chancellor immediately before the King, bearing the Great Seal. The Noblemen's Lackeys have over their Liveries short Velvet

Velvet Coats, with their Badges, Crests, and Motto's, in Plate or Embroidery, on their Backs and Breasts. The great Officers of State ride up from the Palace about half an Hour before the Cavalcade, in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horseback, and wait in the Parliament House. When the Commissioner enters, the Lord Chancellor takes his own Purse, and ushers him from the Bar to the Throne. When the King is present, the Lord Chancellor receives His Majesty at the Door of the Parliament House, and ushers him up to the Throne. All the Members of Parliament wait on the High Commissioner, or the King, in the great Hall, the Noblemen in their Scarlet Robes fac'd with Ermin according to their Degree; the Guards follow the King, or Commissioner, and the Street is lin'd on both Sides with the Train'd Bands. The Throne is rais'd six Steps high, with a Canopy of State over it; on the first Step sits the Lord Chancellor, with other Officers of State on both Sides of him; on the next Step sit the Judges. On the Right Hand of the Throne there are two Rows of Benches, upon which the Archbishops and Bishops formerly sat, but now the Chief of the Nobility; on the Left Hand there are three Rows of Benches for the rest of the Nobility. In the middle of the Floor are two Tables, one for the *Regalia*, and in two great Chairs by them sit the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marechal; at the other Table sits the Lord Clerk Register, with his Deputies the Clerks of Parliament. On the Right Side the Commissioners for Shires sit upon Forms, and on the Left the Commissioners for Boroughs. If the King be present, he speaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, and all the Members stand up uncovered; but the Commissioner appears only in an ordinary Suit, and stands and speaks uncovered. The Members return in the same Order back to the Palace, only the Constable and Marechal ride on the Commissioner's Right and Left Hand, with Caps of Permission. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Privy Seal stay behind, until all withdraw, and then return in the same State to the Palace, as they came from thence to the Parliament House; and the same Order of Riding was sometimes observed the last Day of the Parliament. Freedom of Speech and Debate was very well secured to the Members of Parliament by the antient Constitution; for by the old Acts of Parliament it appears, that the States had a commanding Power in all Matters of Government: but this Liberty was several Times invaded by arbitrary Princes, which generally ended in the Ruin of themselves, or their Favourites. It was much abridged in most Reigns since the Union of the Crowns, and Protestations, or Dissents, as to publick Acts, were accounted Treasonable. But at the Revolution, the States claimed Freedom of Speech and Debate as their Right, and Protests and Dissents have, since that Time,

L been

been frequent enough against publick Acts. When Matters are put to the Vote; every Member answers distinctly to his Name, and gives his Vote in these Words, *I approve*, or, *I do not approve*; and those who are not satisfied, or have not a Mind to give their Vote, say, *Non liquet*; which was an Ease to conscientious Members, and a Subterfuge to Politicians. When the Draught of an Act was approved by the Majority, the Way of passing it was by the Touch of the Scepter. It does not appear by the antient Constitution, that the Kings of *Scotland* were allowed a Negative Voice; and even since the Union of the Crowns, till of late Years, Care was generally taken that nothing should be offered to the Touch of the Scepter, that might have a Negative put upon it from the Throne. When Acts were passed, they were promulgated in the Close of the Session by Proclamation. [A great deal of the last Part of this Paragraph cannot be supported.]

Convention
of the E-
states.

There was also in *Scotland* another Meeting, or Assembly, called, *The Convention of the Estates*, which was indicted, or called by the King on twenty Days Notice, consisting of the same Lords and Members, chosen after the same Manner, and who proceeded in the same Way, as the Parliament did; where the King was either present in Person, or sent his Commissioner, who had the same Dignity and Respect with the Commissioner to the Parliament: but there was no Riding, or Cavalcade, at Opening of such a Meeting. The Difference between the Parliament and Convention of Estates consisted chiefly in this, that in *Parliament*, Laws could be both made and repealed, and Taxes imposed; whereas in the *Convention of Estates*, Taxes only could be imposed (or rather offered) and Statutes made for the more ready levying and collecting them, but no new Laws could be made, nor old ones rescinded: and the Acts of the Convention were promulgated after the same Manner as Acts of Parliament, by Proclamation from the Cross of *Edinburgh* by the Heralds. The learned Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his *Institutions of the Laws of Scotland*, says, that by the Records of Convention it appears, that of old the *Convention of Estates* consisted of any of the three Estates, summarily called off the Streets by the King, and that they raised or lowered the Value of the Coin, and judged Processes, which of later Times they could not.

These Conventions were not frequently called; for the Goodness and Justice of the Kings of *Scotland* were such, that they seldom required Money from their Subjects, by imposing Taxations, without giving them also an Opportunity of having Grievances redressed, and of having new Laws made for the Weal and Safety of the Kingdom; so that, generally speaking, Grievances were redressed before Money was given.

On

On the Decline of the late King *James's* Affairs, the then Prince of *Orange* called a Convention by the Circular Letters he sent into *Scotland*; when all Things being in the utmost Confusion, the antient and legal Method of electing Members was not, and it may be, could not in that Necessity be observed in many Places, especially in *Orkney*, and *Zetland*, who lay at such a great Distance; and at *Edinburgh*, where the Members were elected; not by the Town Council, in whom the Right lay, but by Freemen in general; where, and in other Places, not only many of the Electors, but Elected, were legally disqualified by Parliamentary Sentences against them. However, many of the Nobility, Bishops, and other Members met in that Convention; which making an Offer of the Crown to that Prince and his Princess, they accepted it, and turned that Convention into a Parliament (whereof there was no Precedent) which continued till after both their Deaths.

We come next to the Members who constituted the Parliament of *Scotland*, or Convention of Estates.

A LIST of the Nobility of SCOTLAND.

DUKES.

Their ELDEST SONS.

His Royal Highness *Frederick*,
Duke of *Rothsay*, Prince of
Wales.

James Hamilton, Duke of *Hamilton*.

James Scot, Duke of *Buccleugh*.

E. Charles Lenox, Duke of *Lenox*.

Cosmo-Adam Gordon, Duke of *Gordon*.

Charles Dowglas, Duke of *Queensberry*.

John Campbel, Duke of *Argyle*.

Archibald Dowglas, Duke of *Dowglas*.

James Murray, Duke of *Athole*.

James Graham, Duke of *Montrose*.

John Ker, Duke of *Roxburgh*.

Marquis of *Clydesdale*, or Earl
of *Arran*.

Earl of *Dalkeith*.

Earl of *Darnley*.

Marquis of *Huntley*.

Earl of *Drumlanrig*, or, *Solway*.

Earl of *Lorn*.

Earl of *Angus*.

Marquis of *Tullibardin*.

Earl, or Marquis of *Graham*.

Marquis of *Beaumont*.

MARQUISES.

Their ELDEST SONS.

<i>John Hay</i> , Marquis of <i>Tweed-</i> <i>dale</i> .	Lord <i>Yester</i> .
<i>William Ker</i> , Marquis of <i>Lo-</i> <i>thian</i> .	Lord <i>Newbottle</i> , or <i>Fedburgh</i> .
<i>James Johnston</i> , Marquis of <i>Annandale</i> .	Lord <i>Johnstoun</i> .

E A R L S.

Their ELDEST SONS.

<i>John Lindsay</i> , Earl of <i>Craw-</i> <i>ford</i> .	Lord <i>Lindsay</i> .
—— <i>Hay</i> , Countess of <i>Errol</i> .	Lord <i>Hay</i> .
† <i>George Keith</i> , Earl Mareschal.	Lord <i>Keith</i> .
<i>John Sutherland</i> , Earl of <i>Su-</i> <i>therland</i> .	Lord <i>Strathnavern</i> .
† <i>John Erskine</i> , Earl of <i>Mar</i> .	Lord <i>Erskine</i> .
<i>John Lesley</i> , Earl of <i>Roths</i> .	Lord <i>Lesley</i> .
<i>Robert Douglas</i> , Earl of <i>Morton</i> .	Lord <i>Aberdour</i> .
<i>David Erskine</i> , Earl of <i>Bu-</i> <i>chan</i> .	Lord <i>Cardross</i> , or <i>Auchter-</i> <i>house</i> .
<i>William Cunningham</i> , Earl of <i>Glencairn</i> .	Lord <i>Kilmaures</i> .
<i>Alexander Montgomery</i> , Earl of <i>Eglington</i> .	Lord <i>Montgomery</i> .
<i>John Kennedy</i> , Earl of <i>Cassils</i> .	Lord <i>Kennedy</i> .
<i>Alexander Sinclair</i> , Earl of <i>Caithness</i> .	Lord <i>Berridale</i> .
<i>Francis Stewart</i> , Earl of <i>Mur-</i> <i>ray</i> .	Lord <i>Down</i> .
† <i>P. William Maxwell</i> , Earl of <i>Nithsdale</i> .	Lord <i>Maxwell</i> .
† <i>George Seton</i> , Earl of <i>Winton</i> .	Lord <i>Seton</i> .
<i>James Levingston</i> , Earl of <i>Lin-</i> <i>lithgow</i> .	Lord <i>Levingston</i> .
<i>Alexander Hume</i> , Earl of <i>Hume</i> .	Lord <i>Dunglas</i> , or <i>Coldingham</i> .
<i>P. James Drummond</i> , Earl of <i>Perth</i> .	Lord <i>Drummond</i> .
<i>John Fleming</i> , Earl of <i>Wigton</i> .	Lord <i>Fleming</i> .
<i>John Lyon</i> , Earl of <i>Strathmore</i> .	Lord <i>Lyon</i> , or <i>Glamis</i> .
<i>James Hamilton</i> , Earl of <i>Aber-</i> <i>corn</i> .	Lord <i>Paisley</i> .
<i>Alexander Erskine</i> , Earl of <i>Kellie</i> .	Lord <i>Pittendree</i> .
<i>Thomas Hamilton</i> , Earl of <i>Had-</i> <i>dington</i> .	Lord <i>Binning</i> .

Chap. XIII. of SCOTLAND.

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<i>James Stewart</i> , Earl of <i>Galloway</i> .	Lord <i>Garlies</i> .
<i>Charles Maitland</i> , Earl of <i>Lauderdale</i> .	Lord <i>Maitland</i> .
† <i>P. Kenneth Mackenzie</i> , Earl of <i>Seaforth</i> .	Lord <i>Mackenzie</i> , or <i>Kintail</i> .
<i>Thomas Hay</i> , Earl of <i>Kinnoul</i> .	Lord <i>Duplin</i> .
<i>Hugh Campbel</i> , Earl of <i>Lowdon</i> .	Lord <i>Macblin</i> .
<i>William Creighton</i> , Earl of <i>Drumfries</i> .	Lord <i>Creighton</i> .
<i>E. Alexander</i> , Earl of <i>Stirling</i> .	Lord <i>Alexander</i> .
<i>E. Thomas Bruce</i> , Earl of <i>Elgin</i> and <i>Ailesbury</i> .	Lord <i>Kinloss</i> .
<i>James Carnagie</i> , Earl of <i>Southesk</i> .	Lord <i>Carnegie</i> .
<i>P. Charles Stewart</i> , Earl of <i>Traquair</i> .	Lord <i>Lintoun</i> .
—— <i>Ker</i> , Earl of <i>Ancram</i> .	Lord <i>Nisbet</i> .
<i>James Wesmys</i> , Earl of <i>Weemys</i> .	Lord <i>Elcho</i> .
<i>William Ramsay</i> , Earl of <i>Dalhousie</i> .	Lord <i>Ramsay</i> .
<i>James Ogilvie</i> , Earl of <i>Airly</i> .	Lord <i>Ogilvy</i> .
<i>James Ogilvie</i> , Earl of <i>Finlatter</i> and <i>Seafield</i> .	Lord <i>Desford</i> .
† <i>Robert Dalziel</i> , Earl of <i>Carnwath</i> .	Lord <i>Dalziel</i> .
<i>David Lesley</i> , Earl of <i>Leven</i> and <i>Melvil</i> .	Lord <i>Balgony</i> , or <i>Raith</i> .
† <i>Henry Maule</i> , Earl of <i>Panmure</i> .	Lord <i>Maul</i> or <i>Brechen</i> .
<i>Charles Hamilton</i> , Earl of <i>Selkirk</i> .	Lord <i>Daire</i> .
<i>David Carnagie</i> , Earl of <i>Northesk</i> .	Lord <i>Rosebill</i> .
<i>Alexander Bruce</i> , Earl of <i>Kincardine</i> .	Lord <i>Bruce</i> .
<i>Alexander Lindsay</i> , Earl of <i>Balcarras</i> .	Lord <i>Balneil</i> , or <i>Cumberlande</i> .
—— <i>Middleton</i> , Earl of <i>Middleton</i> .	Lord <i>Clermont</i> .
<i>Charles Gordon</i> , Earl of <i>Aboyn</i> .	Lord <i>Glenlivet</i> .
<i>William Boyd</i> , Earl of <i>Kilmarnock</i> .	Lord <i>Boyd</i> .
<i>William Cochran</i> , Earl of <i>DunDonald</i> .	Lord <i>Cochran</i> .
<i>P. George Douglas</i> , Earl of <i>Dumbarton</i> .	Lord <i>Ettrick</i> .
<i>John Keith</i> , Earl of <i>Kintore</i> .	Lord <i>Inverury</i> .

The Present STATE

<i>George Campbel</i> , Earl of <i>Braidalbin</i> .	Lord <i>Glenurchy</i> .
<i>William Gordon</i> , Earl of <i>Aberdeen</i> .	Lord <i>Haddo</i> .
<i>Charles Murray</i> , Earl of <i>Dunmore</i> .	Lord <i>Blair</i> .
—— <i>Hamilton</i> , Countess of <i>Orkney</i> .	Lord <i>Kirkwall</i> , or <i>Dechmont</i> .
<i>John Hamilton</i> , Earl of <i>Rutherglen</i> .	Lord <i>Rickarton</i> , or <i>Hilhouse</i> .
<i>William Dowglas</i> , Earl of <i>March</i> .	Lord <i>Niedpath</i> .
<i>Alexander Hume</i> , Earl of <i>Marchmont</i> .	Lord <i>Polwarth</i> .
<i>John Carmichael</i> , Earl of <i>Hyndford</i> .	Lord <i>Carmichael</i> .
<i>George Mackenzie</i> , Earl of <i>Cromarty</i> .	Lord <i>Tarbat</i> .
<i>John Dalrymple</i> , Earl of <i>Stair</i> .	Lord <i>Dalrymple</i> .
<i>Archibald Primrose</i> , Earl of <i>Roseberry</i> .	Lord <i>Dalmeny</i> , or <i>Barnbugal</i> .
<i>James Stewart</i> , Earl of <i>Bute</i> .	Lord <i>Mount-Stewart</i> .
<i>Charles Hope</i> , Earl of <i>Hoptoun</i> .	Lord <i>Nidrie</i> .
<i>David Boyle</i> , Earl of <i>Glasgow</i> .	Lord <i>Boyle</i> .
<i>Henry Scot</i> , Earl of <i>Delorain</i> .	Lord <i>Hermitage</i> .
<i>Archibald Campbel</i> , Earl of <i>Islay</i> .	Lord <i>Oransay</i> , or <i>Denoan</i> .
<i>David Collier</i> , Earl of <i>Portmore</i> .	Lord <i>Collier</i> .

VISCOUNTS.

<i>E. Lucius-Henry Carey</i> , Viscount of <i>Falkland</i> .
<i>David Murray</i> , Viscount of <i>Stormont</i> .
† <i>Robert Gordon</i> , Viscount of <i>Kenmure</i> .
<i>John Arbuthnot</i> , Viscount of <i>Arbuthnot</i> .
<i>James Seaton</i> , Viscount of <i>Kingston</i> .
<i>Robert Mackgil</i> , Viscount of <i>Oxenford</i> .
<i>E. Arthur Ingram</i> , Viscount of <i>Irwin</i> .
<i>James Levingston</i> , Viscount of <i>Kilsyth</i> .
<i>E. Peregrine Osburne</i> , Viscount of <i>Dumblain</i> , and Duke of <i>Leeds</i> .
<i>William Drummond</i> , Viscount of <i>Strathallan</i> .
<i>E. Charles Graham</i> , Viscount of <i>Preston</i> .
† ——— <i>Graham</i> , Viscount of <i>Dundee</i> .
<i>Hugh Primrose</i> , Viscount of <i>Primrose</i> .
<i>Patrick Crawford</i> , Viscount of <i>Garnock</i> .

LORDS.

L O R D S.

William Forbes, Lord Forbes.
Alexander Frazer, Lord Salton.
John Gray, Lord Gray.
Allan Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.
Henry Sinclair, Lord Sinclair, or St. Clare.
George Dowglas, Lord Mordington.
P. Francis Semple, Lord Semple and Glasford.
James Somerville, Lord Somerville.
John Elphingston, Lord Elphingston.
Francis Oliphant, Lord Oliphant.
James Montgomery, Lord Lisle.
Hugh Frazer, Lord Lovat.
William Ross, Lord Ross.
James Sandilands, Lord Torphichen.
David Lesley, Lord Lindores.
Adam Bothwell, Lord Holy-rood-house.
John Elphingston, Lord Balmerinoh and Cowper.
Robert Stewart, Lord Blantyre.
Robert Balfour, Lord Burleigh.
William Cranston, Lord Cranston.
Francis Napier, alias Scot, Lord Napier.
E. ——— Richardson, Lord Cromond.
E. Thomas Fairfax, Lord Cameron.
George Mackay, Lord Rae.
George Forrester, Lord Forrester.
Alexander Forbes, Lord Pittsigo.
——— Macklelland, Lord Kirkcudbright.
James Hamilton, Lord Bargeny.
George Ogilvie, Lord Bamff.
Patrick Murray, Lord Elibank.
——— Galloway, Lord Dunkeld.
E. † James Butler, Lord Dingwal (Duke of Ormond.)
E. P. Walter Ashton, Lord Ashton of Forfar.
David Falconer, Lord Halkerton.
John Hamilton, Lord Beilhaven.
† Kenneth Sutherland, Lord Duffus.
Robert Rollo, Lord Rollo.
Robert Colvil, Lord Colvil.
Robert Rutherford, Lord Rutherford.
John Bellenden, Lord Bellenden.
William Lesley, Lord Newark.
† William Nairn, Lord Nairn.
George Kinnaird, Lord Kinnaird.

Note, Those who have P. before them, are *Papists*, those who have E. before them, are *English*, and those who have † before them, are forfeited.

'Tis to be observed, that the Eldest Sons of Viscounts and Lords are called *Masters* by their Father's Titles, as the *Master of Stormont*, the *Master of Forbes*, &c.

Within these last fifty Years many antient noble Titles are extinct, forfeited, or immersed into other Families; such as the Earls of *Airth*, *Menteith*, *Dumfermling*, *Forfar*, *Callendar*, *Newburgh*, *Marischal*, &c. the Viscounts *Dumbar*, *Frendraught*, *Newhaven*, *Kenmure*, &c. the Lords *Ochiltree*, *Borthwick*, *Frazer*, *Cowper*, *Abercromby*, *Spynie*, *Ruthven*, *Materdei*, *Mackdonald*, *Aymouth*, *Nairn*, &c.

Names of the Bishopricks and Bishops before the Revolution.

Dr. *Artbur Ross*, Archbishop of *St. Andrews*.
John Paterson, Archbishop of *Glasgow*.
Alexander Ross, Bishop of *Edinburgh*.
John Gordon, Bishop of *Galloway*.
John Hamilton, Bishop of *Dunkeld*.
James Ramsay, Bishop of *Ross*.
George Halyburton, Bishop of *Aberdeen*.
Andrew Bruce, Bishop of *Orkney*.
Andrew Wood, Bishop of *Caithness*.
Archibald Graham, Bishop of *Sodor*, or the *Isles*.
Robert Douglas, Bishop of *Dumblane*.
James Drummond, Bishop of *Breechin*.
William Hay, Bishop of *Murray*.
Alexander Monro, Elect Bishop of *Lessimore*, or *Argyle*.

As for certain Political Reasons the Bishops were set aside (the Convention having voted, that Prelacy was a Grievance) so for some other Reasons, the Number of Commissioners for several Shires was enlarged: and afterwards one new Burgh was added to the rest, by Charter under the great Seal. So that, at the Union, the Number was as follows; viz.

Commissioners for Shires 89.

<i>Edinburgh</i>	4.	<i>Dumfries</i>	4.	<i>Linlithgow</i>	2.
<i>Haddington</i>	4.	<i>Wigton</i>	2.	<i>Perth</i>	4.
<i>Berwick</i>	4.	<i>Air</i>	4.	<i>Kincardin</i>	2.
<i>Roxburgh</i>	4.	<i>Dumbarton</i>	2.	<i>Aberdeen</i>	4.
<i>Selkirk</i>	2.	<i>Bute</i>	2.	<i>Inverness</i>	2.
<i>Peebles</i>	2.	<i>Renfrew</i>	3.	<i>Nairn</i>	2.
<i>Lanerk</i>	4.	<i>Stirling</i>	3.	<i>Cromarty</i>	1.

Argyle

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<i>Argyle</i>	3.	<i>Sutherland</i>	2.	<i>Rofs</i>	2.
<i>Fife</i>	4.	<i>Caithness</i>	2.	<i>Kinross</i>	1.
<i>Forfar</i>	4.	<i>Elgin</i>	2.	<i>Clackmannan</i>	1.
<i>Bamf</i>	2.	<i>Stewartry of Ork-</i>			
<i>Kircudbright</i>	2.	<i>ney</i>	2.		

Commissioners for Boroughs 67.

<i>Edinburgh</i>	2.	<i>Jedburgh</i>	1.	<i>Rutherglen</i>	1.
<i>Perth</i>	1.	<i>Kirkudbright</i>	1.	<i>North Berwick</i>	1.
<i>Dundee</i>	1.	<i>Wigton</i>	1.	<i>Anstruther Wester</i>	1.
<i>Aberdeen</i>	1.	<i>Dumfermling</i>	1.	<i>Cullen</i>	1.
<i>Stirling</i>	1.	<i>Pittenaveem</i>	1.	<i>Lawder</i>	1.
<i>Linlithgow</i>	1.	<i>Selkirk</i>	1.	<i>Kintore</i>	1.
<i>St. Andrews</i>	1.	<i>Dumblaiton</i>	1.	<i>Annand</i>	1.
<i>Glasgow</i>	1.	<i>Renfrew</i>	1.	<i>Lochmabin</i>	1.
<i>Air</i>	1.	<i>Dumbar</i>	1.	<i>Sanguhar</i>	1.
<i>Haddington</i>	1.	<i>Lanerk</i>	1.	<i>New Galloway</i>	1.
<i>Dysert</i>	1.	<i>Aberbrothick</i>	1.	<i>Kilreny</i>	1.
<i>Kirkaldy</i>	1.	<i>Elgin</i>	1.	<i>Fortrose</i>	1.
<i>Montross</i>	1.	<i>Peebles</i>	1.	<i>Dingwall</i>	1.
<i>Cowper</i>	1.	<i>Crail</i>	1.	<i>Dornoch</i>	1.
<i>Anstruther Easter</i>	1.	<i>Tayn</i>	1.	<i>Queensferry</i>	1.
<i>Dumfries</i>	1.	<i>Culross</i>	1.	<i>Inverara</i>	1.
<i>Inverness</i>	1.	<i>Bamff</i>	1.	<i>Inverury</i>	1.
<i>Bruntisland</i>	1.	<i>Whitborn</i>	1.	<i>Wick</i>	1.
<i>Inverkeithing</i>	1.	<i>Forfar</i>	1.	<i>Kirkwall</i>	1.
<i>Kinghorn</i>	1.	<i>Rothsay</i>	1.	<i>Inverberwie</i>	1.
<i>Brechen</i>	1.	<i>Nairn</i>	1.	<i>Stranraer</i>	1.
<i>Inverin</i>	1.	<i>Forres</i>	1.	<i>Campbeltown</i>	1.

This was the Constitution of the Parliament of Scotland, before the Union of the Nations; but by the late Act of Union it is now as follows: The Peers of Scotland are to name sixteen out of their own Number, by open Election, and Plurality of Voices of the Peers present, and of the Proxies of such as shall be absent, the said Proxies being Peers, and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualified according to Law. The absent Peers may also send to all such Meetings for Election, Lists of the Peers whom they judge fittest, duly signed before Witnesses, which shall be reckoned as good, as if the Parties had been present, and given in the said List; and in case of the Death, or legal Incapacity of any of the said sixteen Peers, the Peers shall nominate another of their own Number.

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The Election of the Commons, according to the Act of Union, is as follows:

The Shire of <i>Edinburgh</i>	1.	<i>Kincardin</i>	1.
<i>Haddington</i>	1.	<i>Aberdeen</i>	1.
<i>Berwick</i>	1.	<i>Inverness</i>	1.
<i>Roxburgh</i>	1.	<i>Nairn and Cromarty</i> by turns	1.
<i>Selkirk</i>	1.	<i>Nairn</i> to have the first Election.	
<i>Peebles</i>	1.		
<i>Lanerk</i>	1.	<i>Argyle</i>	1.
<i>Dumfries</i>	1.	<i>Fife</i>	1.
<i>Wigton</i>	1.	<i>Forfar</i>	1.
<i>Air</i>	1.	<i>Bamff</i>	1.
<i>Dumbarton</i>	1.	<i>Kircudbright</i>	1.
<i>Bute and Caithness</i>		<i>Sutherland</i>	1.
by turns	1.	<i>Clackmannan and Kinross</i> by turns	1.
<i>Bute</i> to have the first Election.		<i>Clackmannan</i> to have the first Election.	
<i>Renfrew</i>	1.		
<i>Stirling</i>	1.	<i>Ross</i>	1.
<i>Linlithgow</i>	1.	<i>Elgin</i>	1.
<i>Perth</i>	1.	<i>Orkney</i>	1.
		In all for the Shires	30.

The Election for the Boroughs.

<i>Edinburgh</i>	1.
<i>Kirkwall, Week, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tayn</i>	1.
<i>Fortross, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres,</i>	1.
<i>Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Inverury, and Kintore</i>	1.
<i>Aberdeen, Berwy, Montross, Aberbrothick, and Brechin</i>	1.
<i>Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Cowper, and St. Andrews</i>	1.
<i>Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, and Pit-</i> <i>tenweem</i>	1.
<i>Dysert, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Bruntisland</i>	1.
<i>Innerkeithing, Dumfermling, Queensferry, Culross, and Stirling</i>	1.
<i>Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton</i>	1.
<i>Haddington, Dumbar, North Berwick, Lawder, and Jedburgh</i>	1.
<i>Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk</i>	1.
<i>Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmabin, and Kircudbright</i>	1.
<i>Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whitthorn</i>	1.
<i>Air, Irwin, Rothsay, Campbeltown, and Inverava</i>	1.
In all for the Boroughs	15.

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The Way how they are to be elected is thus: Each of the Boroughs are to elect a Commissioner in the same Manner as they did formerly (*Edinburgh* excepted, which is allowed one for itself) and the Commissioners so elected are to meet at such Time and Borough within their respective Districts, as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall appoint, and elect one for each of the fourteen Districts above mentioned; and where the Votes of the Commissioners for the said Boroughs met to chuse Representatives from the several Districts to the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall be equal, the President of the Meeting is to have a casting Vote, besides his Vote for the Borough, from which he is sent. The Commissioner from the eldest Burgh is to preside in the first Meeting, and the Commissioners from the other Burghs in their respective Districts to preside afterwards by turns, in the same Order as the said Burghs were then called in the Rolls of the Parliament of *Scotland*. And in case any of the said fifteen Commissioners die, or become legally incapable to sit, then the Town of *Edinburgh*, or the District which chose the said Member, shall elect a Member in his or their Place. None are capable to elect, or to be elected for any of the three Estates, but such as are one and twenty Years of Age complete, and are Protestants. Those who are suspected of Popery, and refuse, when required, to swear and subscribe the *Formula*, contained in the third Act made in the 8th and 9th Sessions of King *William's* Parliament, intituled, *An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery*, are made incapable of electing, or being elected; as are all those, who are at present incapable by the Laws of the Kingdom.

And for the effectual and orderly Election of the *Scots* Lords and Commons, it was enacted, That when Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall declare their Pleasure for holding the first, or any subsequent Parliament of *Great Britain*, and when for that effect a Writ shall be issued out under the Great Seal of the united Crowns, directed to the Privy Council of *Scotland*, that until the Parliament of *Great Britain* make farther Provision in the Matter, the said Writ shall contain a Warrant and Command to the Privy Council to issue out a Proclamation in Her Majesty's Name, requiring the Peers of *Scotland* to meet and assemble in such Time and Place within *Scotland*, as Her Majesty and Royal Successors shall think fit, to elect the said sixteen Peers; and requiring the Lord Clerk Register, or two of the Clerks of Session, to attend all such Meetings, and to administer the Oaths that are or shall be by Law required, and to ask the Votes; and having made up the Lists in presence of the Meeting, to return the Names of the sixteen Peers chosen (certified under the Subscription of the said Lord Clerk Register, Clerk or Clerks of Session attending) to the Clerk of the Privy Council

Council of Scotland. And in like Manner requiring and ordaining the Freeholders in the respective Shires or Stewartries to meet and convene at the Head Boroughs of the several Shires and Stewartries to elect their Commissioners, according to the Order above mentioned, and ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, immediately after the said Elections are over, to return the Names of the Persons elected, to the Clerks of the Privy Council. And lastly, ordains *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other Royal Boroughs to elect each of them a Commissioner, and to send the said Commissioners at such Times to such Burghs within their respective Districts, as Her Majesty and Successors by such Proclamation shall appoint. The common Clerk of the respective Burghs, where the Election is appointed, is to attend the said Meeting, and immediately after election to return the Name of the Person so elected, certified under his Hand, to the Clerk of the Privy Council, that the Names of the sixteen Peers, thirty Commissioners for Shires, and fifteen Commissioners for Burghs, being so returned to the Privy Council, may be returned to the Court, from whence the Writ did issue under the Great Seal of the united Kingdom.

The present *Representatives* will be found in the List of the *British Parliament*.

Having mentioned the *Regalia*, on occasion of the Riding of the Parliament, it is proper here to give a Description of them, since by the Union Act they are no more to be made use of, but to be reserved and deposited in *Scotland* for ever.

The Description of the Regalia of the Kingdom of Scotland, viz. the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword.

The Crown.

The Imperial Crown of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enriched with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamelings; the Form of it is thus: First, it is composed of a large broad Circle or Fillet (which goes round the Head) adorned with twenty two large precious Stones; viz. Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeralds, Rubies, Hyacinths in Collets of Gold of various Forms, with curious Enamelings; and betwixt each of these Collets and Stones are placed great oriental Pearls, one of which is wanting.

Secondly, Above the great Circle there is another small one formed with twenty Points, adorned with the like Number of Diamonds and Sapphires alternately, and on each Point there is a great Pearl.

Thirdly, The upper Circle is heightened with ten Crosses-florec, each being adorned in the Centre with a great Diamond be-

twixt

twixt four large Pearls put cross-ways, but some of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number extant upon the upper Part of the Crown, besides what are in the under Circle, and in the Cross-patee are fifty one, and those Crosses-floree are interchanged with ten high Flower-de-luces alternately betwixt the great Pearls below on the Points of the second Circle.

This is said to have been the Form of the Crown of Scotland, since the League made betwixt *Achais* King of Scots, and *Charles* the Great of France; it differs from other Imperial Crowns, in that it is heightened with Crosses-floree alternately with Flower-de-luces, whereas the Crown of France is heightened only with Flower-de-luces, and that of England with Crosses-patee, alternative with Flower-de-luces. The Scots Crown, since King *James VI.* went to England, has been ignorantly represented by Herald Painters, Engravers, and others, after the Form of the Crown of England, with Crosses-patee; whereas there is not one Cross-patee, save that on the Top of the Globe; for all the rest are Crosses-floree, such as we see on our old Coins and Churches. Those Crowns were not antiently arched or close. *Charles VIII.* is said to have been the first King of France who wore a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coined in the Year 1495. wherein he is called *Imperator Orientalis*. *Edward V.* of England, in the Year 1483. is observed by *Selden* to have carried a close Crown; though, by the by, I must say, *Edward V.* of England was never crowned.

Fourthly, Our Crown is thus closed: From the upper Circle proceed four Arches, adorned with enamel'd Figures, which meet and close at the Top, surmounted with a celestial Globe of Gold (a Globe indeed it is, but I can't tell why our Author calls it *celestial*) enamel'd with blue Semee, or powder'd with Stars cross'd and enamel'd with a large Cross-patee on the Top, adorned in the Extremities with great Pearls (such a Cross tops the Church of *Holy-rood-house*) and canton'd with other four in the Angles. In the Centre of the Cross-patee, on the fore Part of the Crown, there is a square Amethyst, and on the other Side of the Cross there is a great Pearl, and below it, on the Foot of the Polar Part of the Cross, are these Letters, *J. R. V.* by which it would appear, that King *James V.* was the first that closed the Crown with Arches, and topt it with a Globe and Cross-patee. Yet it is evident, that the Money and Medals coined in the Reigns of King *James III.* and *IV.* have a close Crown: and it is no less clear, that the Arches of the Crown were not put there from the Beginning, or at the making of the Crown; because, first, they are joined with Tacks of Gold to the antient Crown; and, secondly, the Workmanship of the Arch is not so good; and there is a small Distinction in the Fineness betwixt the first and last, the latter being superfine Gold,
and

and the other not so exactly to that Standard ; whereof Trial has been made.

Fifthly, The *Tiara*, or Bonnet of the Crown, was of purple Velvet, but in the Year 1685. there was put in a Cap of crimson Velvet, adorned, as before, with four Plates of Gold, richly wrought and enamel'd, and on each of them a great Pearl, half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches ; and the Cap is fac'd with Ermin.

Upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermin, there are eight small Holes, two and two together, in the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle Space betwixt the Arches, to which there are tied two Diamonds, and precious Stones. The Crown is nine Inches Diameter, being twenty seven Inches about ; and in Height, from the under Circle to the Top of the Cross-patee, six Inches and a half. It always stands on a square Cushion of crimson Velvet, adorned with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold Thread hanging down at each Corner.

The Scepter.

The Stem or Stalk of the Scepter, being Silver double overgilt, is two Foot long, of a Hexagon Form, with three Buttons or Knobs of the same. Betwixt the first Button and the second is the Handle, of a Hexagon Form, furling in the middle and plain ; betwixt the second Button and the third there are three Sides engraven ; upon that under the Virgin *Mary* (one of the Statues on the Top of the Stem) there is the Letter J ; upon the second Side, under St. *James*, the Letter R ; and on the third, under St. *Andrew*, the Figure 5. On the Side betwixt the J and R there are engraven fourteen Flower-de-luces ; and on the Side betwixt the Figure 5 and Letter J, there are ten Thistles continued from one Stem, from the third Button to the Capital. The three Sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three there are antique Engravings ; viz. Sacramental Cups, antique Medusa's Heads, and Rullion Foliages. Upon the Top of the Stem there is an antique Capital of Leaves emboss'd, upon the Abacus of which there arise round the Stem three Statues ; first, that of the blessed Virgin, crown'd with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm our blessed Saviour, and in her Left Hand a Globe with a Cross ; next to her, on her Right Hand, stands the Statue of St. *Andrew*, in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a *Scots* Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross, or Saltire (part of which is broke off) and in his Left Hand raised up, there is an open Book. On the blessed Virgin's Left Hand, and St. *Andrew*'s Right, there is another Statue, which seems to represent St. *James*, with the like Apostolical Garment,

ment, with a hanging Neck superadded, and upon his Head a little Hat, like the *Roman Pileum*; in his Right Hand half extended a Book open, and in his Left a pastoral Staff (the Head broke off) and above each Statue, being two Inches and a half, (except the Virgin *Mary's*, which is a little less) the Finishing of a *Gothick Niche*. Betwixt each Statue arises a Rullion in Form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in length four Inches, with Foliage along the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward, and the Turn of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinquefoil outward. Above these Rullions and Statues stands another Hexagon Button, or Knob, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a chrystal Globe, of two Inches and a fourth part of an Inch diameter; within three Bars, jointed above, where it is surmounted with six Rullions, and here again with an oval Globe, top'd with an oriental Pearl of half an Inch diameter. The whole Scepter in length is thirty four Inches.

The Sword.

The Sword is five Foot long, the Handle and Pommel are of Silver gilt, in Length fifteen Inches; the Pommel is round, but somewhat flat on the two Sides; on the middle of each there is a Garland of emboss'd Work, and in the Centre there have been two enamel'd Plates, which are broke off. The Traverse, or Cross of the Sword, is Silver gilt, seventeen Inches and a half long; the Form of it is like two Dolphins, their Heads joining, and their Tails ending in Acorns; the Shell hangs down towards the Point of the Sword, form'd like an Escallop flourish'd (or rather like a green Oak Leaf) on the Blade of the Sword there is indented with Gold, *Julius II. P.* (this Pope (*Roviere*) was elected in *anno* 1503. and died *anno* 1513.) The Scabbard is of crimson Velvet, covered with Silver gilt, and wrought in Filigram Work into Branches of Oak with Leaves and Acorns. On the Scabbard there are four round Plates of Silver gilt; two of them near the Chape are enamel'd blue, and thereon in golden Characters, *JULIUS II. PON. MAX. N.* At the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to the Hook, there is a large square Plate of Silver enamel'd Purple in a Cartouche Azure, an Oak Tree eradicate and fructuate, Or, and above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, *viz.* two Keys in Saltire addorsed (three Bowls formed like Roses or Cinquefoils) tied with Trappings, and Tassels hanging down at each Side of the Cartouch. Above the Keys is the Papal Tiara, environed with three Crowns, and two Labels turn'd up adorned with Crosses.

Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.* had for his Armorial Figures an Oak Tree fructuate (which is the Reason that the Sword is adorned with such Figures) a Hill and
a Star;

a Star; which two last Figures I find not in any Part of the Sword, unless they have formerly been on the two enamel'd Plates, which are now lost off from the Pommel. But it is certain this Pope had such Arms, from those Verses made by *Volturne*, a famous *Italian* Poet, as the same are mentioned by *Hermannus Hermes*, a *German* Writer, who gives us these Lines found in a Monastery:

*Quercus, Mons, Stella, formant tua stemmata Princeps;
Hisque tribus trinum stat diadema tuum.
Tuta ratis Petri, mediis non flectitur undis,
Mons tegit a ventis, stellaque monstrat iter.*

*Of the Armorial Bearings of Scotland, Symbols, and Knights
of St. Andrew.*

Next to the *Regalia*, it is proper to give a Description of the Atchievement of the Sovereigns of *Scotland*, and of the Reasons of that Bearing, which we shall do from Sir *George Mackenzie's* Heraldry, thus: Or, a Lion Rampant *Gules*, arm'd and langued *Azure*, within a double Tresse flower'd and counter-flower'd with Flower-de-luces of the second, incircled with the Order of *Scotland*, compos'd of Rue and Thistles, having the Image of *St. Andrew* with his Cross on his Breast appendent to it, and this Motto round the Image, *Nemo me impune laceffet*. Above the Shield, an Helmet answerable to the Sovereign's high Quality and Jurisdiction, a Mantle Or, faced with Ermine, adorned with an Imperial Crown, beautified with (Crosses-patee, according to Sir *George*, but according to the Description above) Crosses-floree, and Flower-de-luces surmounted on the Top for a Crest, with a Lion sejant, full-fac'd *Gules*, crown'd Or, holding in his dexter Paw a naked Sword proper, and in the sinister a Scepter, both erected pale-ways, supported by two Unicorns *Argent*, crown'd with Imperial, and gorg'd with open Crowns, to the last Chains affix'd passing between their Fore Legs, and reflexed over their Backs Or; he on the *Dexter* embracing, and bearing up a Banner of Cloth of Gold, charg'd with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, and he on the *Sinister* another Banner *Azure*, charged with a *St. Andrew's* Cross *Argent*, both standing on a Compartment plac'd underneath, from which issue two Thistles, one towards each Side of the Escutcheon: and for the Sovereign's Royal Motto in a Scroll above all, *In Defence*; and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET*.

By this appears either the Ignorance, or Partiality, or both, of the *English* Heralds, and common Painters, in not crowning the Unicorn, which supports the King's Arms.

The

The Scots and foreign Historians say, that *Fergus* took this Lion for his Arms when he beat the *Picts*. Thus *Hopingius*, cap. 6. pag. 3. § 3. tells us, *Cum Picti in agros Scotorum copias primum ducerent, quibus baud minus cupide quam strenue obviam ivit Fergusus, sublati signis, & rumpendo ipsorum claustra, assumpsitque Leonem rubrum erectum, aurea facie descriptum, cauda tergum, ut fere mos est, dum se ad pugnam incitat, verberans, eoque generosam iracundiam significans. Vid. etiam Bayerlink. Tom. 4. Theatr. Vit. Tit. signa, pag. 324. Pet. Gregor. de Republ. lib. 6. c. 16. Limneus de jure publ. lib. 6. num. 86. Memen. Ord. Equit. Card. pag. 146. It is observed by Boetius, lib. 1. Hist. cap. 7. & lib. 10. That the Crown, with which the Lion (borne as a Crest) is crowned, is *Corona Vallaris*, tho' our Painters crown him with an Imperial Crown; and certainly a *Corona Vallaris* agrees better with the breaking of the *Picts* Barriers, for which this Crest was first assum'd. The double Tressure flower'd, counter-flower'd, was added by *Charlemain*, when he entred into a League with *Achaius* King of Scots, to signify that the French Lilies should defend and guard the Scottish Lion. *Hopingius*, in the Place above quoted, says, that *Charlemain* adorn'd the Crown of Scotland (being then Emperor, as well as King of France) with four Lilies, and four Crosses, as a Symbol of the Christian Religion, and of the inviolable Fidelity of the Scots.*

The Royal Badges, and ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of Scotland, are, a Thistle of Gold crown'd, the white Cross of St. Andrew in a blue Field, the Standard bearing St. Andrew's Cross, which, some think, is a Badge derived from the *Picts*, after the Scots conquered their Kingdom; though it may more reasonably be thought, that the valiant Conqueror King *Kenneth* took it from the Vision of that Saint, which appeared like a Flash of Light in an azure Firmament, fortelling him the Victory. But the Order of Thistle was erected by *Achaius*. The Collar of the Order is compos'd of Thistles, interwoven with Sprigs or Leaves of Rue, all of Gold; having thereunto appendent, on a blue Rundle, the Image of St. Andrew, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with a white Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle environing the Figure, beautified with Pearls, this Motto, *Nemo me impune laceffet*. The ordinary Ensign worn by the Knights of the Order was a blew Ribbon (which Queen Anne altered into a green) to which was affixed a Thistle of Gold, crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold, and the abovesaid Motto; and the same was also embroidered on their Breasts. Upon the anniversary Festival of St. Andrew, being the thirtieth of November, the Knights of the Order were to meet solemnly in the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, during which Solemnity they were richly apparel'd in their Parliament Robes, or, I rather think, the Robes of the Order; having on their left Shoulder an azure Rundle, on which

is embroider'd St. *Andrew* and his Cross *Argent*, environ'd in the Centre with a Crown, beautified with *Flower-de-lis*, Or.

Of the Privy Council of Scotland.

A Society of this Nature seems coeval with Government itself: for, in what View soever we consider a Magistrate, Head, or Governor, whether absolute, or limited, common Prudence would direct him to take Advice, in some Things at least, of such as he had a good Opinion of, and could best confide in; and consequently, was at the Governor's own Choice, and prior to all other Courts. It may possibly be called a Parliament in some Respect, but I am really at a Loss to know how our Author could say, That it appears by the antient Acts of Parliament, that the Members of the Privy Council were named and chosen in Parliament, being an equal Number of each Estate; they continued from Parliament to Parliament, were answerable to the King and Parliament for their Advice, and the King was to do nothing in publick Matters without it; and except fix of them were present, and their Orders signed by the King, their said Orders were not to be obey'd. They were sworn in Presence of the King and Estates, to give him true and plain Counsel in all Matters that concern'd His Majesty and the Realm; but after the Union of the Crowns, King *James VI.* (and 1st of *England*) alter'd this Method, limited their Number, and nam'd them all himself, tho' before that Time any Lord of Parliament, who was present, had a Right to come to Council without being sent for. In King *Charles I.*'s Time the Parliament of *Scotland* had their antient Power of naming the Privy Counsellors, in Conjunction with His Majesty, restored to them; but since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* the naming of them has been solely in the Crown. They consult about the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, as Peace, War, &c. and are Judges as to Riots, Tumults, and secret Combinations, Murders, Witchcrafts, &c. and give Commissions to other Judges. For most part People pleaded their own Causes before the Council; but in Case of Riots, Advocates were allowed, and in their Sentences the major Vote carried it. Causes of great Weight were commonly referr'd by them to the Parliament. If the Lord Chancellor be present, he presides in this as in all other Courts, and at other Times their own President takes the Chair.

Here our Author is wrong both in Law and Fact. For the Privy Council may be called the Spring of the Government, seeing all Proclamations for calling Parliaments and Conventions of the Estates were issued by the King with Advice of the Council; and in it the Management of all State Affairs was lodged:

it

it being the Support of the King and his Government, and upon the prudent Administration whereof the publick Honour and Welfare depended.

It was constituted by Commission from the King under the Great Seal, but he could remove or add by a Letter under his Sign Manual: and herein the Great Officers of State were Members by Virtue of their Office; and if neither the Lord High Chancellor nor Lord President was present, the Members, whereof Nine made a Quorum, elected a *Præses pro tempore*. This Court had its own Signet and Seal, and two principal Clerks, besides Macers, and other Officers.

The Power of this Court was far more extensive of old, than it was after the Union of the Crowns. It formerly, in many Cases, judged in Matters of *Right*, but afterwards judged seldom in any Case but Matters of *Fact*; except after the Revolution, when it inhibited the Judges to determine about the Stipends due to the Rabbled Ministers. True indeed, it tried Riots and Tumults, but gave no Commissions to ordinary Judges. It tried no Murders, nor Witchcrafts, nor any Crimes, where a Jury was required in Law; but took Precognition of Treasons, and some other Crimes, which thereafter came before the Justiciary, if it seemed needful.

Its great Work consisted in taking Care of the Peace and Welfare of the Kingdom, as to the publick Government; in suppressing Rebellions, in punishing Tumults, and notorious Breaches of the Peace; in Order to which, any Privy Counsellor might grant a Warrant to apprehend any Subject, and imprison him; but still he was accountable for so doing.

It could also reprieve Persons under Sentence of Death, mitigate and alter inferior Punishments, raise the Militia, grant Commissions of Fire and Sword, and in case of open Rebellion, grant Commissions of Lieutenandry and Justiciary, and order the Advancing of Money out of the Treasury, requisite in such Emergencies; it could adjourn the Session, or any other Court, and assign the Times and Places where they should sit. This Court raised or lowered the Value of Money: could impose moderate Fines or Tolls at Bridges and Ferries. It could sequestrate Pupils, and allow Alimony to them, and also to Wives who were severely used by their Husbands; with many such Things as required immediate Relief, and could not admit of such Delays as are used before other Courts in proper Form. And of old, they ordered even Noblemen, as well as others, who could not easily be apprehended by Captions for Civil Debts, to deliver themselves up into any of the King's Castles, under pain of Treason. The Explication of Acts of Parliament, and the prescribing Methods for putting them in Execution (not otherways provided for in the Statutes) was usually remitted by the King to

this Court, who by the Constitution was the Expounder of the Law.

All their Proclamations, and Acts and Orders founded upon Law, were binding on the Subject; and when the publick Safety was in Hazard, on any sudden Emergency, the King and Privy Council might use a Latitude of Power suitable to the Occasion, for speedy Redress.

It could bring People to Torture, who would not in treasonable Cases declare, what there was great Presumption to believe they knew, which was also practised in the Case of one even since the Revolution.

It also ejected a great many of the Episcopal Clergy, who, though they (being beloved in their Parishes) escaped the Fury of the Western Rabble, yet had not read the Proclamation, and prayed for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which some of them were obliged to do on such a short Warning, as may be reduced to a few Hours; and the Profits of such Benefices as were at the Presentation of the King, or any Bishop, were disposed of by the Council to such Persons as they thought fit, for several Years, whether they were Ministers or not.

And as the Power, Honour, and Burthen of the Office of a Privy Counsellor were great; so it was Death by Law to invade or pursue them for doing the King's Service.

This Court was not suppressed by the Articles of Union, but was referred to the *British* Parliament, wherein it was intirely abolished.

The Officers of State are,

Archibald Earl of *Isle*, Keeper of the Seal, used in place of the Great Seal, Salary 3000 *l. per Annum*.

James Duke of *Athol*, Lord Privy Seal, Salary 2000 *l. per Annum*.

Charles Earl of *Selkirk*, Lord Register, Salary 1200 *l. per Annum*.

Charles *Erskine*, Esq; Lord Advocate, Salary 1000 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. Andrew Fletcher of *Milton*, Lord Justice Clerk, Salary 400 *l. per Annum*.

It will not be improper to insert here *William Grant*, His Majesty's Solicitor, though no Officer of State, Salary 400 *l. per Annum*.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Book of *Precedency*, takes notice of a Distinction betwixt the Officers of the Crown and Officers of State. The Officers of the Crown had their Designation from the Kingdom, as *Confiabularius Scotiae*, &c. and in King *Malcolm II's* Parliament were ranked thus: the Chancellor, the Justice General, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Constable, and

and Mareſchal. In King *James VI's* Time, the Officers of the Crown were declared in Parliament to be the Treafurer, Secretary, the Collector (which Office is now joined with the Treafurer) the Juſtice General, Juſtice Clerk, Advocate, Maſter of Requeſts, and Clerk of Register; but the High Chamberlain, Conſtable, Admiral, and Mareſchal are Officers of the Crown, and not Officers of State: the ſpecific Difference being, that in all Acts or Meetings which concern the State, they ſit as Members, by virtue of their Office, as in Parliaments, Conventions, &c. whereas the Chamberlain, Admiral, Conſtable, and Mareſchal ſit not as ſuch, but as they are Noblemen. In 1677. the Officers of State that ſhould have Place in Parliament, were limited to Eight, and thus ranked: Treafurer, Privy Seal, Secretary, Register, Advocate, Juſtice Clerk, Treafurer-deputy, and Maſter of Requeſts; and the Lord Chancellor, if a Nobleman, had his Place as ſuch, but not as an Officer of State.

Though I am obliged to follow my Author as much as poſſible, and not to make Alterations but where need requires; I muſt here, as in many other Places, take leave to differ from him; and tell the Reader, that before the Union (for many Year.) the Officers of State were Eight in Number; *viz.* Four Greater, and Four Leſſer: the former were, the Lord High Chancellor, Lord High Treafurer, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Secretary; the other were, the Lord Register, Lord Advocate, Lord Treafurer-depute, and the Lord Juſtice Clerk (*Juſticiarius pro Clero*, or, *Juſticiarius Clericus*) though the Lord Juſtice General be his Superior, yet he is not an Officer of State.

The three laſt did often contend for Precedency, but they are thus ranked in the Rolls of Parliament; and indeed the Lord Preſident of the Seſſion had Precedency of the Lord Juſtice Clerk, though the former was no Officer of State.

All theſe Officers were appointed by the King under the Great Seal; and even ſince the Union, the Lord Privy Seal, Lord Register, Lord Advocate, and Lord Juſtice Clerk, beſides the Keeper of the Great Seal (which was part of the Lord Chancellor's Office) do ſtill continue; and in the *Scots* Records they are ſometimes called *Officers of the Crown*. But there were other Officers of the Crown, who were not Officers of State; ſuch as the Lord High Chamberlain, Lord High Conſtable, Lord High Admiral, and Earl Mareſchal; but they had no Right to ſit or vote in any publick Meetings by virtue of their Office.

In former Times the *Comptroller* and *Maſter of Requeſts* were reckoned among the Officers of State; but, of later Years, the Office of the Comptroller has been united to that of High Treafurer, as that of Maſter of Requeſts has been with that of Secretary of State.

It may be proper to tell, that the Lord Chancellor did not hold a Court of Equity, as in *England*; but (beside what he did as First Minister, &c.) could affix the Great Seal to such Patents, Writs, Charters, Pardons, Breves, &c. as were appointed to pass it. He had a *Director of Chancery* under him, who observed the legal Forms, and kept the Records.

The Rules of *Precedency* among the Subjects are the same in *Scotland* as in *England*. At the Coronation of King *Charles I.* His Majesty, for preventing Differences between the Nobility of both Kingdoms, ordered, that all those of the same Degree in *England*, should in *England* take Place of all those of the same Degree in *Scotland*; and *vice versa*, that all those of the same Degree in *Scotland*, should in *Scotland* take Place of all those of the same Degree in *England*: but by the Articles of the Union, all the *English* of the same Degree, at the Time of the Union, are to have the Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the Time of the Union; but the present Peers of *Scotland* are to have the Precedency before all Peers of *Great Britain* of the like Orders and Degrees, who may be created after the Union.

The College of Justice, commonly called The Session.

This Court was instituted in the Reign of King *James V.* anno 1533. and confirmed by the Authority of Parliament, wherein the Lords were named, the Time and Place of their Meeting appointed, and the Manner of their Proceeding was regulated; the King being obliged by his Promise in the Act, not to desire the Lords to do otherwise by private Writing, Charge, or Command, at the Instance of any Person, but as Justice should require. Before this, Justice was administered to the Subjects by a Committee of the three Estates named in Parliament from Time to Time, without being allow'd any Thing but the Fines arising to the King in their Courts; the Parliament being of Opinion, that they ought to bear their own Charges, since they were not to sit above 40 Days, and that it might not come to their Turn again once in several Years: so that there was a Rotation of the judicial Power among the whole three Estates, without putting the Country to any Charge. This obliged them to study the Laws and Constitution, that they might be capable of administering Justice with Knowledge and Applause, when it came to their Turn.

The Pretences for altering this Constitution were, That by the annual Change of Judges, Causes which required long Debates, could not well be determined by them; which was vexatious to those who had long Suits depending, because they were obliged to bring them before new Judges, who knew nothing of the

the former Debates: and it was also alledged, That many of them had not Knowledge enough of the Law, and that those frequent Changes made them liable to Bribery, and to give different Opinions and Sentences in one and the same Cause; therefore it was thought fit to appoint this College, in Imitation of the Parliament at *Paris*, to consist of a President and fourteen fixt Senators or Judges, whereof the President and seven others were to be Ecclesiasticks; to whom were added afterwards four extraordinary Lords of the secret Council; and they had three Clerks, who were afterwards augmented to six, commonly called, *the Clerks of the Session*, to write down their Proceedings. Thus it continued till the Reformation, and in some Measure a long Time thereafter: for *Alexander Gordon*, Bishop of *Galloway*, *Hepburn*, Bishop of *Orkney*, and *Pont*, Minister of *St. Cutbbert's*, or the *West Kirk*, near *Edinburgh*, besides several others, who were all Protestants, were Senators, or ordinary Lords of Session: and as low as the Revolution, a Bishop was sometimes one of the Lords Extraordinary.

But as nothing human is perfect, it soon appeared that the same Inconveniencies of ignorant and mercenary Judges, and by Consequence of unjust Sentences, attended this Constitution; and particularly that of Bribery, and the Influence of Courts upon their Determinations was more remarkable. This occasioned several posterior Acts of Parliament, especially in the Reign of King *James VI.* for regulating the Jurisdiction, Presentation, Qualification, and Age of the Judges; and for annulling such Presentations as His Majesty had made of any Person under the Age appointed. And to prevent such Abuses in Time to come, in the sixth Parliament of K. *James VI.* cap. 92. it was enacted, "That whereas several private Writings and Charges had been directed to the Lords of the Session by the King and his Privy Council, sometimes to proceed in civil Causes, sometimes to stay the Process, and sometimes to stop the Execution after Decrees given; the said Lords should proceed in all Causes depending before them, notwithstanding any private Writing, Charge, or Command by any Person or Persons to the contrary." And, cap. 93. it is enacted, "Because of a heavy Murmur among the Subjects, that the King chooseth young Men without Gravity, Knowledge, and Experience, and who have not sufficient Estates to be Lords of the Session; that the King shall present Men that fear God, of good Learning, Practice, Judgment, and Understanding of the Laws, of good Fame and sufficient Estate, who shall first be sufficiently tried and examined by a Number of the said Lords; and if they find him not duly qualified, they are at Liberty to reject him, and the King is to present another until he be found so qualified." But notwithstanding those good Laws, the Parlia-

ment in the Reign of King *Charles I.* finding they could not accomplish their Designs without a Set of Judges of their own making, insisted upon, and extorted from the King, the Power of having them chosen by Parliament; which not answering any good End, it was again surrendered in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* and continued till the Convention of Estates at the Revolution insisted upon some new Regulations, and particularly, that the Judges should not be *durante bene placito*, but *ad vitam, aut ad culpam*; that is, *quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

Before this Court all civil Causes are tried at stated Times, viz. From the first of *November* to the last of *February*, and from the first of *June* to the last of *July*, *inclusivè* (except *Christmas*.)

They proceed in determining Causes by Acts of Parliament, and the Custom of the Nation; and where those are defective, they determine according to the *Imperial* and *Civil Law*, not according to the Rigour of the Letter, but according to Equity and Justice. They sit every Day in the Week during the appointed Terms, except *Lord's Days* and *Mondays*; and *Fridays* are appointed for the Causes of the Crown, of which the Lord Advocate gives a Catalogue to the Lord Chancellor. There lies no Appeal from this Court but to the Parliament, and their Sentences or Decrees are not valid, except nine Judges at least be present. When Causes come before them, the Advocates are first heard on both Sides, and the Heads of their Debates are writ down by the Clerks; after which, before the late Revolution, the Advocates were ordered to withdraw, and the Doors being shut, the Judges debated the Matter among themselves: but in the Year 1693. it was enacted, *That they should advise and vote with open Doors*. When the Debates are over, the Lord President collects their Suffrages, beginning at those on his Right Hand. There are two Houses, the Inner and Outer. In the Outer House the Judges sit by Turns, but one of them continues a Week: in this House all Causes are originally heard. If the Matter be clear, the Lord who presides for the Week, gives Sentence; but if it be difficult, or if he pleases, at the Desire of either of the Parties, he reports it to the rest of the Judges, who afterwards either send out their Answer by him; or if the Case be intricate, or if any of both Parties desire it, it is heard again before themselves. All the Advocates plead uncovered and standing, except they be Lords of Parliament, Privy Counsellors, or King or Queen's Advocate. There is also a seventh Clerk, who is called *Clerk of the Bills*; he exhibits Petitions to the Lord that is to sit the Week following in the Outer House, whose Business it is to sign those Petitions when he receives them: he consults the rest of the Lords about those which have any Difficulty in them, and he decides lesser Causes alone

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Alexan
Sir Jam
Mr. Rob

alone in the Outer House; but in greater Causes he consults the rest of the Lords by Interrogatories, and repeats to them the Substance of what has been argued by the Advocates on both Sides; and then he goes out and pronounces their Sentence in the Outer House, except the Case be difficult, and then it is heard before themselves, at the Desire of either Party, as above-mentioned. The Lord President only introduces Causes into the Inner House. Two of the Judges sit in the Afternoons to examine Witnesses, and take Oaths of the Defendants, if the Cause be referred to their Oath. The Judges sit in a Semicircle in their Robes, and their Clerks sit under them.

It is to be noted, that when they had a Chancellor in Scotland, he, by virtue of his Office, presided in the Sessions of the Lords, as also in all other Courts where he pleased to be present, except those of the Justiciary and Exchequer.

This Court cannot adjourn itself for a single Day; yet can make *By-laws*, called *Acts of Sederunt*, regulating several Things relating to their Office, and Manner of Proceedings.

From it (as has been already observed) there was an Appeal to Parliament; and the antient Way of Appealing, called then *Falsing of Doom*, was in this Manner: The Appellant was obliged to protest, "that the Doom given was evil, false, rotten, " and stinkande in itself, &c." and this he was to do, *Or (i. e. e'er) he steir his Taes quhare his Heil stude*. Appeals from the Decrees of this Court are still very frequent to the House of Peers in Parliament assembled, which has full Power to affirm or reverse, with Costs not exceeding 200 *l. Sterling*.

The Names of the present Ordinary Lords of Session are,

M R. Duncan Forbes of Collodden,	}	Salary 1000 <i>l. per Annum</i>
Lord President,		
Mr. David Erskine of Dun,	}	Salary 500 <i>l. per Annum</i> , each.
Sir James Mackenzie of Royston, Bar.		
James Lord Balmerino and Cowper,		
Mr. Andrew Fletcher of Milton,		
Sir Gilbert Eliot of Minto,		
Mr. Hugh Dalrymple of Drummorie,		
Mr. Patrick Campbell of Monzie,		
Mr. John Pringle of Hayning,		
Mr. Alexander Fraser of Strichen,		
Mr. Patrick Grant of Elchies,		
Mr. John Sinclair of Murkle,		
Alexander Earl of Leven,		
Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran.	}	
Mr. Robert Dundas of Arncliffe,		

The

The Present STATE

The Extraordinary Lords are,

*John Marquis of Tweeddale.
Archibald Earl of Islay.*

They have no Salaries as *Extraordinary Lords*, nor are obliged to any Duty or Attendance; but coming whenever they please, wear a different Robe, and have the Privilege of sitting and judging.

The Clerks of the Session are six, viz.

<i>Sir James Dalrymple,</i>	<i>Mr. John Murray,</i>
<i>Mr. Alexander Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Gibson,</i>
<i>Mr. William Hall,</i>	<i>Mr. James Justice.</i>

They have only the Emoluments arising from their Places, which are casual, equally divided among them, and amount yearly to about 400 *l. Sterling* each.

There are also six *Under Clerks*, which chiefly belong to the Outer House, *viz.*

<i>Thomas Hay,</i>	<i>Thomas Gibson,</i>
<i>Alexander Keith,</i>	<i>George Livingston,</i>
<i>Alexander Finlayson,</i>	<i>Matthew Brown.</i>

They depend upon the Principal Clerks, and their Profits are also casual, but may amount to 150 *l. per Annum*, each.

There is an *Extrafter*, *viz.* *Ninian Cunningham.*

Joint Principal Clerks to the Bills.

*Mr. Philip Anstruther, Advocate,
Mr. David Anstruther.*

Their Perquisites are about 40 *l. per Annum*, each.

Under Clerks to the Bills.

*Charles Inglis, Clerk to the Bills of Suspension.
Robert Cramond, and William Robertson, Clerks to the Law-
burrows (or Recognizances) Loosing of Arrestments, and
Adjudications.*

Other

Other Officers of Session.

Sir *John Dalrymple*, Clerk of His Majesty's Processes before the Lords of Session.

Mr. *Andrew Marjoribanks*, Keeper of the Register of Hørnings.

Thomas Butter, Keeper of the Minute Book.

Mr. *James Craig*, Keeper of the Books of Enrollment.

Thomas Graham,

Alexander Mitchel,

Francis Gibb,

Francis Gibson,

Andrew Key,

Archibald M^cEwen,

} Macers (or Tipstaffs) Salary 10 *l.* per Annum each, besides Perquisites; and are at the King's Gift.

} Keepers of the Session House, 4 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum each, besides Perquisites.

This Court has distributive Justice only, both in Law and Equity; but no Authority as to Life or Limb, unless for some Faults competent to themselves. And yet, as Sir *George Mackenzie* observes in his *Criminals*, Part II. Title 8. The Lords of Session, 1. Use to pass Bills for Criminal Letters. 2. They advocate Causes belonging to the Justice Court. 3. They are Judges in *Crimine Falsi*. 4. They have made Statutes for regulating the Justice Court. 5. Quære, Whether they can review the Sentences of the Justice Court. 6. They suspend the Sentences of the Justice Court. 7. They are Judges to such as kill or wound one another, during the Dependence of a Process before the Session. 8. They grant Warrant to Advocates to compear for such as are pursued for Treason.

The Lords of Session have also a Power vested in them by Parliament, since the Union, of being a Committee for Planting of Churches, and Valuation of Tythes, for which there used to be a Parliamentary Committee appointed on purpose.

This Commission (whose Decrees are *final*) modifies and augments Stipends, and values Tythes: for the Titular of the Tiends, or Impropiator, or Appropriator, is not so absolutely vested in the Property of Tythes, but he must allow a reasonable and comfortable Subsistence to the Incumbent, according to the Improvement of Rents, and real Value of the Tythes, as this Court shall think fit; which has also Power to erect new Churches, unite or dismember Parishes, &c. and meet for that End in Session-time every *Wednesday* at Three of the Clock, and sit so long as they think fit, judging Causes conform to the Course of the Roll, *i. e.* according as the Causes were first entered, or commenced. The Diets are peremptory, and the Causes advised (after the Pleadings are done) with close Doors.

Their Clerk, as they make up this Committee, is Mr. *George Buchan*, whose Perquisites are worth about 100 *l.* per Annum.

The Under Clerk is *David Carw.*

The

The Jusficiary, commonly called, The Justice Court, or Criminal Court.

This Court came in place of the *Justice Eyre*, or *Justice General*. The Office was a long while in the Family of *Argyle*, from which it was purchased by King *Charles I.* which was a singular Ease to the People, who were thereby freed from a Power too great to be hereditary in a Subject. But the troublesome Times coming on, the Methods therein were not so well fixed and ascertained as was proper, there being but small Salaries appointed, and these not well paid, to Judges who were commissioned by the Crown, who were generally young Advocates. Yet whatever the Enemies of King *Charles II.* may say, they cannot but acknowledge, the Act of Parliament, 30th of August 1672. *Concerning the Regulation of Judicatories*, was an excellent Statute, both for the Properties and Lives of the Lieges; which, *inter alia*, declares, “That whereas formerly Assessors, “from Time to Time, were appointed to the Justice General “in Matters of Importance, which being ambulatory, cannot “be so convenient as if all the Members of that Court were settled, and chosen by His Majesty of fit Persons, who might “make it their Work to make a just and constant Procedure in “Matters Criminal; ——— The Office of Deputes in the Justice Court be suppressed, and that Five of the Lords of Session be joined to the Justice General and Justice Clerk, and “all of them vested with the same and equal Power and Jurisdiction in all Criminal Cases, &c.” They commonly sit on *Mondays* (when the Session does not sit) and have four ordinary Macers, and a Demster (*Doomster*) who pronounces the Sentence or Doom. Herein are triable all Crimes: the Judges are the Grand Jury, or Inquest, being sole Judges of the *Relevancy of the Libel*, i. e. whether the Indictment be (what is called in *England*) *Billa vera*, or not? that is, If the Fact be true, as alledged, will it infer such or such a Punishment, or not? And if it should not be *relevant*, they may restrict it to a lesser Punishment; and then it comes to a Jury of fifteen Men, who are called the *Affize*; who, having chosen one of their Number to be their *Chancellor*, or Foreman, do by Majority of Votes (after hearing and advising upon the whole Trial) return their Verdict; not, Whether the Criminal (whom they call the *Pannel*) be *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, but what Facts (alledged against the Prisoner, and referred to them by the Court) they have found fully proved: and the Judges give Sentence accordingly. In case of the Trial of a Peer, the greater Part of the Jury was to be Peers; but now they are triable only by the Lords of *Great Britain*, as their Peers. All Prosecutions in this Court are raised by

by the King's Advocate, and the greatest Traitor is here allowed the Benefit of Advocates to plead for him, if he pleases. Sir George Mackenzie gives a special Account of this Court in his *Institutions*, and *Vindication of the Reign of King Charles II.*

The Lords of Justiciary, and their Officers, are,

ARCHIBALD, Earl of *Isla*, Lord Justice General, Salary 2000 *l. per Annum*, and for going the Circuit yearly 200 *l.*

Mr. *Andrew Fletcher* of *Milton*, Lord Justice Clerk, Sal. 400 *l. per Annum*, and for going the Circuit yearly 100 *l.*

Sir <i>James Mackenzie</i> of <i>Royston</i> ,	} Ordinary Lords of Justiciary, Sal. 100 <i>l. per Annum</i> each, and the like Sum for going the Circuits yearly.
Mr. <i>David Erskine</i> of <i>Dun</i> ,	
Sir <i>Gilbert Eliot</i> of <i>Minto</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Alexander Frazer</i> of <i>Strichen</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Patrick Grant</i> of <i>Elchies</i> ,	

John Dawidson, Clerk of the Justice Court, Salary 100 *l. per Annum*, besides Perquisites.

John Henderson, Deputy Clerk.

<i>Thomas Lesly</i> ,	} Macers (who carry a Mace of Iron) Sal. 10 <i>l. per Annum</i> each.
<i>Humphrey Colquhoun</i> ,	
<i>James Pitillo</i> ,	

John Dalgliesh Demster, Sal. 5 *l. per Annum*.

At the going each of the Circuits, there is an Advocate-depute at 50 *l.* one Clerk at 30 *l.* one Macer at 10 *l.* and two Trumpeters at 10 *l.* each for their Charges.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

The old Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, which was the King's Chamberlain Court, was suppressed; and a new one established by an Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, *Anno sexto Annæ Reginae*, Intituled, *An Act for settling and establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain, called Scotland*; pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that Purpose in the nineteenth Article of the Act for a Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege, and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of *Scotland*, as the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* in *England* relating thereto, are likewise competent to the *Exchequer* of *Scotland*. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same Manner as was done by the Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court

The Present STATE

Court of *Exchequer* of *Scotland* before the Union, and to receive Resignations in His Majesty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the Time of the Union, and to appoint Officers, as was in use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Baristers at Law of five Years standing in any of the four Inns of Courts of *England*, or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in *Scotland* for five Years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commissions are, *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

The Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

Matthew Lant, Esq; Lord Chief Baron, Salary 1000 *l.*
per Annum.
 Sir John Clerk, Bart. }
 George Dalrymple, Esq; } Barons, Sal. 500 *l.* *per Annum*, each.
 Thomas Kennedy, Esq; }
 Edward Edlin, Esq; }

King's Remembrancers.

John Tarver, Esq; Salary 200 *l.* *per Annum.*
 William Stewart, Esq; Salary 400 *l.* *per Annum.*

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

William Allenson, Salary 200 *l.* *per Annum.*

Clerk of the Pipe.

Sir Colin Mackenzie, Salary 200 *l.* *per Annum.*

Attornies of the Court.

James Sewart Gent. }
 John Vicaridge Gent. } Salary to each 50 *l.* *per Annum.*
 Samuel Beresford Mariot, }
 James Campbel, } No Salary.

Auditors of the Revenue.

Sir James Dalrymple Baronet, Auditor General, Salary 1200 *l.*
per Annum.
 John Philip, Esq; Deputy Auditor, Salary 200 *l.* *per Annum.*
 ————— deputed by the Lord Chief Baron to keep the
 Exchequer Seal, Salary 100 *l.* *per Annum.*

Mr.

Mr. *John Dundas*, Prefenter of Signatures, Sal. 52 l. 15 s. 6 d.
 Mr. *William Bowls*, King's Solicitor to the Court, Salary for
 himself and Clerk 150 l. *per Annum*; besides for defraying
 Prosecutions.

Mr. *William Montgomery*, Marshal, Salary 80 l. *per Annum*.

Mr. *David Anderson*, Examiner to the Court, Salary 50 l. *per*
Annum.

William Kelfe, Clerk to the Port Bonds in the Exchequer, Sala-
 ry 40 l. *per Annum*.

— Clerk to the Property Roll.

Thomas Udall,

Thomas Parker, } Macers of Exchequer, Sal. 50 l. *per An.* each.

John Heriot,

John Lord Bellenden, Hereditary Usher, Salary 11 l. 11 s. 1 d.

James Stephens, Deputy Usher, and Serjeant at Arms, Salary
 300 l. *per Annum*.

Alexander Hamilton of Innerweick, Secretary to His Royal
 Highness the Prince of *Wales* for *Scots* Affairs.

John Aikman, Messenger, Salary 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per Annum*.

John Aikman, } Door-keepers, Salary 15 l. *per Annum*, each.
Clement Porter,

David Stephen, Keeper of the Register of Resignation in the
 Exchequer, Salary 40 l. *per Annum*.

Allan Whiteford, Esq; Receiver General of His Majesty's Land
 Rents and Casualties, and Paymaster of His Majesty's Civil
 Establishment, Sal. for himself and Clerks 650 l. *per Annum*.

For His Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such indigent Per-
 sons as shall be approved of by the Barons of the Exchequer
 (to be distributed quarterly) 2000 l. *per Annum*.

For Bead's-men's Gowns, and distributive Charity on His Ma-
 jesty's Birth Day, 108 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per Annum*.

Officers of the Chancery.

Archibald Earl of *Isle*, Keeper of the Great Seal of *Scotland*,
 Salary 3000 l. *per Annum*.

Mr. *Archibald Campbel*, Deputy Keeper.

Mr. *Robert Ker*, Director of the Chancery, Salary 25 l. *per*
Annum, with Perquisites.

Alexander Campbel, his Deputy.

William Smith junior, } Chancery Clerks.
John Irvine,

Lord

Lord Privy Seal, and his Officers.

James Duke of Athol, Lord Privy Seal, Salary 2000 *l.* per Annum.

Archibald Stewart, his Deputy.

Thomas Goldie, Writer to the Privy Seal.

Lord Clerk Register, and his Officers.

Charles Earl of Selkirk, Lord Clerk Register, Salary 1200 *l.* per Annum, besides Perquisites.

Sir James Dalrymple,

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie,

Mr. William Hall Advocate,

Mr. John Murray Advocate,

Mr. Thomas Gibson,

Mr. James Justice Advocate,

Mr. Philip Anstruther Advocate,

Mr. David Anstruther,

Principal Clerks of Session, who were also (formerly) Clerks of Parliament.

Joint principal Clerks to the Bills.

Charles Inglis,

Robert Cramond,

William Robertson,

Under Clerks to the Bills.

Mr. William Foulis Advocate, Clerk to the Register of Seafins.

Mr. David Crawford, Clerk to the Admission of Publick Notaries.

William Douglas junior of Cavers, Esq; Keeper of the Register of the Hornings, Salary 20 *l.* per Annum, with Perquisites.

Thomas Hay,

Alexander Keith,

Alexander Finlayson,

Thomas Gibson senior,

George Livingston,

Matthew Brown,

John Corse,

John Alexander,

Under Clerks of Session.

Under-keepers of the Register of the laigh (or lower) Parliament House.

Of the Faculty of Advocates.

Upon the Institution of the *Session*, or *College of Justice*, ten Persons of the best Reputation, Knowledge, and Experience, were appointed to plead in all Actions before that Court; and when any were wanting, the Number was to be supplied by Advice of the Senators, or Lords: but Business increasing, their Numbers increased also. Most of them attend the House, but many

many of them are Gentlemen of good Families and Estates, who entred into that Body with no other View, than the Honour of being Members of it. The Body meet yearly on the first *Tuesday* in *January*, and choose their Officers; *viz.* the Dean, Treasurer, Clerks, Publick and Private Examiners, and Curators of their Library.

They enjoy many great and valuable Privileges with the rest of the College of Justice, and their Names are as follow.

A List of Advocates.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| M R. James Graham 1676 | Mr. David Plenderleith |
| Mr. Michael Lumisden | Thomas Hamilton |
| Mr. David Drummond 1683 | John Ogilvy |
| Sir William Cockburn | James Bailie |
| Mr. James Oliphant | Patrick Turnbull |
| John Horn | Andrew Lawder |
| Robert Pringle <i>sen.</i> | James Hume |
| John Fairholm | Gilbert Burnet |
| Robert Craig | William Lyon |
| Sir Alexander Anstruther | James Cathcart |
| Mr. Alexander Abercromby | James Lord Balmerino |
| John Belshe <i>sen.</i> | John Dalrymple |
| William Carmichael | George Dalrymple |
| Thomas Wallace <i>sen.</i> | Charles Erskine |
| James Colvill | Alexander Irving |
| William Forbes | Joseph Dunglafs |
| Alexander Earl of Marchmont | George Rofs |
| Mr. Alexander Hay | Sir Alexander Ramfay |
| William Hall | Mr. Thomas Buchan |
| Thomas Rigge <i>sen.</i> | Alexander Hay |
| Charles Bining | James Erskine |
| James Graham <i>secundus</i> | Charles Cockburn |
| John Pringle | James Gillon |
| Thomas Haliburton | Francis Wauchope |
| David Erskine | William Scot |
| Sir James Mackenzie | William Montgomery |
| Mr. George Dowglas | Thomas Menzies |
| John Falconer | John Lawrie |
| William Foulis | John Dunbar |
| Alexander Menzies | Sir John Rutherford |
| Sir John Clerk | Mr. David Lundin |
| Sir Colin Mackenzie | William Stewart |
| Mr. George Seaton | Andrew Mackdoul |
| George Shaw | Charles Cochran |
| John Borthwick | Robert Dundas |

N

Mr.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Mr.</i> George Smollet | <i>Mr.</i> William Scot <i>junior</i> |
| John Kennedy | David Moncrief |
| Duncan Forbes | Archibald Hamilton |
| Patrick Campbell | Alexander Birnie |
| Robert Craigie | John Murray |
| David Walker | William Hamilton |
| William Scot | Henry Dalrymple |
| John Stewart | Archibald Murray |
| John Macleod | David Moneypenny |
| Alexander Murray | Henry Barclay |
| Hugh Dalrymple | Michael Menzies |
| George Mackenzie | John Erskine |
| Philip Anstruther | Robert Blackwood |
| James Ferguson | Alexander Lesly |
| Archibald Stewart, <i>alias</i> Denham | William Urquhart |
| Robert Sinclair | James Johnston |
| Charles Erskine <i>junior</i> | John Swinton |
| Patrick Boyle | Robert Stewart |
| David Scot | John Belches <i>junior</i> |
| William Dowglas | James Justice |
| Patrick Grant | James Graham <i>tertius</i> |
| Laurence Craigie | John Riddel |
| Alexander Garden | Kenneth Mackenzie |
| John Crawford <i>senior</i> | James Ferguson |
| George Sharp | William Grant |
| John Sinclair | Alexander Frazer |
| George Lindsay | John Craigie |
| James Holborn | Walter Pringle |
| <i>Sir</i> Alexander Cuming | Charles Sinclair |
| <i>Mr.</i> John Polson | Alexander Frazer |
| Alexander Bayne | Henry Home |
| <i>Sir</i> Archibald Grant | James Graham <i>quartus</i> |
| <i>Mr.</i> John Alves | Patrick Murray, <i>novus</i> |
| Patrick Haldane | Lord Elibank |
| Peter Wedderburn | Thomas Forbes |
| Archibald Cockburn | Alexander Lockhart |
| <i>Sir</i> Gilbert Eliot | Thomas Wallace |
| <i>Mr.</i> George Dundas | Archibald Campbell |
| James Den | Alexander Lind |
| Robert Renny | Nicholas Graham |
| David Rutherford | John Crawford |
| John Edgar | John Campbell <i>senior</i> |
| Alexander Nairn | Robert Pringle |
| Hugh Baillie | Thomas Rigge <i>junior</i> |
| Andrew Fletcher | James Brodie |
| Robert Carr | James Cochrane |
| Archibald Inglis | George Carr |

Mr.

Mr. John Hamilton	Mr. Ronald Campbell
William Brodie	Joseph Pringle
James Glen	Thomas Calderwood
John Maul	James Balfour
Robert Ramsay	George Drummond
Robert Clerke	Alexander Home
John Campbell <i>junior</i>	William Congalton
Thomas Hay	John Mac Kaye
John Hay	Thomas Copland
James Leslie	John Dundas
Robert Scot	John Lookup
George Porterfield	David Scrimzeour
George Sinclair	Charles Lumifden
Robert Pearson	Andrew Mitchell
David Graham	Joseph Williamfon
Hon. Mr. Walter Sandilands	David Falconer
Mr. Alexander Boswell	James Smollet
William Duff	Patrick Rofs
Charles Maitland	James Geddes
Sir William Forbes <i>Baronet</i>	James Carnagy
Mr. Hugh Forbes	John Erskine <i>junior</i>
Sir James Elphinston <i>Baronet</i>	James Ogilvy
Mr. Patrick Cockburn	Charles Macdoual
Hon. Mr. James Dalrymple	George Brown
Mr. John Gillon	James Dundas
Hon. Mr. James Hamilton	Robert Kennedy
Mr. Lewis Colquhoun	William Wallace
George Abercromby	James Fergusfon <i>junior</i>
William Kilpatrick	James Erskine <i>junior</i>
Alexander Mackenzie	John Rutherford
John Dickfon	George Middleton
Hon. Mr. Alex ^r Hume Campbell	Sir James Stewart <i>Baronet</i>
Mr. Hugh Rose	Mr. John Dalrymple
Charles Anstruther	William Scot <i>tertius</i>
John Mitchelfon	John Dalrymple Horn
Alexander Udney	Charles Gordon
William Somerville	Sir Michael Stewart
John Udney	Mr. William Crofs
William Dalrymple	Adam Drummond
Thomas Dundas	William Frazer
Francis Kinloch	George Gordon,
Alexander Foulis	&c.

The Officers of the Faculty of Advocates.

The Dean of Faculty, Mr. James Graham of Lirth.
The Treasurer, Mr. Alexander Irvine of Saphock.

The Present STATE

Clerk to the Faculty, and Collector of the Decisions, Mr. *John Edgar*.

Curators of the Library, Mr. *Charles St. Clair*, or *Sinclair*, Mr. *Kenneth Mackenzie*, Mr. *James Graham* quartus, Mr. *William Brody*, and Mr. *Charles Maitland*.

Note, Every Year the Senior Curator (who is also Treasurer of the Library) goes out of his Office, and a new one comes in his Room; the Number *Five* being constantly kept up, and every Curator continues five Years.

Private Examiners ——— ——— ——— ———

Principal Library Keepers, Vacant.

Under Librarian, Mr. *Thomas Ruddiman*.

Bar-keeper, *Allan Livingston*.

Writers to the Signet.

All Summons and Writs that pass the Signet, must be subscribed by one of this Society, whereof near thirty are appointed by the Lord Secretary for managing the Affairs of it; and they are capable, as well as Advocates, of being made ordinary Lords: whereas before the Union, many Country Gentlemen, and others not bred to, nor admitted into any Place in the Law, were frequently advanced to that great Office.

A List of their Names, and the Date of their Admission.

This Mark * denotes a Commissioner.

Mr. *Alexander Mackmillan*, Keeper.

Archibald Campbell, } Depute-keepers.
Alexander Campbell, }

William Roy, Extrafter.

Mr. *Thomas Aikman*, 18 December 1685.

* Mr. *James Bailie*, 14 April 1694.

James Brisbane, 20 July 1695.

Mr. *David Ramsay*, 7 August 1695.

* *Hugh Somervell*, 1 June 1696.

* *Andrew Ker*, 2 October 1696.

Charles Miln, 4 January 1697.

Charles Menzies, 15 March 1697.

James Baird, 19 July 1697.

* *George Cockburn*, 8 December 1697.

* *Andrew Halyburton*, 26 August 1699.

* *Robert Wallace senior*, 29 January 1701.

* *John Lumfden*, 3 February 1701.

* *John*

- * John Stuart, 17 November 1701.
- Mr. James Ure, 16 December 1701.
- Mr. George Aidie, 16 June, 1702.
- * Andrew Marjoribanks, 10 December 1702.
- William Innes, 18 March 1704.
- * Mr. Robert Hepburn, 14 May 1705.
- Robert Fullerton, 10 August 1705.
- Mr. John Thomson, 15 October 1705.
- William Murray, 12 January 1706.
- Ludovick Brodie, 11 July 1706.
- * John Hamilton, 3 March 1707.
- * Mr. Robert Dalrymple, 31 March 1707.
- * Mr. James Craig, 13 May 1707.
- Mr. Robert Alexander, 30 June 1707.
- William Seton, 6 December 1707.
- * David Hope, 12 December 1707.
- Charles Ferquharson, 8 November 1708.
- Walter Ryddle, 13 December 1708.
- Charles Masterton, 8 February 1709.
- * John Mackfarland, 12 November 1709.
- * George Kennedy, 2 November 1711.
- * Alexander Hamilton, 6 November 1711.
- John Ruffel, 16 November 1711.
- John Mackgown, 12 January 1712.
- Alexander Mitchel, 3 March 1712.
- John Dundas, 1 March 1712.
- * Alexander Stevenson, 11 March 1712.
- William Cuninghame, 2 February 1713.
- * John Cuninghame, 24 June 1713.
- John Bogle, 22 September 1713.
- Mr. David Maul, 14 August 1714.
- Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, *codem Die*.
- Robert Fullarton, 18 September 1714.
- Andrew Curry, 28 July 1715.
- John Hamilton, 31 July 1716.
- * Hugh Crawford, 14 December 1716.
- Alexander Ross, 14 July 1718.
- Alexander Hay, 17 August 1718.
- William Millar, 15 July 1719.
- * Andrew Hay, 23 July 1719.
- * George Irvine, 8 February 1720.
- James Guthrie, 25 February 1720.
- George Gordon, 15 March 1720.
- Thomas Finlay, 24 May 1720.
- * William Forbes, 19 August 1720.
- John Baillie, 7 September 1721.
- James Budge, 7 June 1722.

Colin Mackenzie, 1 August 1722.
 Andrew Alves, 25 September 1722.
 Robert Dalrymple, 28 November 1722.
 William Preston, 3 December 1722.
 * Archibald Stewart, 9 January 1723.
 * Robert Wallace *junior*, 13 February 1723.
 James Ramsay, 25 February 1723.
 * Thomas Goldie, 19 March 1723.
 George Dallas, 17 June 1723.
 Archibald Pitcairn, 3 August 1723.
 George Chalmers, 1 October 1723.
 Alexander Gordon, 25 November 1723.
 * James Armour, 2 December 1723.
 William Veitch, 13 December 1723.
 John Buchanan, 13 December 1723.
 Archibald Carmichael, 23 December 1723.
 * John Hay, 22 February 1726.
 Hugh Fleming, 8 March 1726.
 James Graham, 21 March 1726.
 James Hume, 20 June 1726.
 Alexander Stewart, 17 July 1727.
 Archibald Campbell, 5 February 1728.
 James Hay, 9 December 1728.
 * Ronald Dumbar, 27 January 1729.
 James Garshore, 6 October 1729.
 John Grant, 3 December 1729.
 William Watson, *eodem Die*.
 David Spence, 15 June 1730.
 John Smith, 21 December 1730.
 Andrew Burnet, *eodem Die*.
 James Preston, 20 July 1731.
 David Monro, 28 July 1731.
 James Taylor, 2 August 1731.
 Mr. David Anderson, 18 August 1731.
 Robert Gordon, *eodem Die*.
 Roderick Mackleod, 7 March 1732.
 Ronald Crawford, *eodem Die*.
 Thomas Baillie, 26 April 1732.
 John Davidson, 20 December 1732.
 George Turnbull, 25 June 1733.
 Thomas Watson, 7 January 1734.
 Robert Grant, 8 March 1734.
 Henry Scrimzeour, 14 July 1735.
 Leonard Urquhart, *eodem Die*.
 James Pringle, *eodem Die*.
 Robert Sym, 4 August 1735.

Having formerly given an account of the Officers of State, we shall now say something of the Officers of the Crown. The first was

The Lord *President* of the Council, now abolished.

The Lord *High Chamberlain*, an Office hereditary in the Family of *Stewart Duke of Lenox*. A golden Key was the Badge of Office. He was Justice General over the Burrows, and could hold *Chamberlain Airts*; but his Privileges are now in Disuetude.

Lord *Steward* of Scotland was also Lord Steward of the King's Household. In antient Times, the Name of the Office devolved on the Family, which by Marriage came to be Kings of Scotland; and the Prince is born *Steward* of Scotland.

Lord *High Constable*. This Honour has been in the Family of *Hay*, Earl of *Errol*, since the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*. A naked Sword was the Badge of Office.

Earl *Marischal* was always in the Family of *Keith*. An Ax was the Badge of Office.

These two last Officers before the Union kept their Guards, the Constable *without*, and the Marischal *within* the Parliament House, where they exercised their Jurisdictions in Time of Parliament, or Convention; which were very great, extending to all Crimes whatever committed within the House, or four Miles of the Parliament, or Convention, where the King was in Law supposed to be present; and they were attended by the

Hereditary Usher, or Master of Ceremonies, Crown-bearer, Sceptre-bearer, and Sword-bearer,	}	Before the King in Time of Parliament, and also by the Purse-bearer before a Lord High Commissioner.
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Earl of *Errol*, High Constable.

Earl *Marischal*, High Marischal.

Earl of *Kintore*, Knight Marischal, Salary 400 *l. per Annum*.

Officers of the King's Household.

John Duke of Argyle, Hereditary Master of the King's Household in Scotland, Salary 2000 *l. per Annum*.

Sir *Alexander Dalmahoy* of that Ilk, Baronet, Hereditary Deputy Master.

Sir *Alexander Cockburn* of *Langton*, Baronet, Hereditary Usher, Salary, 250 *l. per Annum*.

Sir *John Anstruther* of that Ilk, Baronet, Hereditary Carver.

N +

Hereditary

Hereditary Keepers of the King's Palaces in Scotland.

James Duke of Hamilton, of Holy-rood-house near Edinburgh,
Salary 46 *l.* per Annum.

John Porterfield, Underkeeper, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Walter Mitchell, Porter, Salary 37 l. 15 s. 6 d. per Annum.

James Duke of Athol, of Falkland.

† *Earl of Linlithgow, of Linlithgow.*

David Viscount Stormont, of Seane.

James Marquis of Annandale, of Lochmaban (ruinous.)

John Duke of Argyle, of Dunstaffnage (ruinous.)

Officers of the King's Works.

Sir John Anstruther, Baronet, Master of the Works, Salary
400 *l.* per Annum,

William Adams, Clerk of the Stores, Salary 30 l. per Annum.

Officers of the Wardrobe.

Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Master of the Wardrobe, Salary 55 l.
11 s. 2 d. per Annum.

James Oliphant, First Under-keeper, Salary 40 l. per Annum.

Peter Lindesay, Second Under-keeper, Salary 20 l. per Annum.

James Baird, Clerk, Salary 30 l. per Annum.

The Mint.

Before the Union there was a Mint in Scotland, as has been already mentioned; but it has been disused almost ever since, except the first Year thereafter, when the old Money was called in and recoined, and under the Queen's Head the Letter E was stampd. The several Offices and yearly Salaries belonging thereunto are as follow,

John Lord Beilhaven, Master, or General of the Mint, 300 l.
——— *Master Worker, 200 l.*

George Kennedy, Principal Warden, 150 l.

John Macfarlan, Counter Warden, and Comptroller, 60 l.

James Ker, Assay-master, 100 l.

——— *Surveyor of the Meltings, 50 l.*

Joseph Cave, Sinker and Graver, 50 l.

Robert Miller, the King's Clerk, 40 l.

William Richardson, Master-smith, 30 l.

Every one of these have Apartments within the Precincts of the Mint, commonly called, *The Guinzie-house*, which is also a Place of Sanctuary against common or ordinary Debts.

The

The General Post Office at Edinburgh.

In King *Charles II*'s Reign, the King gave a Patent and Pension to Mr. *Graham* to be Post Master General. Before that Time, there being no regular Posts, Gentlemen and Merchants were at great Charges in sending special Messengers with Letters; which was also attended with some Uncertainty, when sent by common Carriers. Universities and great Towns had their own particular Posts, which did not perform by different Stages, but the same Man went quite throughout the whole Journey, and brought back Answers. But the new Way being far more certain, cheap, useful, and expeditious, the Post-office became very remarkable and flourishing; and in anno 1695. a Post-office was established by Act of Parliament, and a Post-master appointed by Letters Patent: but since the Union it is managed by Commission from the Post-master of *Great Britain*; and its Officers are,

Archibald Douglas Esq; Post-master General in Scotland.
 Mr. *Ronald Dunbar*, Accomptant, Salary 50 l. per Annum.
 Mr. *Archibald Douglas*, Secretary to the Post-master.
James Weemys, Principal Clerk, Salary 50 l. per Annum.
William Reid, Second Clerk, Salary 30 l. per Annum.
William Saunders, Clerk's Assistant, Salary 25 l. per Annum.
John Boyd, Apprehender of private Letter-carriers.
George Grant, Clerk to the *Irish* Correspondents.
 Three Letter-carriers, 5 s. per Week each.

Officers appointed to distribute and manage His Majesty's Stamp Duties in North Britain.

Mr. *William Jones*, Principal, or Head-distributer, Sal. 180 l. per Annum.
 Mr. *Samuel Ross*, Comptroller, Salar 150 l. per Annum.
 Mr. *John Pringle*, Distributer for *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, Salary 60 l. per Annum.
 Mr. *William Bowles*, Sollicitor, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

A List of the Lords, and others, Commissioners of Police.

<i>Charles Earl of Lauderdale,</i>	<i>Lord Alexander Hay.</i>
President.	<i>Mr. Charles Erskine.</i>
<i>John Earl of Southerland.</i>	<i>Mungo Haldan of Gleneagles, Esq;</i>
<i>James Earl of Finlater.</i>	<i>George Kennedy, Accomptant.</i>
<i>John Lord Hope.</i>	<i>Mr. George Carre, Advocate,</i>
<i>James Earl of Hyndford.</i>	Secretary.
<i>James Lord Torfschen.</i>	<i>David Warrender, Deputy.</i>
	<i>Directors</i>

Directors of the Equivalent Company are thirteen in Number, whereof ten are to be in London; viz.

<u>James Campbell,</u>	} Esquires, at London.
<u>John Drummond,</u>	
<u>Daniel Hayes,</u>	
<u>Benjamin Longuett,</u>	
<u>Christopher Tilson</u>	
<u>Robert Williamson,</u>	

Mr. William Berry is their Secretary at London.

<u>Patrick Campbell of</u>	} The Committee to manage the Affairs at Edinburgh.
<u>Monzie, Esq;</u>	
<u>John Graham, Accomptant,</u>	} at Edinburgh.
<u>John Campbell, their Agent,</u>	

The Office of the Bank.

The Bank of Scotland was established by Act of Parliament, July 17, 1695. The Management was committed to a Governor, a Deputy-governor, and twenty four Directors, who, at present, are,

The Right Hon. *Alexander Earl of Marchmont*, Governor.
Andrew Marjoribanks, Merchant, Deputy-governor.

Ordinary Directors.

Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Baronet.	} Merchants.
Mr. William Carmichael, Advocate.	
<i>Alexander Arbuthnot,</i>	
<i>Robert Dundas,</i>	
<i>Thomas Fairholm,</i>	
<i>Robert Marjoribanks,</i>	
<i>James Marjoribanks,</i>	
<i>Edward Marjoribanks,</i>	
<i>Gilbert Stewart,</i>	
<i>John Nairn,</i>	
<i>Thomas Gibson, one of the Depute Clerks of the Session.</i>	

Extraor-

Extraordinary Directors.

The Right Honourable *David* Earl of *Glasgow*.

The Honourable Sir *James Mackenzie* of *Royston*, one of the
Senators of the College of Justice, and of the Justiciary.

Mr. *Charles Binning*,
Mr. *Charles Sinclair*, } Advocates.
Mr. *Peter Wedderburn*, }

Mr. *William Hall*, one of the principal Clerks of the Session.

James Blair,
James Gordon, } Merchants.
George Halyburton, }
David Scot, }

George Main, Jeweller.

Mr. *Robert Hepburn*, Writer to the Signet.

Officers.

Mr. *David Drummond*, Advocate, Treasurer.

David Spence, Secretary.

George Falconar, Accomptant.

Charles Stephan, Accomptant's Assistant.

James Spence, } Tellers.
James Loch, }

The Royal, or New Bank.

The Right Honourable *Archibald* Earl of *Isle*, Governor.

Deputy Governor.

Ordinary Directors.

Mr. *Andrew Fletcher* of *Milton*, Lord Justice Clerk.

Mr. *Patrick Campbell* of *Monzie*, one of the Senators of the Col-
lege of Justice.

George Drummond,
Richard Dodswell, } Esquires.
John Philip, }

James Nimmo, } Writers to the Signet.
Hugh Somerville, }
George Irvine, }

William Alexander, Merchant.

Extraordinary Directors.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Cathcart*.

The Right Honourable *Matthew* Lant, Lord Chief Baron of the
Exchequer.

The

The Honourable George Master of Rofs.

Mr. Hugh Dalrymple of Drummorie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Charles Erskine, Esq; His Majesty's Advocate.

Beaumont Hotham, Esq;

Patrick Crawford junior, Merchant.

John Hamilton,

Mr. James Craig, } Writers to the Signet.

Officers.

Allan Whiteford, Esq; First Cashier.

Mr. John Campbell, Second Cashier.

James Bogle, Secretary.

Thomas Thomson, Accomptant.

Alexander Innes,

George Andrew, } Tellers.

Robert Selkirk,

The Merchant Company at Edinburgh.

Hugh Hawthorn Merchant, late Bailie, Master.

Thomas Dundas,

Patrick Macdowal,

Robert Baillie,

John Forrest,

George Dumber,

Patrick Manderston,

Alexander Sharp,

James Stirling,

Robert Tod,

James Rob,

William Matthewson,

James Stewart,

Walter Hog Merchant, Treasurer.

Robert Ross, Writer in Edinburgh, Clerk.

The Commissioners and other Officers of Excise in Scotland.

Gilbert Burnet,

Richard Dodswell,

Thomas Cochran,

Richard Sommers,

Christopher Wyvil,

Christopher Rhodes, Esq; Comptroller, for himself and Clerks, Salary 500 l. per Annum.

Peter Wedderburn, Esq; Secretary, Solicitor, Clerk of Securities, and Correspondent, for himself and Clerks, Salary 340 l. per Annum.

George Tilson, Esq; Auditor, for himself and Clerks, Salary 310 l. per Annum.

James

James

455

Willia

180

Joseph

Mr. R

cise

Mr. J

Sal

Mr. A

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Mr. A

coun

Mr. W

Mr. L

Offi

Mr. J

50

Mr. E

50

Mr. B

Mr. R

Mr. S

Mr. C

Mr. E

per

Colin

John

Mrs. M

Richar

Samuel

Daniel

James

Robert

&c.

Five Su

Thirty

Salan

Four A

Six Ex

Thirtee

Four G

30 l.

Twenty

Two hu

Foarte

John P

25 l.

James Nimmo Esq; Cashier, for himself and Clerks, Salary 450 l. per Annum.

William Clifton Esq; Solicitor, for himself and Clerks, Salary 180 l. per Annum.

Joseph Tudor Esq; Agent at London, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Robert Forrest, Accomptant General for the Duties of Excise, Salary 120 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Dickie, Accomptant General for the other Duties, Salary 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. Alexander Chalmers, Accomptant for the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery, Salary 60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Andrew Home, Accomptant for the Country Excise Account, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. William Robertson, Clerk, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Eaglesfield Griffith, first Clerk in the Accomptant General's Office, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Blair, Accomptant for the Duty on Malt, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Edward Swift, Clerk for imported Liquors, &c. Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Benjamin Ditcher, } Assistant Clerks in the Accomptant General's Office, Salary 50 l. each.

Mr. Richard Marshall, } Assistant Clerks in the Comptroller's Office, Salary 50 l. each.

Mr. Sandys Wollrych, } Assistant Clerks in the Comptroller's Office, Salary 50 l. each.

Mr. Charles Watson, } Assistant Clerks in the Comptroller's Office, Salary 50 l. each.

Mr. Edward Swift, Clerk of the Edinburgh Fines, Salary 20 l. per Annum.

Colin Alison, Bill-man, Salary 30 l. per Annum.

John Parkhill, Agent, Salary 80 l. per Annum.

Mrs. Mary Clifton, Housekeeper, Salary 40 l. per Annum.

Richard Rance, Door, and Store-keeper, Salary 55 l. per Annum.

Samuel Mackmurry, Hall-keeper, Salary 8 l. per Annum.

Daniel Munro, Assistant Door-keeper, Salary 25 l. per Annum.

James Miln, Assistant Watchman, Salary 12 l. per Annum.

Robert Renton, General Examiner, and Clerk of the Diaries, &c. Salary 90 l. per Annum.

Five Supervisors Libert. at 60 l. per Annum.

Thirty one Officers for the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery, Salary 35 l. per Annum each.

Four Assistants, Salary 25 l. per Annum each.

Six Examiners, Salary 40 l. per Annum each.

Thirteen Collectors, Salary 90 l. per Annum each.

Four General Supervisors, Salary 150 l. per Annum, exclusive of 30 l. for a Clerk and Riding Charges each.

Twenty four Supervisors, Salary 65 l. per Annum each.

Two hundred and ninety five Officers, Sal. 35 l. per Annum each.

Fourteen Supernumeraries, Salary 25 l. per Annum each.

John Purcell, Porter, Warehouse-keeper, and Yard-keeper, Sal. 25 l. per Annum.

The Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to His Majesty's Customs in North Britain.

General Officers.

S IR James Campbel Bart.	} Commissioners of the Customs and Salt Duties, Sal. 1000 l. per Annum each.	
John Campbel Esq;		
George Drummond Esq;		
Gwyn Vaughan Esq;		
George Rois Esq;		
Wardel George Westby Esq;		
Edward Trelawny Esq;		
		<i>per Annum l.</i>
Beaumont Hotham Esq; Secretary	_____	350
Richard Savage, First Clerk,	_____	60
More to the Secretary for Clerks,	_____	90
James Murray Esq; Receiver General	_____	300
More to him for Clerks	_____	230
Edmond Pargiter Esq; Comptroller General, for himself and Clerks	_____	350
John Parker Esq; Solicitor	_____	150
James Hamilton, Assistant, or first Clerk	_____	80
James Armour, Assistant Solicitor	_____	30
William Roupel, } Inspectors General of the Out Ports, each		130
Robert Ramfay, }		
Charles Sinclair, Inspector of Securities	_____	70
George Montgomery, Register of Seizures	_____	50
George Crookshank, Examiner of the Out Ports	_____	100
Sir Alex. Brown, { Register of North British Ships, and } Inspector of the Coast Business }		50
William Rowly, Housekeeper	_____	35
William Dow, Messenger	_____	20
John Ewart, Watchman	_____	20

EDINBURGH.

John Slofs,	} Surveyors of the Land-carriage, each	
Thomas Udal,		
William Matthews,		30
Gilbert Blais,		
Twelve Land-carriage Waiters	_____	20

LEITH.

Alexander Legrand, Collector	_____	150
Robert Fullerton, Comptroller	_____	100
		George

	per Annum l.
George Towry, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	50
James Paterfon, <i>Tide Surveyor</i>	40
Lewis Hay,	
Alexander Hume,	
Archibald Cameron,	} <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i> 35
Hugh Crawford,	
William Towry,	
John Norris,	
Adam Hendry,	} <i>Coast-waiters, each</i> 35
George Towry, <i>Sworn Appraiser</i>	
Robert Provan, <i>Cooper</i>	24
Twelve Tide-waiters, each	20
Six Boat-men, each	20
Two Weighing Porters, each	10

DUNBAR.

William Castelaw, <i>Collector</i>	40
Lumley Thoresby, <i>Comptroller</i>	30
William Ogilvie, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	35
James Reid, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>	25
Ten Tide-waiters, each	20

PRESTONPANS.

Colin Campbell, <i>Collector</i>	50
William Lem, <i>Comptroller</i>	30
William Smith, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	35
Andrew Lithgow,	} <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i> 25
Robert Haliburton,	
Eight Tide-waiters, each	20
Two Boat-men, each	15

BOROUGHSTOUNESS.

John Crawford, <i>Collector</i>	50
Robert Kennedy, <i>Comptroller</i>	40
Thomas Dent, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	30
Colin Mackenzie, <i>Tide Surveyor</i>	30
William Campbell,	} <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i> 25
John Lyon,	
James Liddel,	
John Hamilton, <i>Surveyor General</i>	100
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	20
Two Boat-men, each	15

QUEENS.

The Present STATE

QUEENSFERRY.

			<i>per Annum l.</i>
Hugh Mac Callum, <i>Tide Surveyor</i>	_____	_____	30
Four Boat-men, each	_____	_____	15

ALLOA.

Walter Grofett, <i>Collector</i>	_____	_____	30
John Campbell, <i>Comptroller</i>	_____	_____	20
Robert Halliday, <i>Land and Tide Surveyor</i>	_____	_____	40
Charles Neilson, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i>			25
Robert Dunbar, }			
Six Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	20
Two Boat-men, each	_____	_____	15

KIRKALDY.

Robert Hay, <i>Collector</i>	_____	_____	60
Adam Smith, <i>Comptroller</i>	_____	_____	40
Thomas Denny, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	_____	_____	40
Patrick Nisbet, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i>			25
James Tennant, }			
Eleven Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	20
Two Boat-men, each	_____	_____	15

ANSTRUTHER.

John Mac Nachtan, <i>Collector</i>	_____	_____	30
David Row, <i>Comptroller</i>	_____	_____	20
David Aikenhead, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	_____	_____	40
Four Land-waiters and Searchers, each	_____	_____	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	20

DUNDEE.

Robert Middleton, <i>Collector</i>	_____	_____	50
James Stephen, <i>Comptroller</i>	_____	_____	20
Samuel Lowdon, <i>Land and Tide Surveyor</i>	_____	_____	35
David Rofs, <i>Tide Surveyor at Broughty</i>	_____	_____	25
John Burn, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>	_____	_____	25
Seven Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	18
Four Boat-men, each	_____	_____	15

PERTH.

John Bethune, <i>Collector</i>	_____	_____	30
John Moncrief, <i>Comptroller</i>	_____	_____	20
			James

James Gregory, <i>Surveyor and Searcher</i>	per Annum l.	25
Three Tide-waiters, each		18

MONTROSE.

James Scot, <i>Collector</i>		50
John Campbell, <i>Comptroller</i>		30
Alexander Miln, <i>Land and Tide Surveyor</i>		35
William Herdman, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>		25
Eight Tide-waiters, each		18

ABERDEEN.

James Ogilvie, <i>Collector</i>		50
Alexander Middleton, <i>Comptroller</i>		30
John Moir, <i>Land Surveyor</i>		35
James Gellie, <i>Tide Surveyor</i>		35
Alexander Logie, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>		25
Harry Elphinton, <i>Tide Surveyor at Peterhead</i>		25
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each		18
Gilbert Moor, <i>Cooper</i>		5
Two Boat-men, each		14

PETERHEAD.

Two Boat-men, each		14
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INVERNESS.

John Baillie, <i>Surveyor General</i>		150
Alexander Colvil, <i>Collector</i>		50
David Brodie, <i>Comptroller</i>		30
James Sutherland, <i>Land Surveyor</i>		50
Edward Townson, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i>		25
George Monro, }		
Nineteen Tide-waiters, each		18

FORTROSE and CROMARTY.

Ralph Archbould, <i>Tide Surveyor</i>		40
Four Boatmen, each		14

CAITHNESS.

Henry Liddell, <i>Collector</i>		40
John Ofwald, <i>Comptroller</i>		30
O	Charles	

The Present STATE

	<i>per Ann. l.</i>	
Charles Campbell, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	_____	30
George Mowat, <i>Land-waiter</i>	_____	25
Two Tide-waiters, each	_____	15

O R K N E Y.

Hugh Baillie, <i>Collector</i>	_____	40
Thomas Rendal, <i>Comptroller</i>	_____	30
Andrew Young, <i>Surveyor and Searcher</i>	_____	30
Thomas Baikie, <i>Land-waiter</i>	_____	25
Two Tide-waiters, each	_____	15

L E W I S.

John Murray, <i>Collector</i>	_____	30
Duncan Finlayson, <i>Comptroller</i>	_____	30
Kenneth Campbell, <i>Land Surveyor and Searcher</i>	_____	20
Four Tide-waiters, each	_____	12

F O R T - W I L L I A M.

John Mac Neil, <i>Collector</i>	_____	25
John Comrie, <i>Comptroller</i>	_____	20
Alexander Muir, <i>Land Surveyor and Searcher</i>	_____	20
Three Tide-waiters, each	_____	12

S C H E T L A N D.

Henry Rose, <i>Collector</i>	_____	40
William Irvin, <i>Comptroller</i>	_____	30
Andrew Rofs, <i>Surveyor</i>	_____	30
James Dowglas, <i>Land-waiter</i>	_____	25
Two Tide-waiters, each	_____	15

G L A S G O W.

David Blair, <i>Collector</i>	_____	100
Thomas Kennawie, <i>Comptroller</i>	_____	40
Duncan Mac Gibbon, } <i>Surveyors, each</i>	_____	30
Alexander Dalmahoy, }		
Ten Land-carriage Waiters, each	_____	20

P O R T.

PORT-GLASGOW.

		per Ann. l.
William Hamilton Esq;	Surveyor General over ten Riding Officers for preventing the Importation of Cattle and Viſuals from Ireland.	1500
William Fleming Esq;	Surveyor General	350
Emanuel Walker,	Collector	200
Alexander Kinloch,	Comptroller	100
Walter Grahame,	Land Surveyor	100
James Fullerton;	Tide Surveyor	60
Archibald Buchanan,	Land and Tide Surveyor at Greenock	60
William Burton,	Land-waiters, each	60
Christopher Whittingdale,		
Samuel Pleydell,		
Ralph Bell,		
Archibald Young,		
John Denniston,		
Thirty ſeven Tide-waiters,	each	20
Four Boat-men,	each	20
Two Weighing Porters,	each	35

GREENOCH.

William Stewart,	Surveyor General	150
Six Boat-men,	each	20

IRVING.

Laurence Nugent,	Collector	50
Robert Montgomery,	Comptroller	30
Robert Roſe,	Land Surveyor	35
Charles Hamilton,	Land-waiters and Searchers, each	25
James Maxwell,		
Ten Tide-waiters,	each	15

COMBRAES.

Alexander Macdonald,	Tide Surveyor	30
Four Boat-men,	each	15

AIR.

John Fairlie,	Collector	40
Robert Kerr,	Comptroller	30
Richard Adderton,	Land and Tide Surveyor	35
O 2		Thomas

Thomas Macjarrow, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i>	<i>per Ann. l.</i>	
Hugh Donald, }	25	
Eight Tide-waiters, each	15	

STRANRAER.

Edward Bruce, <i>Collector</i>	40
Alexander Cuninghame, <i>Deputy Collector</i>	30
Charles Innes, <i>Comptroller</i>	35
William Mac Dowell, <i>Deputy Comptroller</i>	20
James Gordon, <i>Land and Tide Surveyor</i>	35
James Forbes, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	15

LOCHRYAN.

Four Boat-men, each	15
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WIGTOUN.

William Hamilton, <i>Collector</i>	40
Alexander Mac Dowel, <i>Comptroller</i>	25
John Mitchell, <i>Surveyor and Land-waiter</i>	30
Six Tide-waiters, each	15

WHITHORN.

James Dowglas, <i>Tide Surveyor</i>	30
Six Boat-men, each	15

CAMPBELTOUN.

Hugh Montgomery, <i>Collector</i>	30
Daniel Farquharson, <i>Comptroller</i>	30
John Campbel, <i>Surveyor and Land-waiter</i>	25
Ten Tide-waiters, each	14
Ten Boat-men, each	14

DUMFRIES.

George Maxwell, <i>Collector</i>	50
John Young, <i>Comptroller</i>	40
John Dalzell, <i>Deputy Collector</i>	25
Samuel Fullarton, <i>Deputy Comptroller</i>	20
William Johnston, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	40
James Reid, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>	25
	Leonard

	<i>per Ann. l.</i>
Leonard Freeman, ditto, and to take care of the Boat	30
William Craik, Surveyor General	100
Bryce Blair, { Surveyors General from Sark- }	100
David Maxwell, { foot to the River Dee, }	50
Ten Tide-waiters, each	15
Four Boat-men, each	15

N. B. There are only three Sloops employed in the Service of the Revenue, under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland; the Establishment for each Sloop is as follows; viz.

	<i>per Ann. l. s. d.</i>
To the Commander	50 00 00
To the Mate	25 00 00
To eleven Men, at 15 l. per Annum each	165 00 00
To a Boy per Annum	6 00 00
Victualling 14 Men, at 6 d. per Diem each	127 15 00
Wear and Tear, per Annum	80 00 00

Officers employed in the Salt Duties in North Britain.

Edmund Pargiter Esq; Comptroller General	100
Assistant, or first Clerk	20
Beaumont Hotham Esq; Secretary, Solicitor, Examiner, &c.	150
John Barnett, Supervisor General	130
James Armour, Assistant Solicitor	50
The Person serving as Clerk to the Secretary	40

P R E S T O N P A N S.

Colin Campbel, Collector	30
Gideon Shaw, Supervisor	50
Ten Officers, each	25
Fourteen Watchmen, each	15

B O R R O W S T O N E S S.

John Crawford, Collector	30
James Bruce, Supervisor	50
Five Officers, each	24
Seven Watchmen, each	15

A L L O A.

Walter Groset, Collector	30
David Paterfon, Supervisor	50
O 3	Ten

Ten Officers, each	—	—	<i>per Ann. l.</i> 25
Ten Watchmen, each	—	—	15

KIRKALDY.

Robert Hay, <i>Collector</i>	—	—	30
William Menzies, <i>Supervisor</i>	—	—	50
Eight Officers, each	—	—	25
Ten Watchmen, each	—	—	15

IRVING.

Laurence Nugent, <i>Collector</i>	—	—	5
Robert Rose, <i>Supervisor</i>	—	—	5
Two Officers, each	—	—	25
One Watchman	—	—	15

AIR.

John Fairlie, <i>Collector</i>	—	—	5
Roger Kerr, <i>Supervisor</i>	—	—	5
Two Officers, each	—	—	25
Two Watchmen, each	—	—	15

CAMPBELTOUN and ILAY.

Hugh Montgomery, <i>Collector</i>	—	—	5
Daniel Farquharson, <i>Supervisor</i>	—	—	5
Two Officers, each	—	—	25
One Watchman	—	—	15

STRANRAER.

Edward Bruce, <i>Collector</i>	—	—	5
Charles Innes, <i>Supervisor</i>	—	—	5

Having said something already of the antient Patrimony, or Revenue of the Crown of *Scotland*, as to what consisted either in Lands or Casualties, by Fews, Wards, and other Tenures, most of which are either given away or changed; it will be proper to inform the Reader here, that the Revenues at present (which fall under the Management of the Exchequer and Treasury, as they were stated in the Treaty of Union) are raised and estimated as follows:

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The Excise on Ale and Beer is 2 s. Scots, or 2 d. Sterling, per Scots Gallon, now farmed at 35000 l. Sterling, but if exacted in the same Manner as in England, may amount to	l. s. d.
	50000 00 00
The Customs have been let at 34000 l. Sterl. and were, in the Time of the late War, let for 28500 l. with this Condition, that upon a Peace, the Lords of the Treasury may let a new Lease, and may amount to	50000 00 00
The Crown Rents, <i>communibus annis</i> , about	5500 00 00
The Casualties of Superiorities, and Compositions at the Exchequer, <i>communibus annis</i> , about	3000 00 00
The Post-office, farmed at 1194 l. but if collected, may amount to	2000 00 00
The Imposition for Coinage	1500 00 00
The Cels, or Land Tax, was 36000 l. before the Union, and to make it equal to 4 s. per Pound in England, is now settled at	48000 00 00
The whole	160000 00 00

Physicians in Ordinary, and other Officers.

Dr. John Rutherford,	} Physicians in Ordinary.
Dr. Andrew St. Clair,	
Dr. Andrew Plummer,	
Dr. James Lidderdale,	
Druggist and Apothecary, Salary 40 l. per Annum.	
Dr. Charles Alston, King's Botanist, and Keeper of the Physick Garden, Salary 50 l. per Annum.	
Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Girvenmains, Bart. His Majesty's Under-Falconer, Salary 50 l. per Annum.	
Archibald Mackaulay, Conservator of the Scots Privileges in the Low Countries, Salary 200 l. per Annum.	
Robert Freebairn, John Nairn, and James Blair, Printers to His Majesty.	

The Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

His Majesty King Charles II. for the further Encouragement and promoting of Learning and learned Men, especially in Physick, did, in the Year 1682. under the Great Seal of Scotland, incorporate Sir Andrew Balfour, Sir Archibald Stevenson, Sir Robert Sibbald, together with Christopher Irwin, David Bruce,

The Present STATE

William Lawder, and others, whom they should choose, all Doctors of Physick, to be a successive Body, called *The Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh*, which he endowed with many ample Privileges. The present Members are,

F E L L O W S.

Robert Lowis, <i>President, and one of the Council.</i>	Alexander Scot,
John Abernethy,	John Lermont,
John Smellholm,	David Kinneir,
Thomas Young,	William Porterfield, <i>Counsel and Censor.</i>
John Drummond <i>senior</i> ,	James Eccles,
William Learmonth.	John Rutherford,
John Riddel, <i>Counsel</i>	John Burnet, <i>Secretary.</i>
John St. Clair,	Charles Alston,
David Cockburn,	Andrew St. Clair,
George Petullo,	Andrew Plumber,
John Stevenson, <i>Counsel</i>	James Dundas, <i>Treasurer.</i>
John Clerk, <i>Counsel</i>	Alexander Cunningham,
William Hamilton,	John Taylor,
William Cochran, <i>Counsel and Censor.</i>	John Pringle,
	Charles Nisbet.

H O N O R A R Y F E L L O W S.

Sir Hans Sloane <i>Baronet</i> ,	William Cockburn,
Alexander Ruffel,	George Cheyne,

L I C E N T I A T E S.

John Drummond <i>junior</i> ,	William Macfarlan,
James Houston,	Alexander Martin.
William Grahame,	

After the Revolution, several Attempts were made by the Royal College of Physicians at *Edinburgh*, for raising a Stock to erect an Infirmary, or Hospital for Sick Poor; all which did misgive until the Year 1725. when the Proprietors of the Fishery Company resolved upon a Dissolution and a Division of their remaining Stock. At which Time the Gentlemen of the Royal College of Physicians, with the Concurrence of several other charitable and well disposed Gentlemen, particularly of the Corporation of Chirurgeon Apothecaries in *Edinburgh*, set about the procuring Subscriptions from Proprietors of the Fishery Company, assigning their Shares in the Dividend of that Stock, for establishing the designed Infirmary. And at the same Time many others, not of the Fishery Company, did subscribe for certain Donations, all to be paid as soon as a certain Sum was signed for, to begin the good Work. About *February 1728.*

the

the Capital first proposed (*viz.* 2000 *l.* Sterling) and some more, being subscribed for, it was recommended to twelve Gentlemen to carry on the Subscriptions further, and call in the Money subscribed for.

The Gentlemen who concerned themselves in this good and charitable Work, observing that the Money subscribed was gradually coming in, did digest some Rules for the Management of the Hospital; of which no other Account is needful to be given at present, but that the Management is committed to twenty Persons, annually elected; *viz.* The Lord Provost of *Edinburgh* for the Time, and, in his Absence, the Dean of Gild; the Decan Convener of the Crafts of *Edinburgh* for the Time; the President, and, in his Absence, the Vice President of the College of Physicians for the Time; and four other Members of that College, two whereof are to be chosen out of the Professors of Medicine in the University of *Edinburgh*, when such are at the Time; the Professor of Anatomy in the said University at the Time; and two of the Surgeons of *Edinburgh*, or three Surgeons, if there is no Professor of Anatomy; one of the Senators of the College of Justice; one of the Faculty of Advocates; one of the Society of Writers to the Signet; one of the Ministers of the Gospel in *Edinburgh*; and six others, who have been Donors to the Hospital. And a House with Necessaries, suitable to the small Beginning, being provided, publick Advertisement was made, that the Hospital would be opened in *August* 1729. to take in Patients.

This Hospital has now been kept up above eight Years: the Patients are under the Inspection of the Royal College of Physicians, who attend by Rotation; and six of the Chirurgion Apothecaries, who attend monthly by Turns, and furnish the needful Medicines *gratis*. Relief has been given to many sick Poor, under great Variety of Distempers, and several extraordinary Chirurgical Operations have been, with good Success, performed in it; of all which a distinct Register is kept. This has given so great Satisfaction to Persons of all Ranks, in whose Way it has fallen to hear or enquire about it, that Donations are continued for increasing the Fund: and the Stock being now considerably augmented, and good Hopes that His Majesty's Gracious Countenance and Royal Charter will be quickly obtained, confirming this charitable Establishment; the Managers of the Hospital do not doubt but that Donations will so increase, that they will, after getting the Royal Charter, be in a Condition to build a proper House; and in the mean Time, take under their Care the sick Poor who shall apply to them.

The Present STATE

Of the Government of Counties, or Shires, &c.

In every one of them there is a Chief Magistrate, or his Depute, Ordinary Judge in all Cases Civil and Criminal, not only in all Matters which concern Ejection, Intrusion, Damage, and Debts, but also in Thefts, Murders, and other Capital Crimes, if there be a Prosecutor. But there are several other Limitations to be considered, especially as to the four Pleas of the Crown, and if the Criminal be taken red-hand, and brought before them in twenty four Hours after the Crime is committed. He having both a Ministerial and Magisterial Power, all Breves and Precepts of Chancery are directed to him for inforcing Heirs in Lands held by their Predecessors; and there are several small Dues belonging to the Crown, which they are obliged to pay into the Exchequer. However, there lies an Appeal from them, in most Cases, to the Session, and Court of Justiciary; for the Lords there can both advocate their Proceedings, and suspend their Sentences. Some Jurisdictions are called *Stewartries, Bailiaries, or Constabularies*, which is only a different Name: for the *Stewart, &c.* has the same Jurisdiction in his *Stewartry, &c.* that the *Sheriff* has in the *Shire*; though there are some *Stewartries, &c.* included in *Shires*, where the *Sheriff* and *Stewart* have concurrent Authority, and either of them can judge *Jure Præventionis*.

The *Sheriff*, in effect, is the supreme Justice of Peace, to whom is mainly entrusted by the Law the securing of the Quiet and Tranquillity of that Part of the Kingdom which is subject to his Jurisdiction. He alone can convocate the Lieges at pleasure, for suppressing Tumults, and upon many other Accounts. By Act of Parliament, *anno 1504.* it is declared, that the King may erect, unite, or divide Sheriffdoms without Consent of Parliament; but, I presume, it must be *Salvo Jure Cujuslibet*. The Kings formerly conferred some of these Offices heretably on Families eminent for publick Services, which gave them great Power and Interest therein: which often proving inconsistent with the Publick Good, and not answering the End for which they had been so conferred, for weighty Reasons they were discharged by Act of Parliament, seeing *Industria personæ respicitur in Judice*. And although King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* designed for valuable Considerations to buy in all these heretable Sheriffships, and bought in some; yet, to this Day, many of them are enjoyed by Noblemen and others.

*The Sheriffs in Scotland. These marked with * are at the King's Disposal, and removable at Pleasure; the rest are Hereditary.*

* **A**BERDEEN, *John Earl of Rothes.*
Air, *John Earl of Loudoun.*

Argyle,

Argyle, *John Duke of Argyle.*
 Bamff, *James Earl of Finlater.*
 Berwick, or the Merse, *William Earl of Hume.*
 Bute, *James Earl of Bute.*
 Caithness, *John Sinclair of Ulbster Esq;*
 Clackmannan, Colonel *William Dalrymple.*
 Cromarty, *John Earl of Cromarty.*
 Dumfries, *Charles Duke of Queensberry.*
 Dumbarton, or Lennox, *James Duke of Montrose.*
 * Edinburgh, or Mid Lothian, *Charles Earl of Lauderdale.*
 Elgin, or Murray, *Francis Earl of Murray.*
 Fife, *John Earl of Rothes.*
 * Forfar, or Angus, *David Earl of Northesk, for Life.*
 * Haddington, or East Lothian, *John Lord Beilharven.*
 * Inverneis, *John Earl of Southerland.*
 * Kincardine, or Merns, *John Arbuthnot Esq.*
 Kinross, Sir *John Hope Bruce Baronet.*
 Kircudbright, or Stewartry of Galloway, *George Marquis of Annandale.*
 * Lanerk, or Clydesdale, *Charles Earl of Selkirk.*
 Linlithgow, or West Lothian, *Charles Earl of Hopton.*
 Nairn, *John Campbel of Calder Esq.*
 Orkney and Scetland Stewartry, *George Earl of Morton.*
 Peebles, or Tweeddale, *William Earl of March.*
 Perth, *James Duke of Athol.*
 Renfrew, *Alexander Earl of Eglington.*
 * Ross, Sir *Robert Monro.*
 Roxburgh, or Teviotdale, &c. Sir *Archibald Douglas of Cavers.*
 Selkirk, or Forrest, *John Murray of Philiphaugh.*
 * Stirling, _____
 Southerland, *John Earl of Southerland.*
 Wigton, or Galloway, Sir *Andrew Agnew.*

Stewartries, &c. which send no Members (as such) to Parliament, but their Stewarts, &c. are,

* **S**IR *Alexander Areskine*, Stewart of Menteith.
 * **S** *John Drummond of Megginch Esq;* Stewart of Strathern.
Alexander Earl of Eglington, Bailie of Cunningham.
John Earl of Cassilis, Bailie of Carrick.
Hugh Earl of Loudoun, Bailie of Kyle.
Charles Earl of Lauderdale, Bailie of Lauderdale.
 * _____ Constable of Haddington.

Courts of Regality.

Regalities are Fews granted by the King to some particular Subjects, whose Authority and Jurisdiction are very large and extensive both in Civil and Criminal Cases; and when they are erected, there is a Burgh of Regality expressed in the Instrument of Erection, some of which are very noted and antient: and though the Burgh may choose its own Magistrates, yet the Lord of the Regality, or his Bailie, has not only the Power of *Pit and Gallows* (*furca et fossa*) but also a cumulative Jurisdiction with the Bailies of the Burgh *in civilibus*. Mr. Chamberlain is mistaken when he says (in his *Present State of Scotland*, p. 411.) that Regalities *belonged antiently to the Ecclesiasticks*, &c. for Sir George Mackenzie in his *Criminals*, Part II. Tit. xi. § 6. shews, they were *Laick* as well as *Ecclesiastick*, together with the Difference between them, and from whom they may repledge; to which I refer the Reader. Though many great Men have had Regalities granted to them, yet I find only these following were very antient, and the most remarkable; *viz.*

*Burghs of Regality.**Bailiffs, or other Lords.*

Aberbrothock, _____	Earl of Airley.
Bathgate, _____	--- Cochran of Balbachlaw Esq;
Cunningham, _____	Earl of Eglington.
Carrick, _____	Earl of Cassilis.
Dumfermling, _____	Marquis of Tweeddale.
Fife Stewartry, _____	Duke of Athol.
Kyle, _____	Earl of Loudoun.
Lauderdale, _____	Earl of Lauderdale.
Menteith, _____	_____
Strathern, _____	_____
Musselburgh, _____	Duke of Buccleugh.
Pittenweem, _____	Sir John Anstruther Baronet.

Of Baron Courts.

Every one that holds a Barony of the Crown, has a Court, wherein lesser Causes, both Civil and Criminal, may be tried. In Burghs of Barony, the Lord of the Manor, or Baron of the Barony, in which they are situated, chooses one Magistrate, leaving the rest, if they have any more than one, to the People's Choice.

Of

Of Burghs.

In *Scotland* there are three Sorts of Burghs; *viz.* Burghs Royal, Burghs of Regality, and Burghs of Barony; every one whereof is a Corporation, though only the Royal Burghs send Members to the Parliament.

The Royal Burghs have also this Privilege, that they are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, governed by, and accountable to one General Court, called *The Convention of Burrows*, which is annually held, generally at *Edinburgh*; and at the End of each Convention they appoint the Time and Place for the next, where the Commissioner for any Burgh is *Præses* for the Time it sits in his Burgh. Herein are considered Matters relating to the common Advantage of all the Burghs, and Differences between Burgh and Burgh determined: it regulates the Trade to the *Netherlands*, and judges the Misdemeanors of their Factors and Conservators beyond Seas; appoints Commissioners to visit all Royal Burghs, and enquire into the State of each, as to their real and casual Rents and Revenues, Trade and Shipping, Prisons and Publick Works, and Management of their common Stock.

In a late noted Case, when some stood up for the Privileges of the Burghs, by virtue of the 21st Article of the late Union, as unalterable; a certain great Person reply'd, *That that Article regarded the Burghs in general* (by which, I presume, he meant *the Convention of Burrows*) *but not every Burgh in particular, nor every particular Privilege of that Burgh.*

Of Commissariot Courts.

These are the last I shall mention in this Chapter, though, in some respects, I should rather have reserved them to another. They are properly and originally Ecclesiastical Courts, depending upon the Bishops, who appointed the Commissars (who were the Bishops Officials) and in some measure resemble those of the Diocesan Chancellors in *England*. There was one in every Diocese, at least; and more, where the Bishoprick was large. They were Judges in Cases of Testaments, Defamations, and several Things of Ecclesiastical Cognizance; but all their Sentences and Proceedings were liable to an Appeal. The Commissaries of *Edinburgh*, who are four in Number (formerly nominated by the two Archbishops, and the Bishop of *Edinburgh*) had, and still have a very remarkable Power; *viz.* to try Causes Matrimonial, and Adultery, in order to a plenary Divorce, not only *à thoro et mensâ*, but even *à vinculo matrimonii*; so that the innocent Party may marry, as if the offending Party were naturally

rally dead. These Courts had stood but a poor Chance at the Revolution, if the late Sir *Hugh Dalrymple* and Sir *James Smal-let* (who were both Commissaries) had not been Members of the Convention. They are now in the King's Gift; as are also (if the Presbytery pleases) all those Churches, where Bishops were Patrons.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Military Government of Scotland.

THE Father of the Family in antient Times was certainly the first Magistrate; which Rule not only prevailed in every Country, but even in the most polite and civilized Places, insomuch that not only in Holy Writ, but also by the Laws of the Twelve Tables, he had a very supereminent Authority. Monarchy being the most antient Government in the World, was also most agreeable to the *Scots*: for every Tribe or Clan was governed by its respective Chief, from whom they were descended, independently of any other. But these small Princes often differing among themselves, as well as being invaded and harassed by foreign Enemies, unanimously sent into *Ireland* for *Fergus*, to whom they transferred their Power, and he became their first King. I know the Original of Government in *Scotland* is a Point much debated by their own Historians, who to this Day represent it very differently. Some People, both Natives and Foreigners, being enamoured with *Buchanan's* fine *Latin* Stile, have been captivated, and become Slaves to his Antimonarchical Positions in his Book *De jure Regni apud Scotos*, which I may very justly call infamous, as being condemned by an Act of Parliament, which is unrepealed to this Day. One would imagine by the Title, he intended to have given a fair Account of the Constitution of the *Scots* Government; whereas, he does not tell us in fact what that Government either *was* or *is*, according to the known Laws and Customs of that Kingdom, but what he thought it *should* be; and sets up for a Leveller, prescribing a Model for governing every Nation: there being a great Difference to be made between a Kingdom or State *already* constituted and settled, and another (if there be any such) who has *hitherto* no Laws or Customs, but a Set of People just going to *form* themselves into a Society.

However,

However, our Author tells us, that it appears by History, that the *Scots* changed their Aristocratical Government into a Monarchy, chiefly for the same Reason that the *Israelites* and others of the Antients did; which was, that they might have a King to go in and out before them, and fight their Battles: for this Reason the Chiefs of their Tribes sent for *Fergus* to be their General against the *Britons* and *Picts*; and in Regard of his Success, they settled their Crown upon him and his Posterity. It would seem, by the *Roman History*, that till the Time they invaded the Island, the *Scots* Kings were scarce known by any other Title but that of General. Thus *Tacitus* says of *Galgacus*, the King of the *Caledonians*, or antient *Scots*, who fought the *Romans* on the *Grampian Hills*, that he was *inter plures Duces genere præstans*, i. e. *The noblest and highest born of all their Captains*; who, as is evident from History, were then the *Philarchi*, as *Buchanan* calls them, or which is the same, the *Capitanei*, or Heads of Tribes, according to *Bishop Lesly*. And indeed it is no Wonder that *Tacitus* should speak of *Galgacus*, under that which was the chief and distinguishing Character of the *Scots* Kings for many Ages; viz. *Duces Belli*, their chief Business being to defend or enlarge their Dominions. Yet it appears plain by the *Scots* Histories and Acts of Parliament, that their Kings were so far from having Peace and War at their own Disposal, that, according to the Constitution, they could do nothing in either without the Consent of the Estates. But since the Union of the Crowns, their Prerogative has been advanced in this, as well as in other Respects; so that Peace and War, and the naming of Military Officers, has been in the Crown, as it is in *England*, but with this Difference, that the Militia of *Scotland* is not subject to Lord Lieutenants, or their Deputies, but all their Officers are named by the Sovereign, as in the Standing Army, a Thing unknown in *Scotland* till within these last hundred Years: for before that Time, all the Subjects were armed and disciplined, and commanded in War by the greater and lesser Barons, and the Commissioners of Boroughs, upon whom they immediately depended. And by the Constitution, the Nobility, Gentry, and Boroughs were obliged to appear with their Men in Arms, and to continue in the Field six Weeks for the Defense of their Country, at their own Charge, which made a Standing Army needless; for in case of a defensive War, the several Parts of the Kingdom sent their Men to the Army by turns; and in case of an Offensive, every Country and Borough sent such a Number, and they were maintained by such Methods, as the King and Parliament thought fit. Our Kings, for the most part, commanded in Person, and upon Occasion held Parliaments in their Camps, where the greater and lesser Barons, and Commissioners of Boroughs being present,

sent, they had the great Council at Hand, to give them Advice upon all urgent Occasions, and to dispense immediate Rewards or Punishments to those who deserved them: which being many Times done in the Camp or Field, some of our Prerogative Authors have thence taken Occasion to assert the absolute Power of our Princes; not considering, that those very Persons who were the Members of Parliament, were also Commanders in the Army, and, by Consequence, at Hand to consult with.

In the Reign of King *Charles II.* a Militia was established of 20000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, to be in Readiness, with forty Days Provisions, as they shall be called by His Majesty, to march to any Part of his Dominions against foreign Invasion, or intestine Rebellion; and by this Act the King was empowered to name the Officers, to a Captain of Horse *inclusive*, and the naming of other inferior Officers was left to the Privy Council. By posterior Acts the King and Council were allowed to appoint the Days of Rendezvous, and other Things relating to the Militia. The Pay of a Footman was Sixpence a Day, and of a Horseman one Shilling and Sixpence, and each Horse was to be of Ten Pounds *Sterling* Value. This was the first Militia of the Sort that ever was settled in *Scotland*; for by the old Constitution, as has been mentioned already, all Men between Sixty and Sixteen were to be armed and disciplined, and to appear under their respective Leaders, as Occasion should require.

After the Revolution this Militia was laid aside by Act of Parliament, except in case of an Invasion, in Consideration of a present Levy of 2700 Foot then granted to King *William* for the Defense of the Kingdom, with 1000 Men yearly for Recruits.

I hope, I need not caution the Reader any further against some of the seditious Principles in this Paragraph, our Histories and Statutes giving us Accounts quite different from it. Though Parliament Men were in Camp with the King, yet they were not in a Parliamentary Capacity; and though they were Commanders, yet, I hope, not over the King, but, in Subordination to him, over their own Vassals. And by another Act of Parliament these 22000 Foot and Horse were to pay Obedience to all such Orders as should be given them by the Privy Council.

By an Act of *Security* before the Union, the People were to be exercised in Arms; but that is now repealed: and there is no certain Number of Standing Forces in *Scotland* (unless it be some independent Companies) but just as it pleases His Majesty. As for Garrisons take what follows.

Edinburgh Castle has one Constable, Governor, or Captain over it; viz. *John Duke of Argyle*, one Deputy Governor, one Lieutenant Major, one Lieutenant, two Ensigns, one Store-keeper,

keeper, one Deputy Store-keeper, one Chaplain, one Surgeon, one Master Gunner, three Under Gunners, one Gun-smith, four Serjeants, four Corporals, three Drummers, and one hundred Centinels.

The *Artillery Company* consists of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Bumbardier, one Clerk, one Commissary, one Corporal, ten Gunners, and six Practitioners.

Stirling Castle, John Earl of *Rothies*, Constable, one Governor, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, one Store-keeper, two Serjeants, three Corporals, two Drummers, three Gunners, and sixty Centinels.

Dumbarton Castle, William Earl of *Glencairn*, Governor, one Lieutenant, two Serjeants, two Corporals, one Gunner, one Drummer, and fifteen Centinels.

Blackness Castle, Colonel William Ker, Governor, one Deputy Governor, one Lieutenant, one Serjeant, one Corporal, one Drummer, one Gunner, one Porter, and fifteen Centinels.

Inverlochy, and *Fort-Augustus*, uncertain.

The Guards on the same Foot with *England*.

The Lord Lieutenants for the several Shires of Scotland.

MID Lothian, or Edinburgh, Earl of Lauderdale.	Angus, or Forfar, Duke of Dowglas.
East Lothian, —————	Inverneils, Lord Lovat.
West Lothian, Earl of Hopton.	Ross, Charles Ross Esq.
Merse, Earl of Marchmont.	Cromarty, Hugh Ross junior, Esq.
Selkirk, Duke of Roxburgh.	Murray, Alex ^r Brodie Esq.
Dumfries and Kircudbright, Duke of Queensberry.	Caithness, Earl of Southerland.
Galloway, or Wigton, Earl of Stair.	Orkney and Zetland, Earl of Morton.
Cliddeisdale, Earl of Selkirk.	Dunbarton, Duke of Montrose.
Renfrew, Lord Ross,	Aberdeen, Earl of Rothies.
Stirling and Clackmannan, Earl of Buchan.	Kincardin, Sir Peter Frazer, Baronet.
Perth, Earl of Broadalbin.	Roxburgh, or Teviotdale, Duke of Roxburgh.
Fife and Kinross, Earl of Rothies.	Tweeddale, Earl of March.
	Bute —————

Of the Admiralty of Scotland.

The Scots never abounded in Naval Force, nor seem to have affected it; otherwise a Nation of so long standing, having such Materials for building of Ships, and such Harbours for laying them up safe, could scarcely have been without a Competency

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of Ships of War. This must be in part ascribed to that same Humour which made them neglect walled Towns, according to that of our Historian and Poet,

Illa pharetratis est propria gloria Scotis, &c.

And a little lower,

Non fossa & Muris patriam, sed Mater tueri.

Another Reason may be, that their Wars being for the most Part defensive, and by Land, against the several People who inhabited the South Parts of the Island, they did not much apprehend the Necessity of the naval Force: but that they did not altogether neglect it, is plain from their Act of Parliament, and particularly the 140th Act of King *James I.* by which it is ordained, That all Barons and Lords, having Lands and Lordships near the Sea, on the West and North Parts, and especially against the Isles, should have Galleys, and maintain them according to their antient Tenure; and all the Lands which lay within six Miles of the Coasts, should contribute to their Maintenance.

With these Galleys they defended their Coasts, and sometimes invaded their Enemies. But that they had other Ships of War, with which they were able formerly to look the *English* and others in the Face, is evident from History: for in the Reign of King *James III.* a Squadron of the *English* Navy, which infested their Coasts, was defeated and taken by *Andrew Wood of Largo*, a noted Sea Captain, in the *Firth* near *Dumbar*; and afterwards he defeated Sir *Stephen Bull*, with another *English* Squadron near the Mouth of the *Tay*, where he took him and his Ships. And in that same Reign, *Andrew Barton*, a *Scots* Merchant, having obtained Letters of Mart from his own Prince to make War with the *Portuguese*, who had killed his Father, and taken his Ship, and refused to make Satisfaction, though condemned by the Admiralty of *Flanders*, in whose Dominions this Piracy happened; the said *Barton* did in a few Months make sufficient Reprisals upon them with his own Ships; but was treacherously, in the Time of Peace, surprized, at the Instigation of the *Portuguese*, by an *English* Squadron, under the Conduct of Admiral *Howard*, against whom, with a much less Force, he maintained a gallant Fight, but at last was killed, and his Ships taken.

The main Reason why the *Scots* neglected improving their naval Force, while their Neighbours increased and augmented theirs, seems to have been, that their Princes, when neighbouring Nations increased their naval Force, were either Minors, or engaged

engaged in a War with *England*, or intestine Broils at Home; as happened in the Reign of King *James III*, *IV*, and *V*. Queen *Mary*, and King *James VI*. during whose Reign, before and after his Succession to the Crown of *England*, the Reasons not only for the Neglect, but for the Decay of the naval Force of *Scotland*, are so obvious, that it is needless to touch them.

The Court of *Admiralty* is as antient as in most other Kingdoms in *Europe*, and the Office has been usually entrusted with Persons of the greatest Quality. In the Year 1603. *Ludovick*, Duke of *Lenox*, was created Hereditary Lord High Admiral, which Office continued in that Family till the Death of *Charles*, Duke of *Lenox* and *Richmond*, when it devolved to King *Charles II*. as his next Heir, which he conveyed to *Charles Lenos*, his natural Son (by the Duchess of *Portsmouth*, whom he created Duke of *Lenox*) with Reservation of a Term for Life to his Royal Brother *James*, Duke of *Albany* and *York*. In the Year 1693. *William*, Duke of *Hamilton*, was made Lord High Admiral; and after his Death, the Office was managed by Commissioners, till the Death of King *James VII*. whereupon *Charles*, Duke of *Lenox*, succeeded by the foresaid Grant; who resigning it into the Queen's Hands, *David*, Earl of *Weemys*, was made Lord High Admiral, in which Post he continued till the Union.

The antient Records of this Court are generally lost; but by Act of Parliament, viz. Act 16. Parl. 3. *Charles II*. the Admiralty is declared to be a supreme Court in all Causes competent to its own Jurisdiction; and the Lord High Admiral is declared to be the King's Lieutenant and Justice General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours, and Creeks of the same, and upon fresh Water and navigable Rivers, below the first Bridge, or within Flood-mark: so that nothing competent to his Jurisdiction can be meddled with, *in primâ instantiâ*, but by the Lord High Admiral, and the Judge or Judges of his Court. Sentences passed in all inferior Courts of Admiralty, may be brought again before his Court, but no Advocation lies from it to the Lords of Session, or any other Judicature, unless in Cases not maritime. No Suspension, or other Stop to his Decrees can be passed, except by the Lords *in præsentia*, i. e. assembled together in Session-time, and by three Lords met together for that End in Vacation-time; and if they find that this Suspension was unjustly procured, they may give Damages to the Persons aggrieved, over and above the Expences of their Plea, before the Lords. This Court may also review its own Acts, wherein it is controulable by no other Court: and in this Power it is vested by that Act of Parliament in the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, by the nineteenth Article of the Union; but still subject to such Regulations and Alterations, as the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall think fit.

The Present STATE

All maritime Causes, Crimes, Faults, Trespasses, Controversies, Actions, and Quarrels are triable before his Judge; for the High Admiral never judges in Person by the Civil Law, and Customs of *Scotland*; in which the Court is assisted in deciding some particular Cases by the Laws of *Oleron*, *Wisby*, and the *Hanse Towns*, and the later Constitutions of *Amsterdam*, and other Towns of *Holland*.

Nevertheless there are some peculiar Jurisdictions of Admiralty hereditary in some great Families: the Duke of *Argyle* is Admiral of the Western Isles; the Earl of *Southerland* of the Shire of *Southerland*; and the Earl of *Morton* is Steward, Justiciary, and Admiral of *Orkney* and *Zetland*: and many Noblemen and Gentlemen are constituted Depute Admirals in several Coasts by the Admiral, who are changeable at his Pleasure; and generally the Magistrates of great Towns on the Coast are appointed Admiral's Depute within their own Precincts; and such Men of War as come up the Firth of *Forth* for guarding and securing the Coasts, receive their Orders from the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*.

The Judges Salary is 100 *l. per Annum* by Act of Parliament, and for every Decreet he pronounces, whether for or against the Pursuer, he has Sentence-silver, that is, a Fee, as the Lords of Session and Justiciary had (and the Judges in several Courts still have) before their Salaries were upon appropriated Funds. He has also Fees for all Passes and safe Conducts granted to Ships, and a *Gold Penny* for every new Ship within *Scotland*. The Clerks have the Dues or Fees of all Summons of Precepts, and of all Extracts of DECREETS, ACTS, and Sentences that are passed in this Court.

Officers of the Admiralty.

George, Earl of *Morton*, Lord Vice Admiral of *Scotland*, Salary 1000 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. James *Graham* of *Airth*, Advocate, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

Alexander *Baine* of *Logie*, Secretary.

Mr. Hugh *Forbes*, Advocate, Procurator Fiscal.

Mr. Archibald *Inglis*, Advocate, Clerk.

Alexander *Jolly*, Clerk Depute.

James <i>Lindsay</i> ,	}	Macers of Admiralty.
James <i>White</i> ,		
James <i>Thomson</i> ,		

Of the Herald's Office.

This is of an old standing, and was designed to give Coats of Armour, and other Badges of Honour to such as had done signal

nal Services to their King and Country; and the King at Arms is a competent Judge of the Bearer's Merit, and likewise to prevent the assuming of Arms by such as have no Title to them. He also takes Care of proper Distinctions between the Arms of the *Chiefs* of Families, and their Cadets; and to give additional Arms and Marks to such as have acquired them by Merit. The Chief of the Heralds is called, *Lord Lion King at Arms*, because the *Lion* is the Royal Bearing of Scotland. He holds his Office by Patent under the Great Seal, and there are considerable Fees belonging to it. He attended formerly on the Parliament, assisted at Coronations, and still walks or rides in Processions and Cavalcades. He is, or ought to be present at all solemn Proclamations, and wears on these Occasions a Tabard, or a rich Coat of Arms, and sometimes a long Crimson Velvet Robe; and at Coronations he wore a Crown gilt. He has a rich Footmantle, and suitable Horse Ornaments at Cavalcades, and a Battoon Semée of Thistles. He is principal Herald of the Order of St. *Andrew*, or the *Thistle*, and wears the Order in Gold, appended to a golden Chain, hanging about his Neck down to his Breast. He admits all the Heralds, Pursuivants, and Messengers at Arms, who only can serve Summons to the Session, and execute its Decrees; and antiently he admitted all Macers and Trumpets. He holds two annual Courts; *viz.* on the sixth of *May*, and the sixth of *November*; when all Messengers are obliged to appear, as are all Persons who are summoned to answer Complaints cognizable by him. He has one or more Deputies, who usually sit with him. The Heralds (who are called his *Brethren*) also sit and vote; but though the Pursuivants sit, they have no Vote. He has a Clerk, Fiscal, and Officer; and all Magistrates are obliged to concur with him, and afford Prisons for punishing Offenders. He attests all Genealogies under his Hand and Seal, which bear Faith, as Records, beyond the Seas, as well as at Home. He, and the other Heralds and Pursuivants, according to their respective Stations, denounce War, and proclaim Peace, command rebellious Subjects to lay down their Arms, and make Citations in Cases of High Treason. To them belongs the publishing of all solemn Proclamations, and Acts of Parliament and Convention; and they are invested with many other Honours, Privileges, Dignities, and Immunities. There are six Trumpets, called *The King's Ordinary Trumpets*, who are obliged to attend upon the Herald's Office. Vid. 21st Act, 3^d Sess. 2^d Parl. K. *Charles II.*

And as it is an Office of great Dignity, and he is solemnly crowned at his Investiture, his Person is in a Manner reckoned sacred, of which Bishop *Lesley* gives a particular Instance in his History; *viz.* That the Lord *Drummond* was forfeited in the Year 1515. for striking the *Lion*, and narrowly escaped the Loss

of his Life and Dignity. *Lamneus*, *Speidel*, and some other learned Men say, that the *Scots* and *Picts* were the first who wore coloured Shields. Some ascribe the Origin of Arms to *Jacob's* giving Marks of Distinction to his Sons when he blessed them, as to *Judah* a Lion, &c. Others ascribe the Invention to the *Germans*; and some give it to the *Romans*, as others do to the *Goths* and *Vandals*: but the digesting of it into an Art, is ascribed to the Emperors *Charlemain* and *Frederic Barbarossa*. Before the Union of the Crowns, the *Scots*, in Testimony of their Friendship to the *French*, did much imitate them in their Heraldry; but since that Time they have imitated the *English*. The *Lion*, and his Brethren the Heralds, did formerly assist at the Creation of Noblemen and Knights, which used to be done in *Scotland* with great Solemnity, the Order of Knighthood being then much more esteemed than at present, and seldom conferred but on Persons of extraordinary Merit. Their antient Orders of Knighthood were those of the *Thistle*, or *St. Andrew*, and *Banrents*, or *Bannerets*, created under the *Royal Standard*, for gallant Actions in the Field, and they were allowed to bring a Company of Men to the Army under their own Banner. *Knights Baronets* were first instituted by King *James VI.* to encourage the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*. This Honour is Hereditary, and they are allowed to wear about their Necks an *Orange-tawny* Silk Ribbon, to which is affixed in the Scutcheon *Argent*, a Saltir *Azure*, with an Inscutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, incircled with this Motto, *Fax mentis honestæ Gloria*. Their *Knights Batchelors* (or *Bas Chevaliers*) are the same with those of *England*.

The Lord Lion, and the rest of the Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms.

Alexander Brodie Esq; Lord Lyon King at Arms, Salary 300 *l.* per Annum, besides Perquisites.

David Erskine, Clerk.

HERALDS.

Roderick Chambers, Rofs,
John Erskine, Albany,
Charles Glass, Rothsay,
Alexander Martin, Ilay,
William Dowglas, Marchmont,
James Fordyce, Snowdown,

} Salary 25 *l.* per Annum each,
 besides Perquisites.

PURSUI-

PURSUIVANTS.

Robert Brown, Carrick,
William Gray, Dingwall,
Gharles Gordon, Unicorn,
Alexander Thomson, Bute,
James Clerkson, Kintire,
George Dick, Ormond,

Salary 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum each, besides Perquisites.

Trumpets in Ordinary.

Thomas Weir,
James Marine,
John Menzies,
James Gairden,
John Yates,
Charles Erskine,

Salary 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum each, besides Perquisites.

In the Lyon Office, among other Records, there is a very particular and most remarkable Account of the Solemnities and Ceremonies used at the Baptism of Prince *Charles*, afterwards King *Charles I.* It has been lately printed, and is a very curious Piece; whereby it appears, he was baptized (not by a Presbyterian Minister, the Validity of whose Ordination is denied by Men of Episcopal Principles, but) by *David Lindsay*, Bishop of *Ross*, Preacher in Ordinary to the King, who, in his younger Years, before the Reformation, had been a *Carmelite* Friar.

Of the Order of the Thistle, or St. Andrew in Scotland.

The Order of St. *Andrew*, or the *Thistle*, by reason of its great Antiquity and memorable Institution, is, upon all Occasions, according to the *Scots* Style, called, *The most Antient, and most Noble Order of the Thistle*, being founded, as all the *Scots* Historians assert, by *Achaius* the 65th King of *Scotland*, after a signal Victory obtained over the *Saxons*, anno 819. and dedicated to St. *Andrew*, the Patron, or tutelar Saint of *Scotland*.

This Order came at length to shine forth in fuller Splendor in the Reign of King *James V.* who was himself a most splendid and magnificent Prince. He caused the Collar of the Order to be composed of two antient Badges or Symbols of the *Scots* and *Picts*; viz. The *Thistle*, and *Sprigs of Rue*; but about the Time of the Reformation it fell into Disuetude, and was scarcely used by the Knights then; being so very zealous for the Reformed Religion, that they left their Order where they laid down their Popery, and it was never after re-assumed till the Reign of King *James VII.* who, for the better regulating of the

the Order in all its Proceedings, signed a Body of Statutes, and appointed the Knights Brethren to wear the Image of St. *Andrew* upon a blew watered tabby Ribbon; and likewise named the Royal Chapel, or Abbey Church of *Holy-rood-house*, to be the Chapel of the Order (the old Church of St. *Andrews* being ruined at the Reformation) for which End it was put in excellent Repair, but was divested of all its beautiful Ornaments by a furious Rabble at the late Revolution.

Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, of blessed Memory, was pleased to revive the said Order upon the 31st of *December* 1703. and signed a Body of Statutes, wherein the Colour of the Ribbon was changed from Blew to Green, to make a Distinction between this Order, and that of the *Garter*; all which Statutes our late gracious Sovereign King *George* was pleased to confirm, with some additional ones, among which, that of adding Rays of Glory to surround the whole Figure of St. *Andrew*, which hangs at the Collar, was no small Demonstration of His Majesty's great Regard to, and most earnest Desire of adding to the Splendor and Magnificence of the said Order. And though hitherto, from the Time of the Reformation, both Elections and Installments have been dispensed with, His Majesty was graciously pleased for the future, that Chapters for Election shall be held in His and His Successors Royal Presence; to which End he has ordered the great Wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren, and Officers of the Order with such Mantles, as are appointed by the Statutes of the Order.

A List of the Knights Companions and Brethren of the Antient and Noble Order of the Thistle, revived in the Reign, and by Authority of King James VII. continued to the present Time.

James, Earl of *Pertb*, Lord
High Chancellor of *Scotland*.

John, Marquis of *Athol*, Lord
Privy Seal.

George, Duke of *Gordon*.

James (then) Earl of *Arran*,
afterwards Duke of *Hamilton*.

Alexander, Earl of *Murray*.

John, Earl of *Melfort*, Secre-
tary of State.

Kenneth, Earl of *Seaforth*.

George, Earl of *Dumbarton*.

* * * * *

John, Duke of *Athol*.

William, Marquis of *Annan-
dale*.

James, Earl of *Finlater* and
Seafield.

George, Earl of *Orkney*.

William, Marquis of *Lothian*.

Charles, Earl of *Orrery*.

John, Earl of *Mar*.

Hugh, Earl of *Loudoun*.

John, Earl of *Stair*.

David, Earl of *Portmore*.

John, Earl of *Southerland*.

William, Lord *Cadogan*.

A List

A List of the present Knights of the Thistle.

GEORGE II. King of Great Britain, Sovereign.

James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.	William, Earl of Effex.
— Vacant [Earl of Orkney.]	Charles, Earl of Tankerville.
John, Earl of Stair.	— Vacant [Earl of Murray.]
Thomas, Earl of Haddington.	John, Earl of Dunmore.
Francis, Duke of Buccleugh.	Charles, Earl of Portmore.
Alexander, Earl of Marchmont.	James, Duke of Athol.

———— Secretary.
 ———— Usher.

Note, That according to the antient and primitive Institution, this Order was to consist of thirteen Persons; *viz.* the Sovereign, and twelve Knights Brethren, in allusion to our blessed Saviour, and his twelve Apostles.

Knights Batchelors (Bas Chevaliers) were more numerous formerly than they are at present, or have been since the Union. This Honour was usually conferred by the Lord High Commissioner on Gentlemen of good Families, or who had raised themselves in the World by their Learning, or great Actions; especially in Law, Physick, or Trade, as well as in military Atchievements. The Lord Provost of *Edinburgh* seldom missed of this Honour, as also of being a Privy Counsellor.

Knights Bannerets were created by the King under the Royal Standard, or Banner, for Life only. King *Charles I.* did by Letters Patents ordain, that the Wives of these Knights, and their Heirs male, should have the Precedency as well after as before the Deaths of their Husbands (if they should happen to survive) before the Wives of all those, of whom the *Knights Baronets*, and their Heirs male, had the Precedency; and even before the Wives of *Knights Baronets*. I believe there is none at present of this Order.

The Order of *Knights Baronets* was designed by K. *James VI.* but not actually founded till the Year 1625 by K. *Charles I.* who disposed a certain Portion of Land in *Acadie*, or *New Scotland*, to each of them for their Encouragement, who should hazard their Lives for the Good and Increase of that Plantation, with Precedency to them, and their Heirs male, for ever, before all Knights, called *Equites Aurati*, all Lesser Barons, called *Lairds*, and all other Gentlemen, except Sir *William Alexander* (afterwards Earl of *Stirling*) His Majesty's Lieutenant in *Nova Scotia*, and his Heir, their Wives and Children; that the Title

of

of *Sir* should be prefix to their Christian Name, and *Baronet* added to their Surname; and that their own, and their eldest Sons Wives, should enjoy the Title of *Lady, Madam, or Dame*. But after the selling of the Province to the *French*, the Order became an honourable Order, conferred at the King's Pleasure.

All Knighthood being originally either of a military or religious Nature, often of both, and always honourable, I choose rather to add the List of the *Baronets* in this Chapter, than in the former among the *Civil Officers*.

The Baronets in Scotland, alphabetically digested, with the Dates of their Creation.

A.

William Alexander of Menstrie, 28 May 1625. now Earl of Stirling.

Archibald Acheson of Glencairn, 1 January 1628. *Extinct*.

Michael Arnot of that Ilk, 27 July 1629.

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July 1629.

Alexander Abercrombie of Birckenboig —————

Robert Anstruther of Wrae, 28 November 1694.

John Anstruther of that Ilk —————

B.

Thomas Burnet of Leyes, 1 April 1626.

John Blackader of Tulliallan, 28 July 1626. *Extinct*.

William Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 September 1628.

James Balfour of Denmiln, ————— 1631.

James Brown in Barbadoes, 17 February 1664. *Extinct*.

William Bruce of Balcaskie, 21 October 1668.

Robert Barclay of Pearstoun, 22 October 1668.

William Pennet of Grubbet, 18 November 1670.

George Bennet in the County of Fife, 28 July 1671. *Extinct*.

William Baird, Son to the Lord Newbyth, 4 February 1680.

Alexander Bannerman of Elfick, 28 December 1682.

Patrick Brown of Colstoun, 16 February 1686.

James Baird of Sauchtoun-hall, 28 February 1695.

C.

Duncan Campbell of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625. now Earl of Braidalbin.

John Colquhoun of Lufs, 30 July 1625.

William Cunningham of Cunningham-head, 4 July 1627.

William

William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1627.
 William Cockburn of Langoutn, 21 November 1627.
 Colin Campbell of Lundie, 21 December 1627. *Extinct*.
 Dougal Campbell of Auchinbreck, 12 January 1628.
 Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan, 14 January 1628.
 David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 November 1630.
 James Carmichael of that Ilk, ——— now Earl of Hindford.
 David Carnagie of Pittarow, 20 February 1663.
 James Chalmers, Son to Cults, 24 November 1664.
 John Cunningham of Lumburghtoun, 21 September 1669.
 James Cockburn of that Ilk, 24 May 1671.
 Alexander Cunningham of Corthil, 26 February 1672.
 Robert Cunningham of Auchinharvie, 3 August 1673.
 James Campbel of Ardkinlafs, 23 March 1679.
 ——— Cochran of Ochiltree, ———
 John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679.
 James Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November 1686.
 Colin Campbell of Aberuchil, ———
 Alexander Cumming of Culter, 28 February 1695.
 David Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 February 1702.
 Hugh Cathcart of Charletoun, 30 November 1703.

D.

William Dowglas of Glenbervie, 28 May 1625.
 William Dick of Braid, ——— *Extinct*.
 James Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June 1664. now Earl of Stair.
 David Dumbar of Baldoon, 13 October 1664.
 Robert Dalziel of Glenae, 11 April 1666.
 Alexander Don of Newtoun, 7 June 1667.
 James Dowglas of Kilhead, 26 February 1668.
 John Dalmahoy of that Ilk, 12 December 1679.
 Thomas Dalziel of Binns, 7 November 1685.
 James Dumbar of Mochrum, 29 March 1694.
 Robert Dickson of Carberry, 1 March 1695.
 William Dumbar of Durn, 29 February 1698.
 James Dalrymple of Killoch, 28 April 1698.
 Hugh Dalrymple of North-berwick, 29 April 1698.
 William Dumbar of Hemprigs, 10 April 1700.
 David Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May 1701.
 James Sutherland, alias Dumbar, of Hemprigs, 21 Dec. 1706.
 James Dick of Priestfield, 2 March 1707.

E.

Charles Erskin of Alva, 30 April 1666.
 Charles Erskin of Cambo, 20 August 1666.

Gilbert

The Present STATE

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 December 1666.
 Gilbert Eliot of Headshaw, 19 April 1700.
 James Elphinston of Logie, 2 December 1701.

F.

George Forrester of Corstorphin, 17 November 1625. now Lord Forrester.
 William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March 1626.
 Arthur Forbes of Castle-forbes, 26 September 1628. now Earl of Granard in Ireland.
 William Forbes of Craigiver, 20 May 1630.
 Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June 1634.
 John Foulis of Ravelstoun, 15 September 1661.
 Archibald Fleming of Ferm, 23 September 1661.
 Alexander Falconer younger of Glenfarquhar, 30 March 1679.
 Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August 1673.
 Samuel Forbes of Foveran, 10 April 1700.
 John Ferguson of Kilkerran, 30 November 1703.

G.

Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May 1625.
 Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July 1625. Extinct.
 James Gordon of Lefmoir, 2 September 1625.
 William Graham of Bracco, 28 September 1625. Extinct.
 John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June 1631.
 Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, 1 May 1626. late Viscount of Kenmure.
 Andrew Gilmoire of ———, 16 August 1661.
 William Graham of Gratmore, 28 June 1665.
 Alexander Gilmoir of Craigmiller, 1 February 1678.
 Robert Grierson of Lag, 28 March 1685.
 John Gordon of Park, 21 August 1686.
 James Grant, Advocate, 10 August 1688.
 Thomas Gibson, Son to Sir John Gibson of Pentland, 31 December 1702.
 William Gordon of Dalphollie, 8 February 1705.
 Francis Grant of Cullin, 7 December 1705.
 William Gordon of Ashtoun, 29 July 1706.
 James Gray, 5 March 1707.

H.

Thomas Hope of Craighall, 19 February 1628.
 Francis Hamilton of Killoch, 29 September 1628.
 Patrick Hume of Polwarth, now Earl of Marchmont, ———
 Thomas

Thomas Hay of Park, 26 August 1663.
 John Henderson of Fordel, 15 July 1664.
 William Hamilton of Preston, ———
 James Hay of Lenplum, 26 March 1667.
 Patrick Houston of that Ilk, 28 February 1668.
 Alexander Hamilton of Hags, 11 February 1670. *Extinct.*
 Charles Hacket of Pitferren, 23 January 1671.
 John Hume of Blaccader, 25 January 1671.
 Alexander Hope of Kerse, 30 May 1672.
 John Hall of Dunglafs, 8 October 1687.
 George Hamilton of Barntoun, 1 March 1692.
 Patrick Hume of Lumisdane, 31 December 1697.
 William Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698.
 John Hay of Alderstoun, 22 February 1703.
 Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, 10 April 1703.
 James Holburn of Menstrie, 22 June 1706.
 Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 February 1707. *Extinct.*

I.

Robert Innes of that Ilk, 29 May 1625. *whose Patent bears the Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight, while the Father is alive.*
 George Johnston of Caskiben, 31 March 1626.
 Robert Innes of Balveny, 15 January 1628. *Extinct.*
 Samuel Johnston of Elphistoun, 18 February 1628. *Extinct.*
 Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 25 May 1672.
 Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, 22 March 1687.
 John Johnston of Westerhall, 25 April 1700.

K.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1629.
 James Keith of Powburn, 4 June 1663.
 John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May 1664. *Extinct.*
 John Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August 1673.
 Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, 8 December 1682.
 Thomas Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March 1685.
 David Killoch of that Ilk, 5 September 1685.
 Francis Killoch of Gilmartoun, 16 September 1685.
 Andrew Kennedy of Clouburn, 8 June 1698.

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May 1625. *Extinct.*
 John Lesley of Wardis, 1 September 1625. *Extinct.*
 John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June 1627.

Alexander

Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, 15 April 1666.
 William Lockhart of Carlstairs, 28 February 1672.
 William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 January 1673.
 Robert Laurie of Maxweltoun, 27 March 1685.
 Alexander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 July 1685.
 John Lauder of Idingtoun, 17 July 1688.
 James Livingstoun of Westquarter, 20 May 1689.
 John Lauder of Fountainhall, 25 January 1690.

M.

Donald Mackdonald of Slate, 14 July 1625.
 Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July 1625. *Extinct.*
 John Moncrief of that Ilk, 2 April 1626.
 William Murray of Clermouth, 1 July 1626.
 Donald Mackay of Stranaver, 18 March 1627. *now Lord Rea.*
 John Maxwel of Calderwood, 18 March 1627.
 Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 January 1628.
 Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, 15 May 1628.
 Robert Murray of Elibank, 16 May 1628. *now Lord Elibank.*
 John Mackenzie of Tarbat, 21 May 1628. *now Earl of Cromarty.*
 James Macgil of Cranstoun-riddle, 18 July 1628.
 William Murray of Dalrany, 2 October 1630.
 John Murray of Abermouth, ——— 1631.
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May 1662.
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, 30 June 1663.
 William Murray of Stenhope, 12 February 1664.
 George Mouat of Ingliftoun, 2 June 1664. *Extinct.*
 Alexander Macculloch of Myrtoun, 10 August 1664.
 John Malcolm of Balbedie, 25 July 1665.
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 September 1665.
 Richard Maitland of Pitrichie, 12 March 1672.
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March 1672.
 Thomas Murray of Glendoick, 2 July 1676.
 William Maxwel of Monreith, 8 January 1681.
 John Maxwel of Netherpollock, 12 August 1682.
 Patrick Maxwel of Sprinkel, 7 February 1683.
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 November 1683.
 Robert Mill of Barntoun, 19 March 1686.
 Andrew Myrton of Gogar, 28 June 1701.
 James Mackenzie, Son to the Earl of Cromarty, 8 February 1704.
 Kenneth Mackenzie, also Son to the said Earl, }
 with his Grandfather Sir John Mackenzie of } 8 Feb. 1704.
 Tarbet's Precedency in the Year 1628. }
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 January 1704.

Archibald

N.

Archibald Napier of Merchistoun, 2 March 1627. now Lord Napier.

John Nicholson of Lefwade, 27 July 1629.

Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, 16 January 1637. Extinct.

Patrick Nilbet of Craigentenny, 2 December 1669.

Thomas Nicolson of Balkaskie, 15 April 1700.

John Nicolson of Tullicultry, ——— Extinct.

Thomas Nairn of Dunsinnes, 31 March 1704.

James Nasmyth of Davick, 31 July 1706.

O.

George Ogilvie of Garnoullie, 24 April 1626. Extinct.

John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, 26 September 1626.

George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July 1627. now Lord Bamf.

James Oliphant of Newtoun, 28 July 1629.

George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July 1662.

Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 31 July 1701.

P.

John Preston of Airdry, 22 February 1628.

Archibald Primrose of Chester, 5 August 1651.

William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July 1665.

Robert Pringle of Stichel, 5 January 1683.

Hugh Paterfon of Bannockburn, 6 March 1686.

William Paterfon of Grantoun, 28 July 1687.

Robert Pollock of that Ilk, 30 November 1703.

R.

Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 3 September 1625.

John Riddle of that Ilk, 14 May 1628.

John Richardson of Pancaitland, 13 November 1630.

John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June 1665.

Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July 1666.

Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 December 1666.

Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June 1669.

John Reid of Barra, 30 November 1703.

James Rothead of Innerleith, 4 June 1704.

S.

Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 28 May 1625.

James Stewart of Bute, 28 March 1627. now Earl of Bute.

John

John Sinclair of Kinnaird, ———
 John Sinclair of Dunbeth, and } 2 January 1630.
 ——— Sinclair of Cainsby, }
 James Sibbald of Rankeiler, 24 April 1630. Extinct.
 John Skeen of Currihill, ———
 John Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June 1636.
 Walter Seton of Abercorn, 3 June 1663.
 John Seton of Garletoun, 9 December 1664.
 Robert Sinclair of Lonformacus, 10 December 1664.
 George Stirling of Glorat, 30 April 1666.
 Alexander Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May 1666.
 Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August 1666.
 Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, 27 March 1667.
 Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, 28 February 1668.
 Robert Seton, Son to the Earl of Wintoun, 24 January 1671.
 John Scot of Ancrum, 27 October 1671.
 Charles Stewart, second Son to the Earl of Murray, 23 Sept. 1681.
 Thomas Stewart of Blair, 2 January 1683.
 William Sharp of Scotsraig, 21 April 1683.
 Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, 11 December 1683.
 Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May 1685.
 John Schaw of Greenock, 28 June 1687.
 Robert Stewart of Allenbank, 15 August 1687.
 Archibald Stewart of Burrow, 4 November 1687.
 Thomas Stewart of Cultnefs, 29 January 1698.
 George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May 1702.
 James Stewart of Goodtrees, 22 December 1705.
 Robert Stewart of Tillicutry, 24 April 1707.

T.

Patrick Threapland of Fingask, 10 November 1687.

W.

John Weems of that Ilk, 28 May 1625. now Earl of Weems.
 Henry Wardlaw of Pitrevie, 5 March 1631.
 John Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May 1666.
 Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March 1670.
 George Weir of Blackwood, 28 November 1694.
 Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, 30 December 1697.
 John Wedderburn of Blacknefs, 9 August 1704.
 James Weems of Bogie, 22 October 1704.
 George Warrender, ——— May 1705.
 George Wishart of Cliftonhall, 17 June 1706.
 Adam Whiteford of Blairpuhan, 30 December 1707.

C H A P XV.

Of the Religious or Ecclesiastical Constitution of Scotland, before and since the Reformation.

CHRISTIANITY was very early published, and I wish I could say planted or established there. By the Scots differing from Rome about the celebration of *Easter*, as it is a certain Demonstration that that *Holyday*, or religious Festival, was then observed; so 'tis a grand Presumption, at least, that the first Preachers did not come from thence. Whether they were Missionaries from any constituted Church, or only zealous Men, who came of their own Accord, or such as fled from Persecution, or whatever other Reason was the Cause of their Coming, is scarcely possible to determine; but that Christianity had gained Profelytes among them, *Tertullian*, who flourished a little after the Beginning of the third Century, puts it out of doubt, when he speaks of *Britannorum loca, Romanis inaccessa, Christo subdita*. For, as the Romans never conquered beyond the *Tay*, nor scarcely had any Settlement beyond the *Forth*, in those Places we must seek for these Christians. King *Donald* was baptized anno 203. and *Fincormach*, their 35th King, who died anno 324. greatly advanced Religion, and entertained such Confessors as fled to his Kingdom, to avoid the Persecution under the Reign of *Dioctlesian*. Nevertheless they could neither wholly extirpate *Heathenism*, nor prevent *Heresy*. For the Doctrines of *Pelagius* prevailed apace, and probably the more, because he was a Scotsman: for though the great Primate *Usher*, from a Bias to his own Country, calls him *Irish*, I'll rather believe *St. Jerome*, who was his Cotemporary, upbraiding him with his Country, and that Food which is so common there to this Day, and saying, he was *Scotorum pultibus prægravatus*. To suppress this Heresy, where-with both Scots and Picts were tainted (as Christianity there was in its Infancy, and probably neither regularly established, nor duly supplied with Pastors) Pope *Cælestine* sent *Palladius*, a Bishop, to reclame them; from which Time the Church in these Parts flourished, and became noted all over the World, especially for the Conversion of their Neighbours in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*; where their King *Oswald* (who had been educated and converted in Scotland) sent for *Aidan*, one of the Scots Bishops,

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to

to labour in that great Work; wherein the King assisted him, by turning his *Scots* Sermons into the *Saxon* Language.

What was the Ecclesiastical Discipline among them, if it differed from what was the Practice of all other Churches, ought not to be asserted; because not affirmed otherwise by Historians, and therefore cannot be proved. The Enemies to Episcopacy tell us, there were no Bishops there till about the tenth Century; that they had only Monks, called *Culdees*, who were not quite suppressed till a little before the Reformation; and, where they had Monasteries, a simple Priest was the Superior of the Convent.

The Truth is, the Records of these Times being lost, the History is very perplexed and intricate. Their Priests were generally occasional and itinerant; and even their Bishops, having so great a Work upon their Hands, chose to travel up and down, rather than fix themselves at one particular Place. There is no Improbability in thinking that Bishops (like Justices of the Peace) exercised their Office occasionally, and in common, wherever they came; for however Bishops and Presbyters may be fixed, in a settled Establishment, yet a Bishop's being fixed or confined in a City or small limited Diocese, or a Presbyter's being fixed in a Parish in the Infancy of a Church, not yet regularly constituted, is not absolutely necessary; and neither convenient, nor very likely. Now 'tis certain that Christianity was planted many Years (not to say Ages) in *Britain*, before there was any Division of the Country into Parishes, so that the Clergy could only be occasional and itinerant in these parts: and even after Diocesan Episcopacy was confessedly allowed to be settled, many of the Bishops never had their Titles from any particular Church, or City, but from the whole Country, as *Ross*, *Murray*, *Cathness*, *Orkney*, &c.

As to Bishops in general, not only was *Palladius* a Bishop, as all agree, but *Bede* gives us [*Lib. II. Cap. 19.*] a Letter from *John*, the Pope elect, directed, *Dilectissimis & sanctissimis nostris, Thomiano, Columbano, Chromano, Dimano, & Baithano, Episcopis; Hermanno, Laufrano, Stellano, & Segiano, Presbyteris; Sarrano, cæterisque Doctoribus, seu Abbatibus Scotis, Salutem, &c.* where we may see, so very early, mention of *Bishops* distinct from *Presbyters*, by Name, without any mention of their particular Dioceses. In the antient Convent of *Hy*, the Superior indeed was but a *Priest*, yet when a certain Person, who came thither *incognito*, had staid some Time, and the Abbot was going to consecrate the Eucharist, he discovered (some say by Inspiration) that the Stranger was a *Bishop*; whereupon he modestly expostulated with him, why he had concealed himself: and the Abbot would not consecrate in his Presence, to whom it belonged, as being of a superior Order. *St. Kentigern*, as has been

been observed, was Bishop of *Glasgow*, and also founded the Bishoprick of *Llan-Ellwy*, or *St. Asaph*; *St. Chad*, or *Cedde*, Bishop of *Lichfield*, had been consecrated by *Scots* Bishops, and it was never so much as pretended, that *St. Asaph*, or *Lichfield* were not Diocesan Sees. Not only was *St. Ninian* Bishop of *Galloway* very early, but among his Successors, Bishop *Pehtwine* died 13 Kal. Octob. (i. e. 19 Sept.) 776. and was succeeded by *Ethelbert*, who was consecrated 17 Kal. Julii (15 June) 777. The remote *Orkneys* had *Servanus* for their Bishop sent by *Palladius*; *Buchanan* makes often mention of Bishops and Priests, as distinct in the Reigns of our antient Kings; and Historians are unanimous, that when the *Scots* had subdued the *Picts*, the Seat of their chief Bishop was removed from *Abernethy* to *St. Andrew*, who was thereafter called *Maximus Scotorum Episcopus*, about the year 840.

But it is still objected, that for about 228 Years; viz. from the Conversion of King *Donald*, till the Arrival of *Palladius*, the *Scots* had no Episcopal Government.

Which, if it be true in Fact, is a certain Sign that Christianity had only been preached, rather than planted there; seeing long before that Date, 'tis owned by *Blondel*, *Daille*, and other Anti-episcopal Writers, that Episcopacy had prevailed every where, *toto orbe decretum est*, &c. In this I am the more persuaded from what *Jordanus* says, That *Paschasius*, a *Sicilian*, *prima Christianæ pietatis RUDIMENTA*, mandante *Papa Victore*, in *Scotia nuntiavit*, which was about the Year 203. But about the Year 431. *Palladius* ad *Scotos CREDENTES* was sent first (or chief) Bishop, by *Cælestine*. The first is only said to have preached the first Rudiments, or, as *Dempster* calls it, *Tyrocinia fidei*, which might soon be done, and as soon decay, without coming to such Maturity, as to have either Bishops or Presbyters constituted among them.

Prosper says, 'twas a Conversion from Barbarism to Christianity in *Cælestine's* Time; and that the Faith was planted, and the Bishop constituted there together; which may easily be reconciled with its seeming Difference from Venerable *Bede*, who says, the *Scots* were then Believers: for though the Faith had been preached there before *Palladius's* Time, yet it had but small Progress (either for Want of Preachers, or suitable Encouragement) and was overrun with Heresy; or, as the *Romans* (who called all others Barbarians) found Religion here in a very imperfect State, 'tis no Surprize to hear them call the Knowledge of the *Scots* but *Tyrocinia Fidei*, or *Rudimenta Pietatis*.

But, let their Conversion be as it will, it happening long after Episcopacy had prevailed all the World over, (if it had not from the Beginning) it must follow, it was by those who had Episcopal Ordination, (for at that Time there was no other) and their

Number was supplied from the same Spring (as in *Virginia*, and other Plantations abroad, they receive their Clergy from hence, because they have hitherto no Bishop in these Places) till they had Bishops settled among them.

As for the *Culdees*, 'tis impossible to give a clear or full Account of them: whether they were Clerks or Laicks, Itinerants or Conventual, or a Mixture of both; and 'tis certain they were not Parochial; nor does it appear they had any Jurisdiction. And however *some* or *all* of their *Houses* might be exempt from ordinary Episcopal Visitation, which is more than can be proved; yet such *Exemptions* are not uncommon. If they were called *Culdees*, as *Cultores Dei*, 'twill follow from that *Latin* Appellation, that they were of a *Latin*, or *Romish* Original (what else should make the *Scots* give them a *Latin* Name?) which will neither agree with their different Celebration of *Easter*, nor their being against Episcopal Orders, as some represent them. I rather think they were an antient Order or Society of Monks, or retired religious Persons, living in *Cells*, wearing a *black* Habit; and therefore called *Kull*, *Kill*, or *Kell-dees*; *Kill* signifying a *Cell*, and *Dee*, or *Dow*, the antient Word for *Black*; as to this Day several religious Orders are called *Black*, *White*, or *Gray*, from the Colour of their Habits. What further Rule they were under, is needless to say; but that in after Times, when several other Religious Orders sprung up, great Endeavours were made either to suppress, eclipse, or alter this: and, as in *England*, and many other Places, the Bishop's Chapter, or College of Presbyters, was composed of what were called *Seculars*; yet, in Process of Time, they were often changed into *Regulars*, though sometimes not without much Difficulty; so in *Scotland* the antient *Culdees* were suppressed, and Fryers, Monks, or Clergy observing a different Rule, substituted in their Place.

Sir *James Dalrymple*, in his *Historical Collections*, has rather perplexed and obscured, than brought to a fair Light the Case of the *Culdees*, who he pretended had original Jurisdiction and Authority, before any Bishops were in *Scotland*; but he is very justly, and with accurate Judgment, answered by the *Remarker* upon them, who refers to the Life of *Mr. Sage*; and proves from Sir *James's* own Concession, that there was a *Scots* Bishop present in a Council at *Rome*, anno 721.

The *Scots* Church owned no Superior, but was reckoned a Daughter of the *Roman*, *nullo mediante*; yet about the twelfth Century, the Archbishop of *York* claimed a Superiority over it; to which it never willingly submitted, and at last the Pope actually determined in its Favour. How could *Scotland* be subject to *York*, which did not so early become Christian? Its first Bishop, *Paulinus*, being driven away by *Cadwalla* anno 633. accepted of the Bishoprick of *Rocheſter*, where he died
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anno 644. Pope Nicholas asserted, that the Diocese of York was converted by the Scots, and had many Scots Bishops; but that Church never sent any Bishops into Scotland.

Before the Invention of Printing, Learning was at a low Ebb all the World over, yet I may safely affirm that Scotland produced Men of considerable Learning. I have already mentioned *Pelagius*, to whom I shall add, *Colman*, *St. Cuthbert*, *St. Aidan*, *Sedulius*, *Columbanus*, Abbot of *Bobio*, *St. Boniface*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, *St. Macarius*, Abbot of *Wurtsburg*; *Rabanus Maurus*, *Marianus*, *St. Elred*, *Adam Scott*, *Richard de sancto Victore*, *Johannes a sacro Bosco*, *Michael Scot*, *John Duns*, *John de Fordun*, *Hector Boyes*, *John Major*, with many others. The Convents, or religious Houses, were, generally speaking, Seminaries of Learning, and had tolerably good Libraries, and the Learning of these days seem'd confined to these Houses. I could name several books written by Fryers, and other Ecclesiasticks before the Reformation, in a better Style, and fraught with more Learning than I expected. In the Year 1551 Archbishop *Hamilton*, in a Provincial Council, held at *Edinburgh*, published a *Catechisme*, that is to say, *ane commone and catholic instructioun of the christin people in matteris of our catholic faith and religioun, quilk na gud christin man or woman suld misknarw*, &c. divided into several Chapters, to be read in Parish Churches: whoever reads it, cannot accuse the Compiler of Ignorance; of which, setting aside such Points as are in Controversy betwixt us, I must do it so much Justice, as to say, 'tis an useful Book, and may be reckoned not inferior to any of the catechetical Pieces that were thereafter, or have since that time been published. Long before the Reformation, there were many odd Opinions held in Scotland, especially in *Cunningham*, *Kyle*, and adjacent parts, where the People to this Day are very whimsical, but are fallen rather into the other Extreme; such as, "Tis not lawful to fight in Defence of the Faith." "That our Saviour at his Coming cancelled the Authority of secular Princes." "That it is not in the Pope's Power to release the Punishment of Purgatory." "Excommunication of the Church is no more than a Scare-crow." "Swearing is unlawful in all Cases whatsoever, &c." Tho' these were not popish Principles, yet as Popery being the Establishment, the gross Corruptions of that Church in Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline called aloud for Reformation, which was preach'd by *W. Miln*, *P. Hamilton*, *G. Wiseheart*, and many other worthy Men, who were cruelly burnt, persecuted, and harras'd by the Popish Clergy: so that next to the Planting of Christianity, the Reformation of it from these Abominations must have been the greatest Blessing to the Nation, and which all good Men wish had been regularly effected. In Scotland it was begun and carried on, not only without, but against the Consent

of Authority. The Ignorance, Idleness, and Immorality among both Seculars and Regulars, were the specious Pretences; as well as Errors in Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship; but the Church Lands were the sweet Bait that tempted not only many of the Laity, but some of the Clergy also, who had a large Share in the Prey. Several Abbots and Priors, upon the Dissolution of their Convents, as well as other Gentlemen, got the whole Profits settled on them, and their Heirs, and were made Lords of Parliament into the Bargain; where the Superiors of such Convents before the Dissolution enjoyed that Dignity. The most noted was *James Stewart*, Prior both of *St. Andrews* and *Pittenweem*, a Bastard of King *James V.* who being a Male born of an illustrious Mother, thought himself Heir to the Crown, as being preferable to a Female born in Wedlock only eight Days before her Father's Death: who having been educated at a polite Court, and losing her Royal Husband when very young, returned to her native Kingdom, then altogether in a Flame about Religion.

However good the Protestant Reforming Principles were, the Manner, whereby they were propagated, could not reconcile them to her Majesty, whom the Reformers used with the utmost Insolence; they would not own her in their Prayers, and did not attempt so much to lead, as to drive her into their Way of thinking. By such Means, incredible were the Troubles which then began, and are not yet ended. Some Members of Parliament met in one Place by the Queen's Authority, and others met in another Place by their own; each of them made Laws as they thought fit, and which were obeyed, or not obeyed, just as People pleased, or as Power prevailed. The Year 1560. gave the Reformation the first Face of a legal Establishment; and yet it may be said, at the same Time Popery was not abolished: for it is certain that several Years thereafter, the Popish Bishops continued, consecrated others, executed Jurisdiction, received Rents, and sat in Parliament. Four of them were Protestants, and enjoyed their Sees, but subject to, and censurable by a General Assembly. And where Bishops continued Popish, the Reformers appointed *Superintendents* to plant and visit Churches; admit and depose Ministers, &c. They were admitted in a very solemn and formal Manner, by Prayer, whereby the CHIEF Care of the Church within such Bounds was committed to them. But as this was a weighty Burden, to which no Salary was annexed, and most of the Bishopricks having become void, in the Year 1571. by the general Consent of most Parties, vacant Sees were filled, new Bishops were introduced, and legally established. But Discontents afterwards happening, and upon *Melvin's* coming red hot from *Geneva*, blowing these Coals, that Bishops were unlawful,

ful, Papal, and Diabolical, a *Presbytery* was established *anno* 1581. and not before. I say, before that Year there was no such Thing as a *Presbytery*, the ecclesiastical, standing Judicature. This lasted but a short while, till Bishops were brought in again, who continued till *Presbytery* was re-established in the Year 1592. But the furious and insolent Zeal of the Kirk so disgusted and affronted King *James*, who was always a Lover and Promoter of the Hierarchy, that he once more got Bishops restored; the Parliament, *anno* 1597. having remitted to the King to consult and agree with the general Assembly upon the Authority and Power, which Archbishops and Bishops should have in the Policy and Discipline of the Kirk; and after his Accession to the Crown of *England*, he confirmed, enlarged, and more regularly established their Office and Authority, both in a Civil and Ecclesiastical Way, as well as provided them with suitable Revenues in lieu of those that had been otherways disposed of.

The Revenues of the Church of *Scotland* before the Reformation, considering all things, were proportionably equal to what they were in other Countries, either in Tythes or Lands. The *Scots* Kings were generally great Benefactors to the Church, and so were many of the great Men: but all was graspt at about the Time of the Reformation, so that they were in a very uncertain Condition. It was proposed, that every Minister should have a certain Sum of Money, besides some Corn, Wool, and a small parcel of Land, not quite so much as the popish Priest was generally used to have in every Parish; for then there would not be left sufficient to fill the sacrilegious Stomacks of those Gentlemen, who loved to feed on the Bread of the Church; but then, to make a Competency for the Incumbent, several Churches were demolished, and the Parishes united to some others in the Neighbourhood; whereby the Incumbent having something out of every one of the Parishes so annexed, was enabled to make a tolerable Figure. However, these being not regularly or legally settled, and but indifferently paid, occasioned frequent Differences between the Parishioners and the Ministers, who were often turbulent and factious, as they became Tools of great Men.

The greatest Part of the Church's Patrimony was quite sunk and ruined; and to speak the Truth, that Bait was the principal Cause of almost all the Troubles in Queen *Mary's* Reign; and the occasion of much Disturbance, a long while thereafter. Such Temporalities of the Church, as had not been swallowed up already, were annexed to the Crown, which at first pleased the Ministers, because they thought they would be better paid, and the Lands safest in the King's Hands; but they were soon granted away, and even a great part of the Teinds, which were thought a sufficient Maintenance for the Clergy, were lessened by long Leases for small reserved Rents. They had indeed

some Relief by the Statute in 1592. by which it was forbidden to erect Kirk Lands and Teinds into Temporal Lordships, and the Act, which fixed Ministers Stipends, was confirmed. Both good Acts for the Church : but the former was rather too late.

When King *James VI.* took the Government into his own hands, so as to be his own Prime Minister, he soon perceived the horrible Havock that had been made in every Branch of the Ecclesiastical Part of the Constitution, during his Minority; and made it, in some measure, the chief Bent of his Reign, to reduce Things into better Order; and among others, made considerable Steps towards recovering and rightly applying the Endowments of the Church; which he left to his Son to finish: whose Inclinations that way were no less than his Father's; tho' it was to be wished he had been more regularly advised, or more faithfully served. However, tho' he did nothing in that Affair, but by Act of Parliament, yet the Nobility and other Impropiators, dreading the Consequence of that Act, if it should take place all over the Kingdom, and not willing to part with any thing they could detain; formed Plots and Contrivances, whereby Jealousies possessed the People, as if Popery was to be introduced, and Prelates raised to their former Grandeur and Tyranny, with many such confused Insinuations of their own wilful Conjectures; whereby first the Ecclesiastical Constitution was overturned, and the Civil not long thereafter. Instead of being subject to the King and his Deputies in the State, or Bishops in the Church, the People became Slaves to the vilest Presbyterian Tyranny and Enthusiasm; where Discipline and Censure was carried as high as had been done by Pope *Hildebrand*; till a Republican Party (whom the Presbyterians had assisted) having ruined the Monarchy, brought even Presbytery itself into Contempt: which was more easily done when the Mask was pulled off, and the World saw the Ignorance, Hypocrisy, and Delusion, the Haughtiness, Oppression, and Rebellion, that had lurked under it; and found instead of the Cherubims of the Temple, they had got only the Calves of *Dan* and *Bethel*.

'Twas very common in the Times of the solemn League and Covenant, not only to impose that unlawful Oath upon every body almost without Exception, under severe Penalties, and some wholesome Severities; but upon those, against whom they thundered Excommunications, which was frequently done, and upon slight occasions (no ways religious) an Escheat fell, or an Outlawry might be sued out, whereby many of the loyal Episcopal Party were grievous Sufferers. The Ministers would neither pray with, nor for the gallant Marquis of *Montrose* at his Execution, because he did not desire to be absolved from that Censure the Kirk had laid him under; they delivered him
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over to *Satan*, for being the King's General. However, when Presbytery was to be restored in the Parliament after the Convention, the Episcopalians so far prevailed, as to get the Sting of their Excommunication pulled out, that it should not inflict such temporal Penalties upon any one. Nevertheless, when any Person refuses to submit to the Censure and Discipline of the Church, the respective Judicatories still apply to the Civil Magistrate to use his coercive Power, which is seldom, if ever, refused, to vindicate these Censures from Contempt, to which they would otherwise be very liable.

A little before the beginning of the Civil Wars, under King *Charles I.* in a General Assembly at *Glasgow*, lawfully called, but unlawfully chosen and pack'd by crafty and designing Men, the Bishops were not allowed their Seats or Votes in it, tho' by the Law they were undoubted Members. This Assembly excommunicating some Bishops, and deposing others, without allowing them a Hearing in their own Defence, continued to sit and act, notwithstanding the King's Command to the contrary. That rampant Assembly, and other succeeding ones, with Fury, not inferior to the Councils of *Constance* or *Trent*, assumed a monstrous and incredible Power, which they carried to such an unhappy Pitch, as altered the whole Frame of the Established Church, voted out the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and *Gloria Patri*, from their publick Service, and enjoined in Baptism, that the Children should be brought up in the *Westminster* Confession and Catechism, which was a manifest Innovation. They repealed Acts of Parliament, enjoined publick Oaths, imposed Penances on the King's best Friends for supposed Crimes, which were of a Temporal Nature, and made both Nobility and Gentry, who went to rescue him (by virtue of an Act of Parliament) sit in Sackcloth on the Stool of Repentance for so doing. Yet these self-denied and sanctified Souls had no hand in the King's Death! No! they did not excommunicate or make People do Penance for endeavouring to rescue the King, but for going to fight *Cromwell*, and the godly covenanted Brethren. They exerted a co-ordinate Kind of Power with the Parliament, or Estates of the Realm, and not only in a masterly Manner gave them Advice and Directions what to do, but made Counter-acts to what they thought was against their Interest and Inclinations. A few Instances will fully prove it. *Alexander Henderson*, a Minister, was one of the Commissioners to treat with the *English* about a Pacification, and signed the Treaty. Ministers were often Military Commanders. The Assembly condemned Episcopacy and the Five Articles of *Perth*, as unlawful (about Holy-days, Kneeling at the Communion, Confirmation, and private Sacraments in Cases of Necessity) which were established by Parliament; and ordained the Cove-

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nant to be sworn and subscribed by all the Subjects in *Scotland*, as explained by the Assembly. When the Committee of the Kirk had prepared a Remonstrance against the King's Concessions, the Parliament discharged its being published; yet the Kirk appointed it to be publickly read in all the Kirks in the Kingdom. They also gave in a Paper to the Committee of Estates (upon previous Supplications from several Synods) "That nothing might be done in Parliament without Consent of the General Assembly". And when the Parliament voted, and raised an Army to rescue the King, the Kirk not only opposed it, but made an Act against it, *July 28, 1648.* entitled, "Act and Declaration against the Act of Parliament, and Committee of Estates, ordained and subscribed the 10th and 12th of *June*, and against all new Oaths and Bonds in the common Cause, imposed without Consent of the Church". This was the finishing Stroke to the King's Cause, and a natural Consequence of the traitorous Opinion they had given before, "That for Conscience sake, the King was to be given up to the *English*." (Vid. *Rushworth*, *Histor. Coll.* vol. 7. p. 390, &c.) Whereupon the *Scots* Parliament voted, "That according to the Agreement of the Commissioners above (*viz.* at *London*) the Army should retire, and the King should be left to the *English*, without any Conditions for him," &c. But the Condition for themselves was 300000 *l.* Nevertheless, when by God's unsearchable Judgments, that Kingdom truckled under *English* Tyranny and Usurpation, the Ministers and Elders still pretended to hold their Assemblies by the Power of King *Christ*; yet, when they could not shew their Authority from Him to General *Monk*, a Party of his Soldiers dissolved them, and sent the Members a packing out of the several Gates of *Edinburgh*: so that an *English* Serjeant, with a Corporal and twenty Men, had greater Command over them, than the Marquis of *Hamilton*, the King's Lord High Commissioner (who was thought not much in earnest, when he ordered their Dissolution at *Glasgow*) for they did not meet again thereafter for almost forty years.

Thus were these served, who when in Power, were every Day obtruding new and insolent Conditions on their Kings, both Father and Son; they not only offered, but concluded on such Terms, as *Goths* and *Vandals* would have been ashamed of. They required King *Charles II.* should acknowledge the Sins of his Father's bloody House, and the Idolatry of his Mother; and by the Act of the West Kirk, they would not own the King any longer, than he owned the Covenant, which they made him take, and loudly excommunicated him for Breach of it: forgetting that they themselves broke it first, in deserting and disowning Him, and complying with the *English* Usurpers;

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who having over-run *Scotland*, resolved to extirpate Monarchy; and to secure their Power, framed an Union or Coalition, which the Royal Party could not well hinder, and the Presbyterians were unwilling to come into. They were not for settling the Kingdom of *Christ* in the World, unless they were to be his Vicegerents. However, when the Independents, as *Lockyer*, *Carryl*, &c. and other violent Sectaries, had crowded the Kirks in *Scotland*, and jostled the Presbyterian Ministers from their Pulpits, for a time; the Kirk-men, fearing that Presbytery might be swallowed up by them in *Scotland*, as it had been in *England*, abated something of their religious Madnes and Tyranny. Yet wanting a Head, or Principle of Unity, they crumbled in Factions and Schisms; which being never healed, paved a Way for the Restoration, and what followed thereupon.

The Divisions being great among them, the *Protestators* and *Publick Resolutioners*, or Rigid and Moderate Men, kept their several Agents at the Helm of Affairs. About the Time of the Restoration of the King, Mr. *Scharp*, who *had been* Agent for the latter, wrote down to the leading Men among his Constituents, what he thought was likely to happen in Church Affairs; but having no *new* Commission, returned to *Scotland*, and went to his Parish at *Crail*, from whence he was elected to be Professor of Divinity at *St. Andrew's*.

In the second Session of the first Parliament of King *Charles II.* which began the 8th of *May*, 1662. Episcopacy was restored in all things as it had been before the Assembly at *Glasgow*. Several Men had been designed to fill the vacant Sees, whereof Mr. Professor was one; but there being only one old *Scots* Bishop alive, who was then at *London*, three other Ministers beside the Professor were sent for thither, to be consecrated by *English* Bishops: two of whom not having had Episcopal Ordination, were first made Deacons, then Priests, or Presbyters; and lastly, all four were consecrated Bishops together. *Scharp* being made Primate, so enraged the Bigots of the other Party, that they persecuted him to Assassination, and at last to Martyrdom. They belied him when they said, he betrayed his Party; for he was not a Commissioner from any Party when he was made Bishop; that office was ended long before: and as he was Agent only from one Part of the Ministers, he and his Constituents understood one another's Minds. The ill Use, to which the Kirk had employed its Power, made it hated by the King, and not very well liked by those, who had conformed no farther, than the Necessities of the Times, in some measure, obliged them. So the general Desire was of having Things restored, as they had been before the War began: and the Synod of *Aberdeen* addressed his Majesty for such a Govern-
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ment in the Church, as came nearest to the Practice of the three first Centuries, that is, in other Terms, Episcopacy: to which two thirds of all the Ministers conformed; and all *Scharp's* Party, except very few, acquiesced in what he did: even the famous Mr. *Robert Douglas*, and others who would not conform as Ministers, came to Church and conformed in a private Capacity.

To prevent Miscarriages for the future, the Plan of a National Synod was drawn up by the Bishops, approved of by the King, and established by Act of Parliament; which was so agreeable to the Nature of a Church in a Christian Kingdom, that her Enemies envying it, procured in the Parliament, anno 1669. what is called the *Affertory Act*, wherein the King's Power in Church Affairs was raised to an arbitrary degree; some saving and explanatory Words inserted by Bishop *Leighton* (to whom the drawing of it was intrusted) being industriously omitted in the Record, when it came to receive the Sanction from the Earl of *Lauderdale*, the High Commissioner; who (as he was an Enemy to Archbishop *Scharp*, and at best no Friend to Episcopacy) was generally supposed to be the Contriver and Abetter of that abominable Fraud, which was used to very ill Purposes, in depriving Conformists (even Bishops) and indulging (which was tantamount to settling) Non-conformists in Benefices. Yet in the year 1681. when the Royal Supremacy in the Oath called the *Test*, seemed to favour Erastianism too much, the King was pleased to explain it (as he might, and he only could by Law do it) that he meant the Church should be as free in her Synods, &c. as she had been in the first Ages of Christianity.

Tho' a National Synod was not called, yet the Clergy in their several Districts, with their Bishop, or Moderator appointed by the Bishop (usually called a *Presbytery*, or *Brethren of the Exercise*) had all manner of ordinary Jurisdiction, and Power of making By-laws, for the more regular executing the same. And every Archbishop and Bishop held *Diocesan* Synods twice every Year, wherein all the Acts of the several Presbyteries in the Diocese were inspected, and all Appeals, or References from them heard and determined. These Synods had not only executive, but also Legislative Ecclesiastical Power within their respective Bounds.

Notwithstanding King *Charles II.* permitted, and promoted several Presbyterian Ministers to hold Benefices, and exempted them from Episcopal Jurisdiction, and King *James VII.* gave them a General Toleration, for which they returned him their hearty Thanks, and prayed publickly for his supposed Son; yet upon the Arrival of the Prince of *Orange*, an unruly Presbyterian Mob forcibly, and with great Violence and Cruelty, ejected almost

almost all the Clergy from their Livings in some of the Western Shires; and when (on a sudden) the *Revolution* happened, Episcopacy itself being voted a Grievance in the *Convention*, these poor Sufferers were so far from getting any Recompence or Redress, that not only they, but many of their Brethren, who lived in more peaceable Places, were likewise deprived of their Churches, tho' they had no Opportunity of saving themselves by complying.

Upon the abolishing Episcopacy, the whole Ecclesiastick Power was vested, by the new Authority, in about fifty three old Men, who had been legally deprived in 1662. To them, and such as they assumed, the whole Body of the Clergy was subjected, who by Connivance, or Compliance to the *Civil* Part of the Revolution, had kept themselves in Possession of their Churches. Thus one Side had all Jurisdiction, and the other none, notwithstanding their Pretence of Parity among Ministers: whereby many, if not most of the Clergy, were harassed with vexatious Suits, deprived, and dispossessed by their new Masters, in a very illegal and unprecedented manner, for any imaginary Fault, or preaching Doctrines, not directly and true blue Presbyterian, was sufficient Foundation for a Process against them; wherein the Promoter, or Accuser was often both one of the Witnesses and Judges. The Popish Bishops at the Reformation received most of their Revenues as long as they lived: the Ministers that were ejected after the Restoration, got generally a whole Year's Stipend; but the Episcopalians, that were rabbled in 1688. and 1689. were allowed nothing at all: nay some of them could not recover the Arrear of Stipends, for which they had served, but were other ways disposed of to Presbyterian Ministers.

It was upwards of seven years before a sufficient Number of new Ministers could be got to fill the vacant Churches; especially in the North, and other Places, where the Clergy, who escaped the Mob, were deprived by the Kirk or Privy Council: so that every Summer some leading Men were sent from the South or West, to evangelize from Parish to Parish, and had a competent Allowance from the Profits of the Benefice.

What contributed not a little to the Ruin of Episcopacy, was the strong Attachment of the People of that Persuasion to King *James*, and their Backwardness to promote the Revolution; for which I have heard the following Reasons. That the King had not made such illegal Attempts upon the Constitution in *Scotland*, as he had done in *England*, either against their Religious or Civil Liberties: he had established no Ecclesiastical Commission Court: he had imprisoned no Bishops: tho' he encouraged Jesuits and their Schools, yet he thrust no Popish Heads on Colleges, nor ejected Protestant Regents or Fellows: there

there was no Sacramental Test to be broken by putting Papists in Places Civil or Military; and therefore they not having the same Grievances, as the People of *England* had, did not think themselves obliged to follow their Example: but more especially, the *Scots* Law having positively declared and enacted, "That no Difference in Religion, nor no Law, nor Act of Parliament made, or to be made, can alter or divert the Right of Succession and lineal Descent of the Crown to the nearest and lawful Heirs, according to the known Degrees of Proximity in Blood, which cannot be interrupted, suspended, or diverted; nor can stop or hinder them in the full, free, and actual Administration of the Government," &c. declaring it "High Treason, by Writing, Speaking, or any other manner of Way to endeavour the Alteration," &c. such being the Case, this being the Law, was the Reason of their Conduct at that Time, and wherein also they expected the Concurrence of all the conscientious Presbyterians. The King discharged all Prosecutions against them; and tho' they would not obey some Acts of Parliament, yet called themselves Loyal and Thankful Subjects for the Toleration; and professed themselves to believe their own Confession of Faith, wherein it is expressly laid down, Chap. 23. § 4. "Infidelity or Difference in Religion doth not make void the Magistrate's just and legal Authority, nor free the People from their due Obedience to him." Notwithstanding all which, several outlawed and disaffected Persons to the Government in *Scotland*, joining themselves with such as conceived they had just Reasons to complain of King *James's* Male-administration, especially in *England*, laid hold of that Opportunity, and made their early court to the then Prince of *Orange*; upon whose Promise of having their Grievances redressed, (whereof it seems Prelacy was one) they became that Prince's hearty and strenuous Friends, and contributed very much towards his Advancement to the *British* Throne.

The Presbyterians being thus beforehand with the Episcopalians, (who had no Time to extricate themselves out of the Confusion they were in by the sudden Turn of Affairs) improved their Interest so with King *William*, that he became their Protector and Encourager.

The Episcopalians and other Jacobites, not having Quickness to foresee, nor Power to prevent the Revolution, wanted also Prudence to consider the Consequence; and not knowing how to behave, suffered themselves to be outwitted and supplanted by their Adversaries. Many of them were willing to comply with the Government when it was settled, after the Revolution was over, that would have no actual hand in removing the former Government, and bringing about the Revolution: for had they been satisfied of the Lawfulness of the Convention, there

there is no doubt, but they could have had a Majority of Members on the Return; but the generality of them, especially the Quality, Judges, and Lawyers, no ways thinking that a foreign Prince (for so they called King *William*) had Power by circular Letters to convocate such an Assembly, were not willing to be concerned in that Matter (for fear of suffering as Traitors, had King *James's* Affairs taken a favourable Turn) whereupon the other Party, laying hold of that Opportunity, especially such of them as hoped to raise their Fortunes, and had little to lose, or to shew their Zeal, and distinguish themselves, chose Members not only of their own Kidney, as might easily be imagined, but even some who were disqualified by Law; as is before observed, pag. 147. Whereas some of the other Side, who had been elected, and sat in the Convention, would not fit any longer, when it was turned into a Parliament, for this Reason: Such a County or City elected *A. B.* their Representative in Convention (which was only an occasional Meeting on some special Occurrence, yet without Parliamentary Power) but not to represent them in Parliament. However, as that Convention made the Prince a King: He, as the King, made them a Parliament. 'Tis to be hoped, that all his Majesty's good Subjects acquiesce in what was then done; nor may it be questioned, but that Necessity and Reasons of State justified any Thing that was unformal!

Quickly thereafter, new Oaths were enjoined to be taken by Ministers and all Persons in the Government: which were not relished by the Episcopal Clergy, especially such as had been already Sufferers; who may be so far vindicated, that they were not obliged by Law to take them, nor could they have restored or saved themselves or Episcopacy by so doing.

To which must be added, that Patronages being abrogated, and the Nomination placed in the qualified Heretors and Kirk-session, great Care was taken to admit of no Probationer, who had any favourable Opinion of Prelacy. Or, if any such got a *Call* from Places, where the People were no Enemies to that Order, any refractory persons (had they been but Coblers, Tinkers, or inferior Fellows) of the Parish would have sign'd a *Call* to another, whereby a double Return came before the Presbytery of the Bounds, whose Rule in *such* a Case, was, *Suffragia non sunt numeranda, sed ponderanda*; so that he, who was within the Election of Grace (as they called it) that is, of true Presbyterian Principles, or sprung from a Covenanting Stock, was *admitted*; while the other, for the original Sin of his Parents, as being of the Prelatick Party, was commonly rejected.

Another point, whereby they secured their new erected Kirk, was this: They being afraid that the Royal Power might, some Time or other, over-awe or controul their Designs, procured the

the Laws, establishing the King's Supremacy, to be repealed: so, that whatever Power the King may have over their Persons, he has none in Ecclesiastical Causes. They meet in Presbyteries, Synods, and general Assemblies by their own Authority, and likewise adjourn themselves, appointing Committees with plenary Power, and indict their next Meeting in Assembly once a Year, at least, at such a Time and Place as they think fit: so that the King's Commissioner is but like a Cypher, not having so much as a Consultative, far less a negative, or definitive Voice. He only sits there to honour the Meeting with his Presence, which is not necessary by the present Constitution. When he once adjourn'd the Assembly, and appointed another at a certain time, they insisted it was not *his*, but *their* own Right to do so: however to compromise the Matter, they all agreed upon the same Day. In short, he proposes what is thought proper on the part of the Crown, and takes what Care he can to prevent any thing that may displease the Government: and indeed why should they, especially since the King gives them 1000 *l.* annually?

This *Assembly* consists not only of Ministers from the several Presbyteries, but of ruling Elders also. In Presbyteries these Elders are at least equal in Number to the Ministers; but in this superior Court, which has supreme jurisdicitive and legislative ecclesiastical Power, there is one Elder to two ministers: but by what Right Colleges, or Corporate Bodies send Members, I know not. Their Sentence is final, and admits of no Appeal: and so craftily are matters managed in it, that when a Point cannot be carry'd in full Assembly, they endeavour to get a Committee (call'd the *Commission*) to their mind, which being generally of Men not at the remotest distance, there it seldom fails of Success.

One of the first Acts they made after their being newly settled, was to prohibit all private Baptisms in any case. This will not seem strange, when 'tis considered that the Members had been four, rigid Covenanters, and violent Opposers of the *Perth* Articles, of which this seem'd the most plausible, and least liable to Exception. The Moderator was of such rigid Principles, that he had been deposed (as was *Rutherford*, and several such) even by the Presbyterians before the Re-establishment of Episcopacy, yet was never formally reponed.

Strangers will be amazed when I tell them, that Episcopacy and Presbytery do not signify the same things in *Scotland* that they do in *England*. In *England*, the former signifies the legal Establishment, in its Grandeur, Rites and Ceremonies, Bishops, and whatever else depends on the Hierarchy; and the latter is not so much restrained to real Presbyterians, who are properly for Discipline by meer Presbyters, Preaching or Ruling; but includes, commonly speaking, the whole Spawn of the old Sectaries, except Quakers; and I know not if I should also except

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Arians and Anabaptists. Whereas, in *Scotland*, *Episcopacy* was more simple, and came not up to what it was in *England*: and *Presbytery* was of rigorous and true Covenant-Principles, no ways allowing of such as were Independent or Erastian; but the whole Frame look'd upon by its Zealots as scriptural, according to the Pattern in the Mount.

Tho' some time after the Reformation, the *Scots* agreed with the *English* to use, and accordingly did use, the same Rites and Service; yet it seems they did not cordially and universally come into it. However 'tis certain they had a Liturgy, or Form of publick Worship, administering the Sacraments, &c. set forth by *John Knox*, and having been perused by *Willock*, *Craig*, and others, was commanded to be printed by the general Assembly, anno 1567. which was actually in use, even after Bishops were abolished, till it was superseded (as was also the Common Prayer in *England*) by the *Directory* for publick Worship. This Form was read by a *Reader*, appointed for that very purpose; but such Ministers as thought themselves wondrously gifted, very much eclipsed it, and the Directory also, by their *Extempore* Devotions. King *Charles I.* to fulfil his Father's Intentions, got a new Liturgy drawn up, more agreeable to the antient, as well as the *English* Forms, than the former, which created great Tumults at its first being used; as did also a new Book of Canons, tho' both excellent in their kind; and probably would have been of singular Use, had they been introduced and enjoined in a regular and proper manner. Tho' they were compiled and approved by Men equal to the Work, yet not to consult the Church in a Body, for Advice and Consent, but to impose them purely by the Authority of the King and Council to be used, and consequently all others to be refused, is what I humbly think cannot be accounted for either in Law or Prudence.

After the King's Restauration, when Bishops were re-established, none were admitted into the Ministry, but by Episcopal Ordination; tho' every Bishop did not use the same Form, yet none of them (except Bishop *Mitchel*) imposed what was called Re-ordination, on such as had been ordained otherways, tho' they did not refuse it to such as desired it. They enjoined no Form of publick Prayer, except the Lord's Prayer, but left every Minister to his own Liberty, both in common, as well as occasional Worship, and Administration of the Sacraments; they enjoined no Habits, (that was left to the King's Disposal) tho' they generally wore black Gowns and Bands; they had no Godfathers and Godmothers, nor the Cross in Baptism; they required no Ring in Marriage, nor Genuflexion in the Eucharist, unless the Communicant pleased. They did not demand Subscription to the old and first Confession of the Reformers, but connived at the *Westminster* Confession and Catechisms; they enjoined no Holy-days; and

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observed but few. For the Exercise of Discipline, they had Synods, and also Presbyteries, where Candidates for Orders and Institution were examined; who also had Cognizance of all ecclesiastical Cases, under the Inspection and Review of the Diocesan. There were very few Sine Cures; they knew nothing of Pluralities, and but very little of Non-residence. No Lay Elders were admitted, but in every Parish the Minister chose several of the most noted Inhabitants, like a select Vestry, to assist him in Parochial Discipline, which in Effect were as ruling Elders, tho' not admitted as, or allow'd to be, Gospel Officers. So indulgent were the Governors and other great Men, that in many Parishes Presbyterian Ministers (if they would but pray for the King, which diverse of them would not do) were allowed to officiate in the Churches, and receive the whole Profits, without being any ways accountable to the Bishop, or ecclesiastical Establishment, on any Score whatsoever.

Yet such was the furious, fanatical Zeal of many Ministers and People, that they not only would not comply, but insisted upon the indispensable Obligation of the solemn League and Covenant, even as a moral Duty, tho' it had been imposed contrary to Law, and condemned by Law. Whereupon they solemnly excommunicated the King, insulted and assassinated his Officers and Ministers, refused paying Taxes, raised Armies, and fought his Troops; for which, and diverse other Acts of Rebellion, many of them suffered the Punishment the Law allotted them. The Archbishop of St. *Andrews* was much blamed for Severities, but unjustly: these Pains and Punishments being inflicted, not by the ecclesiastical, but by the civil Power. Neither what they called his Severities, nor Bishop *Leighton's* Lenities, could operate on that stubborn enthusiastic People: no Government whatever, that had a mind to defend itself, could bear such doings: and it must be own'd, that the modest, and peaceable Sort of Presbyterians were not disturbed: it was the Cameronians, Mountain-men, and their Abettors, that exposed themselves to deserved Punishments; and who are Separatists even from the present Edition of Presbytery to this very Day.

Tho' the Zeal of the Party, who often had Romish Emissaries preaching among them (tho' I believe the blind, ignorant Bigots knew not so much) grew every day more furious; and tho' the Government was so mild as to offer Pardon to such as would say *God save the King*, and promise to live peaceably; yet several of these infatuated People suffered Death rather than they would comply with such a Proposal.

As the highest Acts of Rebellion were done after the Archbishop's Assassination, so also were the highest Acts of Government: and notwithstanding all the Clamour of Oppression and Tyranny laid to the Charge of King *Charles's* Ministers, when there

seem'd to be an absolute, and indispensable Necessity for the Government to reduce and keep People in due Obedience, in order to secure and defend itself; it may be said as a sad and certain Truth, that the Presbyterians (who had no Authority for what they did) during the Rampancy of the Covenant, used the loyal and episcopal Party ten times worse, in a most barbarous and unexpressible Manner. The Murders and Severities committed by the Marquis of Argyle and his Agents, when in Authority, seem incredible, and scarcely exceeded by the bloody Counsel of his Chaplains to kill all the Prisoners who had surrender'd upon Quarter, as appears by Gutbry's History and others, the King's Advocate's Indictment of Argyle before the Parliament, and Sir George Mackenzie's Vindication of the Reign of King Charles II.

These Things will scarcely be believed by the English Dissenters: how gladly would almost all the Bartholomew Sufferers have come into the Scots Scheme? Dr. Saintserf, the surviving Scots Bishop, (being desired and allowed by the English Bishops) ordained according to the Scots Form, several hundreds of the English Non-conformists, who had some Scruples and Objections against the English Ordinal. One of these was the famous Dr. Manton, who had been made no more than a Deacon by Bishop Hall of Exeter; yet officiated as a Parish Minister many Years both at Newington and Covent Garden: but being sensible of his Error, he apply'd to the Bishop of Galloway for the order of a Presbyter, from whose Hands he received it.

Nor should it be forgotten, that at the Savoy Conference, between the Conforming and Non-conforming Divines, neither Mr. Baxter, nor Dr. Bates, nor any one among them [vid. Baxter's Life written by himself] spake so much as one Word for Presbytery, or against a Liturgy: they were every one of them for Episcopacy in the Church; but they were not willing to come up to what it was in England: they would have embrac'd Archbishop Usher's Form; in Scotland real Episcopacy was legally established; but as low as the Nature of an episcopal Church could admit. The Bishops were *sine quibus non*; they had no Lay Chancellors, but did all things *Presbyterorum Concilio*.

What sort of Men were preferred to Bishopricks, either before or after the Restoration, the Reader may be informed by Bishop Burnet, who in his Preface to the Life of Bishop Bedel, says: "I will speak nothing upon flying Report, but upon very credible, if not certain Information;" (and 'tis to be wished he had always observed that Rub) where, having given an excellent Character of several that lived before the Covenant, he proceeds thus: "I shall not add much of the Bishops that have been in that Church [of Scotland] since the last Re-establishment of the Order; but what I have observed among them, to whom I had the honour to be known [of

whom the Archbishop was one] “ as great and exemplary
 “ Things as ever I met with in all Ecclesiastical History ; not on-
 “ ly the Practice of the strictest of all the ancient Canons, but a
 “ Pitch of Virtue and Piety beyond what can fall under com-
 “ mon Imitation, or be made the Measure of even the most
 “ angelical Rank of Men ; and saw Things in them, that
 “ would look like fairer Ideas, than what Men clothed with
 “ Flesh and Blood could grow up to.

Notwithstanding which, nothing could save them, or make the Presbyterians reconciled to the Order. For (as is already intimated) when the Convention met, it voted *Prelacy* a *Grievance* which ought to be removed ; it also resolved, that an Offer of the Crown should be made (on the Conditions therein mentioned) to *William and Mary*, King and Queen of *England* ; and a Proclamation was issued, enjoining the Clergy (within such Bounds) to pray for them as King and Queen (within such a Time) under the Penalty of Deprivation ; whereby they easily foresaw what their Fate was like to be. They did not think that they could all of a sudden transfer their Allegiance from a King, to whom they had solemnly sworn it, to another, whose Rise was like to be their Ruin ; tho’ by his Declaration, they say, he promised to protect them. However, the Case was not so clear at that Time (being new and unknown) as to need no Deliberation about its Lawfulness and Expediency.

The Proclamation was not agreed on ’till *Saturday* afternoon, and no Minister in or near *Edinburgh* had a Copy sent him ’till late at Night, and some of them had it not at all ; yet they were enjoined to read it in their Churches the next Day, and pray for the King and Queen accordingly ; when at that very Time, the Committee appointed to tender them the Crown, (and administer the proper Oaths, upon their Acceptance of it) had not reached *London*, and consequently they at that time, neither King nor Queen. For not reading this Proclamation, and not praying for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, such Ministers as the new Church Judicatories could not or did not meddle with, were deprived by the Privy Council. The Truth is, the Episcopal Men did not foresee soon enough the Consequences that attended the Revolution ; they were generally against it ; and tho’ many of them, by Compliance with the Civil Powers, continued in their Benefices, yet that was only as they were private Men, for Episcopacy was abolished.

The Reasons for Establishing Presbytery by Act of the Convention Parliament were : “ Because this Church was reformed
 “ by Presbyters, and That Government was agreeable to the
 “ Inclinations of the Generality of the People.” Which Reasons are neither true, nor conclusive ; whereas after the Restoration, the King declared in the Statute 1661. Sess. 1. Act 16.

“ That

“ That as to the Government of the Church, he will make it
 “ his Care, to settle and secure the same, in such a Frame as
 “ shall be most agreeable to the Word of God, and most
 “ suitable to Monarchical Government, and most complying
 “ with the publick Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.” And
 by the 1st Act of the 2d Session, the Parliament considering
 (*inter alia*) “ what Disorders and Exorbitancies have been in
 “ the Church, what Encroachments upon the Prerogatives and
 “ Rights of the Crown, what Usurpations upon the Authority
 “ of Parliaments, and what Prejudice the Liberty of the Sub-
 “ ject hath suffered by the Invasions made upon the Bishops
 “ and Episcopal Government, which they find to be the
 “ Church Government, most agreeable to the Word of God,
 “ most convenient and effectual for the Preservation of Truth,
 “ Order, and Unity, and most suitable to Monarchy and the
 “ Peace and Quiet of the State; — therefore doth redinte-
 “ grate the State of Bishops to their antient Places, and un-
 “ doubted Privileges, — and restore them to the Exercise of
 “ their Episcopal Function, &c.

When after a suffering State of above twenty Years (from the
 Establishment of Presbytery) the Civil Powers had never received
 the least Trouble or Resistance from the People of the Epi-
 scopal Persuasion; and that many of a different Way of Think-
 ing, began to comply with them, and have a better Opinion of
 their Worship, which generally was the *English* Liturgy; the
 Parliament was pleased to grant them a legal Toleration, which
 before that Time they had not, but were liable to Imprison-
 ments, and other Hardships, which they often suffered, by the
 Caprice of any zealous Magistrate, incensed by a godly Minister.
 But thereafter, great numbers of all Sorts, even in high Posts
 under the Government, openly joined with them in Worship, and
 avowedly owned themselves of their Communion: whereupon it
 was thought, and the Presbyterians greatly feared, that Episco-
 pacy will sometime or other flourish upon the Ruins of Presby-
 tery, especially since the Restoration of Patrons to their antient
 Rights, to the great Mortification of the Presbyterians, whose
 Principles are against Patronages and Toleration, on any
 Terms.

But as such Ministers, who were continued in Churches, could
 have no Episcopal Successors: in a few Years, the People of
 that Communion would be left entirely destitute of Pastors;
 which they foreseeing, came to the following Resolution, as I
 had it long since in a Letter directed to me from thence, to
 this effect:

— “ Let us take another View of the Episcopal Party of
 “ *North Britain*, whereof some have taken, and others have not
 “ taken the Oaths required by Law (as some also of the Presby-

"terian Party have neglected and refused, and nevertheless enjoyed their Benefices.) When they found themselves quite deserted and given up by the Magistrate, their Places and Offices being suppressed, or given to Men whose religious Principles were directly opposite, contradictory to, and destructive of theirs; having no Hope of being restored or countenanced (*viz.* before the Toleration Act, *anno* 1712.) nor receiving Direction or Leave from Authority, how to behave in a Religious or Ecclesiastick Capacity; the Ancient surviving Bishops, with Approbation of the leading Men both of the Clergy and Laity, upon mature Deliberation, and fervent Prayer for God's Blessing and Direction: without any Disturbance, Resistance, or Breach of the Peace; not setting up a new Church, nor separating from any, with whom they were in Communion before, asserted the Necessity and Expediency of exerting the Power they had from God, not to Destruction but to Edification: and rather than hide their Talent in a Napkin, or put their Lights under a Bushel; rather than leave the Flock of *Christ* without Shepherds, or expose them to ravenous Wolves after their departure; not being afraid of what they might suffer for well doing, and trusting to his Assistance, who promised to be with his Ministers to the End of the World; like true old Catholick Bishops, they conveyed that Depositum and sacred Order they had received, to worthy Men of good Report, whom they consecrated Bishops: Thereby these faithful humble Confessors for the Apostolical Government of *Christ's* Church, continued a true Succession in the Ministry; but whether or no they appointed them to particular Dioceses or Districts, is not so commonly known, nor is it necessary it should. The Conveyance of the Character is sufficient to enable them validly to perform Spiritual Offices; and it is hoped their Prudence and Duty will no ways encroach on the Civil or Higher Powers, nor interfere with one another among themselves".

For tho' by Law the Ordering and Disposal of the external, Government and Policy in the Church did belong to the King, yet that Act is now repealed; and could signify no more, than when the Church is incorporated with, or protected by the State; which seems to cease when the Church, as such, has neither Protection, nor any temporal Advantages from the Magistrate, nor reckoned a Part of the Constitution; as appears by the Practice of all those, who separate from National Establishments, claiming an Intrinsic Power. This was the Case, before the Emperor became Christian. Whether the *English* Non-juring Bishops were guilty of Schism, or no, is nothing to the Case of the *Scots* Bishops: The Government of the

the *English* Church was not altered at all; but the Succession was continued there, by planting Men in the vacant Sees: whereas the Case was quite otherwise in *Scotland*. They, as Bishops of that Independent Reformed Church, shewed their Courage in the Day of their Distress; deserving the Pity, Prayers, and Assistance of all, especially established flourishing Churches. Should not the poor *Scots* Episcopalians be remembered by the Church of *England* (from whom their Bishops received Consecration) as well as the Reformed Churches abroad, who are prayed for in the occasional Offices of solemn Fasting, or Thanksgiving?

According to the Episcopal Scheme, there must be in the Church these three Orders, of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons: of the two last, I shall say something hereafter. The Bishop, they say, is Successor of the Apostles in the Government of the Church, and in his Office is included the whole Pastoral Power, which he receives, when (having been a Presbyter already) he is Consecrated, and advanced to the Order of a Bishop. This has been the Practice since the Beginning of Christianity; so that it is an ancient Maxim, *absque Episcopo nulla Ecclesia*. This Power they own, is only in Spiritual Things, yet is not incapable of receiving additional temporal Powers, Honours, and Offices, from the Civil Magistrate, when he pleases to confer them: the former they call essential, and the other circumstantial; which, however they may belong to the Well-being of a Church, do not simply belong to the Being of it.

According to the Presbyterian Scheme, the Church-officers are four, *viz.* Pastors and Teachers, Elders and Deacons. The Offices of a Pastor and Teacher are so like one another, that not only they may be exercised by one and the same Man, but they never make any Man a Teacher or Doctor, who is not also a Feeder or Pastor. This latter is properly a Minister, who has the Charge of some Congregation, to preach the Word, and administer the Sacraments, to preside in Worship, to concur or assist in Censures and Ordinations: whereas a Doctor is one, who is supposed more learned, and excellent in expounding Scripture, in teaching sound Doctrine, in convincing Gain-sayers, than he is in Application. Such are of excellent Use in Schools and Colleges: but how these make two distinct Ecclesiastical Officers, I know not; unless preaching to a learned or unlearned Audience, or Controversial and Practical, or Explicatory or Applicatory Discourses, be sufficient to do it. However, since a Doctor, as such, has no Flock, University Degrees have no Scriptural Foundation.

The Pastor only is capable of a Flock: he, having passed his Tryals or Examination, is licenced to preach, and must have a Call from the Kirk Session, Heretors, or People, which the

Presbytery is to approve of; tho' a Presentation from the Patron is the legal Way. He is ordained by the Ministers of the Presbytery wherein his Parish lies. His Income is generally about Sixty or Seventy Pounds *per annum*, sometimes more, seldom less; besides a House and Garden, Fewel, and small Glebe. In Corporate Towns, the Stipend is generally better, with an equivalent in Money for House and Glebe; all free from Taxes.

A Minister that enters upon his Charge before *Whitsunday*, has on that Day (*viz.* May 15.) a Right to the whole Year's Stipend; if after that Day, and before *Martinmas*, he has half, his Predecessor having the other half: but if the Predecessor serve 'till after *Martinmas*, he has the next half Year's Profits.

The Widow, Children, and Heir at Law to a deceased Minister, have a Right by Law to an Annate, that is, half a Year's Stipend, over and above what is due for his Incumbency; which being the Case, a Church is generally a long while vacant before it be filled. The Annate is equally divided between the Widow and Children, and in default of both, it goes to the Heir at Law. It is liable to pay no Debts, nor is devisable by the Incumbent's Will or Assignment.

The Presbyter, or Episcopal Minister, differed in nothing from the former, but only in this, That He was ordained by a Bishop assisted by Presbyters; whereas the Presbyterian Minister (unless he was some Revolter from Episcopacy) was ordained only by Ministers, (or Men called Ministers) not only without, but in opposition to a Bishop; which being a Defect, as the Episcopalians think, in the Essentials of Ordination, they hold such an Ordination a mere Nullity, and cannot in Conscience own such an one for their Minister. To which we must add, that the Bishops ordained by a *known* set Form of Words, sufficient to express the Office or Power conferred; but the Presbyterians neither use, nor are tyed to *any* Forms, whereby none, at most but they who are present, can know what is said; and 'tis not impossible, but some weak Brother, who is Moderator for that Time, may *wake*, and not expressly utter Words necessary and requisite to a Due Ordination. The Episcopal Men say, they can trace their Orders up to the Apostles; but the Presbyterians can go no higher than such Presbyters as revolted from Episcopacy, at or since the Reformation.

The next is also a Presbyter or Elder, *viz.* a *Ruling* one, distinct from the Pastor, who is a *Preaching* one. He is chosen by the Minister and People, and is admitted on some *Sunday*, when the Minister inserts a Petition in his Prayer suitable to the Case in hand. He may catechise Children, pray with the Sick, and give private Admonitions: he is to assist the Pastor at the Communion, and in overseeing and correcting the Manners of the People: he has an equal Vote in all Affairs, relating

relating to the Government of the Church, in Judging and Condemning false Doctrines, examining, and approving or rejecting Candidates for Orders or Benefices; also in Excommunications, Absolutions, and what else comes before their Courts in a judicial Way: He differs in nothing from the other Elder, but that he cannot preside in (publick) Worship, preach, administer the Sacraments, or assist so as to impose Hands at Ordination. But, as we find no such Office appointed in the New Testament, nor any Person mentioned, or supposed to be of that Order, nor any Directions about their Qualifications, nor how they should be elected or admitted, nor any Church that had such 'till the Reformation; I think we may well conclude it a *Human Ordinance*, and not of God's Appointment in the New Testament. The Sticklers for it, cite *St Paul*, but to little purpose, because, "The *Elders* that rule well (that is, perform their Office *well*) are to have double Honour, viz. Reverence and Maintenance (which this Elder never had; τιμή or Honour, signifies Maintenance and Re-compence, as well as Respect and Reverence) but especially if they labour (that is, take incessant and more than ordinary Pains) in the Word and Doctrine." However, so politick are the Pastors in allowing the People this Feather in Governments, that tho' in the Parochial Court there are ten or twenty Ruling Elders besides Deacons, to one Preaching Elder: yet if the Minister cannot manage Matters to his own Mind, he can make a *Reference*, as they call it, to the Presbytery, where the Number of Preaching and Ruling Elders is equal. And if the Ministers cannot overvote the Elders, they refer it to the Provincial Synod, and from thence to the General Assembly, where the Ministers are double in number, and can with greater Ease carry their Point. But of such Judges, Judicatories, and manner of Process, Scripture and Antiquity are silent: yet some are taught to believe, that the whole Scheme of Presbytery is the Kingdom of *Christ* in this World.

The fourth Officer has both a Name and Office in Scripture and Antiquity, viz. that of a *Deacon*, which had its Rise from a *Murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews*, because their Widows were neglected in the daily Ministration, as not receiving a due Share in the Alms collected in the Christian Assemblies. But then, the Scriptural Deacons being Ordained by Imposition of Hands, which these new Deacons receive not, (nor their Ruling Elders neither) the latter cannot lay claim to the Office of the former; and yet, in some Things, they assume, and are allowed a greater: sitting jointly with the Minister and Elders, not only in Things belonging to the Poor, but in enquiring into, and censuring the Manners of the Congregation. The Truth is, the Office seemed to be much what

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we now call Overseers of the Poor, from what at first gave an handle to it, and may be exercised by any Man as well as an Ecclesiastick; but we must conclude, that other Powers were added to it, or included in it, if we consider the Qualifications required by the Apostle for these Officers, which amount to little short of what is required for an Elder or Presbyter, (and vastly superior to what is sufficient for a Collector) especially when we find that St. Stephen preached, and St. Philip both preached and baptized, when they were Deacons, as was the Practice of the Church from the beginning; and above all, that they who have executed this Office well, became proper Candidates for superior Degrees, which the annual Deacons or Elders never intend, nor lay Claim to. I say, when these Things are considered, the Difference will be so manifest, that the one will appear of Apostolical, and the other of Human Institution.

The lowest Ecclesiastical Court is the *Kirk Session*, consisting of the Minister, Elders, and Deacons in each Parish, who consider the Affairs of the Parish as a Religious Society: they judge in all Matters of lesser Scandals, can suspend from the Communion, and regulate all Particulars relating to publick Worship, and the Poor.

The *Presbytery* is the next, which consists of the Minister and one Elder, from Five to Ten, Twelve, or more neighbouring Parishes, who chuse one of these Ministers to be *Præses* or Moderator, who can summon the Presbytery to meet at such a Time and Place, and take care that they proceed regularly in their Debates, Consultations, and Decisions. Here are tried Appeals from the Kirk Sessions, and here also they inspect into the Behaviour of the Ministers and Elders within their respective Bounds; they also in a Vacancy, take care that these Parishes be supplied; to whom they (that is, not the whole Presbytery, but that Part of it which consists of Preachers) Ordain Pastors, (upon Supplication they be legally entitled and qualified) or admit them, if they produce proper Testimonials that they have been formerly ordained. They also examine and licence Schoolmasters, and young Students to be Probationary preachers, 'till they can procure a *Call*, or presentation to some vacant place. They are also Judges when, and on whom, it is proper to inflict the Sentence of the Greater Excommunication. The *Πρεσβυτεριον* generally signified that *College* or Consistory of Clergy, whereof an Apostle or Bishop was Head, or president at least; though *Calvin* is of Opinion, it rather signified the Office of a Presbyter, which was then conferred upon *Timothy*. But though it commonly is, as it is most likely it should be, taken for a College or Society, it will be of no Service to the modern Presbyterian Plea; for whether the Members of it were only mere Presbyters, or the more eminent Presbyters, now called

called Bishops, 'tis certain St. Paul was *Præses*, who was an Apostle, and no ordinary Minister. In which Action, St. Paul was the principal Ordainer, the others only assenting, and joining with Him: for by comparing these two Texts together, viz. 1 Tim. iv. 14. and 2 Tim. i. 6. you will find these two Propositions *διὰ* and *μετὰ*, or *by* and *with*, relating to *Laying on of Hands*; *διὰ* relating to the Apostle, ordained *by* laying on of his Hands; *μετὰ* relating to that of the *πρεσβυτέριον*, *with* the laying on of theirs. As in the Western Church, a Bishop never ordains a Priest or Presbyter, without the Assistance of some of that Order, who also lay on Hands *with* him; so the Bishop, who performs the Offices and pronounces the Words of Ordination, may truly say, the Person was ordained *by* him, or his Hands, together *with* those of the Presbytery, who assisted him.

The Provincial Synod is composed of all the several Members of several adjacent Presbyteries, which meets twice a Year, at some principal Town within the Bounds, is opened by a Sermon preached by the preceding Moderator; for they chuse one every Synod. Their Business is to receive Correspondents from the neighbouring Synods, who are a Check upon one another; to determine Appeals from the Presbyteries within their District; to enquire into the Behaviour of the Presbyteries themselves, and for that End inspect their Books; they censure such Scandals as particular Presbyteries durst not, or did not think proper to meddle with, because of the Quality of the Offender, &c. (unless he be as good to God another way: that is, if he be a zealous Promoter and Defender of the Kirk, as they used to say concerning a certain great Man who was L. Ch——r.) They likewise have Cognizance of transporting or removing a Minister from one Place to another; which is often a Matter of great Noise and Disturbance among them. They will not allow a Minister to change his Parish, or accept of another, unless they please: but can oblige him to change if they think fit.

From hence there lie Appeals to the General Assembly, of which I shall add no farther, than that the all Members of it are annually elected; and the last Moderator opens the new Sessions with a Sermon.

The same Discipline, as to the main of the several Forms and Proceedings, was observed in the Episcopal Times; only, as is said before, they had no Lay Elders; the Bishop by himself, or Deputy, being a Minister, or Ministers within the Bounds, presided in all Presbyteries and Diocesan Synods, as the Archbishop of St. Andrew's did in the National or General Assemblies.

The Number of Churches since the Reformation, is much less than it was before. However, there are none now of peculiar, or exempt Jurisdiction. They are about 950, beside some few Chapels;

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Chapels, which make up sixty eight Presbyteries, included in thirteen Provincial Synods, which formerly were divided into two Provinces, under two Archbishops and Twelve Bishops.

The Archbishoprick of *St. Andrew's* contained all *Fife*, Part of *Perthshire*, *Angus*, and *Mernis*.

The Bishoprick of *Edinburgh* contained the *Three Lothians* (some few Parishes excepted) *Stirlingshire*, and the *Merse*.

Dunkeld contained the North Parts of *Perthshire*, and some Part of *Angus*, and *Lothian*.

Dumblane, contained the West and South Parts of *Perthshire*.

Breechin contained Part of *Angus* and *Mernis*.

Aberdeen contained all *Aberdeenshire*, and Part of *Bamff*.

Murray contained *Murray*, *Nairn*, Part of *Bamff*, and *Inverness*.

Ross contained the Shires of *Ross*, *Cromarty*, and Part of *Inverness*.

Caithness contained *Caithness*, *Southerland*, and *Strathnaver*.

Orkney contained all *Orkney*, and *Zetland*.

The Archbishoprick of *Glasgow*, which was very extensive, contained the Shires of *Clydesdale*, *Dunbarton*, *Renfrew*, *Air*, *Dumfries*, *Peeblis*, *Selkirk*, and *Roxburgh*.

The Bishoprick of *Galloway* contained the Shire of *Wigton* and *Stewartry* of *Kirkcudbright*.

The *Isles* contained *Arran*, *Bute*, *Cumbra*, and almost all the *Hebrides*, or *Western Isles*.

Argile contained all the Shire of *Argile*, *Lochaber*, and some few of the *Isles*.

The thirteen Provincial Synods, into which *Scotland* is at present divided, are,

1. *Lothian* and *Tweeddale*, consisting of seven Presbyteries, viz. *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgow*, *Biggar*, *Peeblis*, *Dalkeith*, *Haddington*, and *Dumbar*.

2. *Merse* and *Teviotdale*, consisting of six Presbyteries, viz. *Dunse*, *Chirnside*, *Kelso*, *Jedburgh*, *Selkirk*, *Erfilton*,

3. *Dumfries* consists of Four Presbyteries, viz. *Middlebee*, *Lochmaban*, *Pentpont*, and *Dumfries*.

4. *Galloway* consists of three Presbyteries, viz. *Wigton*, *Stranraer*, and *Kirkcudbright*.

5. *Glasgow* and *Air* consists of seven Presbyteries, viz. *Air*, *Irvin*, *Paisley*, *Hamilton*, *Lanark*, *Glasgow*, *Dunbarton*.

6. *Argile* and the *Isles* consist of five Presbyteries, viz. *Dennoon*, *Campleton*, *Inverary*, *Kilmoir*, *Skye*.

7. *Perth* and *Stirling* contains five Presbyteries, viz. *Dunkeld*, *Perth*, *Dumblane*, *Stirling*, *Auchterarder*.

8. *Fife* contains four Presbyteries, viz. *Dunfermling*, *Kirkaldy*, *St Andrews*, *Cowpar*.

9. *Angus* and *Mearnis* contain six Presbyteries, viz. *Meigh*, *Dundee*,

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Dundee, Forfar, Breechin, Aberbrothock, Fordun.

10. *Aberdeen* consists of eight Presbyteries, viz. *Kincardin, Aberdeen, Alford, Garioch, Deer, Turreff, Fordice, Ellon.*

11. *Murray* consists of six Presbyteries, viz. *Strathbogie, Elgin, Forres, Inverness, Abernethy, Aberlower.*

12. *Ross* consists of four Presbyteries, viz. *Chanonry, Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch.*

13. *Orkney* consists of three Presbyteries, viz. *Caithness, Orkney, Zetland.*

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THE
Present STATE
OF
IRELAND.

PART III.

CHAP. I.

*Of Ireland in General, as to its Name,
Bounds, &c.*



IRELAND is called by the *Latins*, *Hibernia*; by Names; *Orpheus*, *Aristotle*, *Strabo*, and others, *Ferna*; by *Mela*, *Juvenal*, and *Solinus*, *Juverna*; by *Ptolomy*, *Juernia*, and sometimes *Britannia Minor*: *Martian* names it, *Joyepnia*, and *Vernia*; by others 'tis called *Bernia*; and *Plutarch* gives it the Name of *Ogygia*. The *Irish Bards* or *Poets* have mentioned the Names of *Trivolas*, *Tordanan*, and *Banno*, as the most antient. In latter Times it went by the Name of *Scotia* and *Scotia Minor*, to distinguish it from the other *Scotland*.

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land. It is called by the Inhabitants *Eryn*, and sometimes *Gwyd-hill*; by the *Welsh*, *Ywerdon* and *Ywerdhen*; and the People they call *Gwydhelon*; and by the *Germans*, *Irlandt*; by the *Italians*, *Irlanda*; and by the *French*, *Irlande*. The Name probably came from *Erinlandt*, which in *Irish* signifies a Western-Land; yet I must not omit the Etymology given by *Bochart*, who will have it called *Hibernia* from *Ibernae*, a *Phenician* Word, signifying the farthest Habitation; there being no Country known among the Antients which lay West of *Ireland*.

It is an Island subject to the Crown of *Britain*, being environed on all sides with the Ocean; it's bounded on the East with a violent and boisterous Sea, called the *Irish-Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*, which separates it from *England* and *Wales*, and on the North-East from *Scotland* or *North-Britain*; on the West with that vast Ocean called the *Atlantick*, which parts it from the main Continent of *America*; and on the North with the Northern Ocean, called the *Deucaledonian Sea*; and on the South and South-West with that which is called the *Verginian Ocean*.

Tho' *Ireland* is a distinct Island of it self, encompassed on every side with the Sea, yet it is not very far from some Parts of *Great-Britain*: In particular, it's but a short Cut, from *Holy-Head* in the Isle of *Anglesea* in *Wales*, to *Dublin*, and even much shorter than from the East Parts of *Wexford* to *St. David's*, which is computed to be forty five Miles. It's nigher still to *North-Britain*; for from *Cape-Red-Boy* in *Antrim*, to *Cantire* in the South Part of that Country, it is but fifteen Miles distance. But from the East part of the County of *Down*, to *St. Bee's-Head* in *Cumberland*, it's eighty four Miles. It's distant from *France*, lying North-West and South-East, 220 Miles, from *Spain* North and South 440, and from *New-France*, the nearest Part of *America*, from which it lies exactly West. about 1440 Miles.

If we consider it in respect of the celestial Bodies, it is situated between the fifth Degree and 58th Minute, and the 10th Degree and 45th Minute of Longitude, that is from *London*: But reckoning from *Teneriffe*, it lies between the 8th and the 12th Degree, and 55 Minutes of Longitude, equal with the greatest part of *Galicia* and *Asturia* in *Spain*; and between the 50th and the 56th Degree of North Latitude, equal with *Wales*, and the greatest part of *England*: By which we may see, that it lies wholly under the 9th and 10th Climes, with a little of the 8th; so that the longest Day in the most Southern parts is 16 Hours and about 25 Minutes, and the longest Day in the most Northern is 17 Hours and about 12 Minutes. It lies in one of the temperate Zones toward the Northern parts of it, about five Degrees from the Middle: So that for its Situation it cannot be very intemperate either in Summer or Winter; neither indeed is it so.

It

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It is of an oblong Form, (nigh as long again as broad,) some what resembling an Egg, to which Shape many have likened it; but if we consider all the variety of Windings and Turnings, scarce any thing can be imagined to have a more irregular Make. It is an Island of the third Degree for bigness, reckoned to be about half as large as *England*: In Length from *Fairhead*, the Northern Point of *Antrim*, to *Missen-Head*, the South Point of *Cork*, about 285 Miles: Its Breadth in the widest place, from the East parts of *Down* to the West parts of *May*, 160 Miles: From the East of *Wexford* in *Leinster* to the West of *Kerry* in *Munster*, 152 Miles: But in the Middle, from the East of *Dublin*, to the West of *Galloway*, 146 Miles: the whole Circuit (reckoning all the Windings and Turnings) about 1400 Miles.

CHAP. II.

Of the Antiquity, Inhabitants, Air, Soil, &c. of Ireland.

IRELAND, if we may believe their Writers, is of very Antiquity. great Antiquity; who say, it was inhabited by one *Casaria*, Noah's Niece before the Flood: That about 300 Years after the Deluge, *Partholanus*, a *Scythian*, came thither, and fought many famous Battles with Giants. That many Years after, *Nemethius* a *Scythian* also arrived and was soon expelled by the Giants; that after this, *Dela*, with some *Grecians*, seized on this Isle; and soon after, *Gaothel* and *Scota* his Wife, (Daughter to *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*) landed here, and called this Island *Scotia* after his Wife's Name; and that this was about the Time of the *Israelites* Departure out of *Egypt*. That some few Ages after, *Hiberus* and *Hermion*, Sons of *Milesius*, King of *Spain*, by the Permission of *Gurguntius* King of the *Britains*, planted Colonies in *Ireland*, after it had been dispeopled by Pestilence: But these are mere Fables of the *Irish*. 'Tis certain the antient Inhabitants were the *Welsh*, being originally *Britons*, according to the best Authors; for *Britain* being the nighest Country to it, the People had a more speedy Waitage hither. Farther, the most antient Writers call this Island a *British* Island, and *Tacitus* gives us this Verdict of it, *Solum, Calumque, Cultus & Ingenua hominum, haud multum à Britannia differunt*. "The Soil and Air, the Habits and Disposition of the People, were not much unlike the *Britons*." They were a rude and barbarous People,

Old and present Inhabitants.

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People, of whose Actions we know but little; this Country not being so happy as ever to be conquered by the *Romans*, those great Masters of Learning and Civility. Towards the Decline of the *Roman Empire*, we find them called by the Name of *Scots*, (the Reason whereof is uncertain :) They subdued the *Hebrides* or *Western-Isles*, and the neighbouring *Picts* and *Caledonians*, and gave the Name of *Scotland* to the Northern Parts of the *British* Continent; but not long after they left the Name of *Scot*, and returned to their first and more common Name of *Irish*, then being under the Government of several petty Princes.

These People at several times have been intermixed with *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Normans*, but at present they are only *English* and *Irish*. As for the *English*, there needs nothing to be said of them, nor the more civiliz'd Sort of *Irish*, who are very conformable to the Customs and Laws of *England*: But as for the *Kernes*, *Rapparees*, &c. (those wild *Irish*, who as yet have not been thoroughly civiliz'd) they are of a middle Stature, strong of Body, of an hotter and moister Nature than any other Nations, of wonderful soft Skins, and by reason of the Tenderness of their Muscles, they excel in Nimbleness and the Flexibility of all Parts of the Body: they are reckoned of a quick Wit, prodigal of their Lives, enduring Travel, Cold and Hunger, given to fleshly Lusts, light of Belief, kind and courteous to Strangers, constant in Love, impatient of Abuse and Injury, in Enmity implacable, and in all Affections most vehement and passionate. They love the Harp and Bagpipe, at the first of which many of them are very skilful.

Language.

The Language is originally *British*, or at least a Dialect of it, but now very much degenerated from it, by Reason of the Intermixture with Foreigners, from which it has received different Tinctures; but in the main it consists, according to a late Learned Author, of the *British* and old *Cantabrian* or *Spanish* Language, being that, I may say, of the *Aborigines* of *Spain*, before the *Romans* knew that Country, much more the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and *Saracens*; and perhaps was a Dialect of the old *Celtick*. But the Names of Waters, Isles, Mountains, and Places, are still mostly *British*. As to their Names, the greatest Men have often the Letter (O) put before them; as *O Neal*, *O Rorck*, &c. some of the better Sort also carry the Name of *Mac*, (which signifies Son) as *Mac-Decan*, *Mac-Cannon*, *Mac-Carty*, &c. but when they are baptized, they commonly add some profane Name taken from some Event or other, and never give the Name of the Parent, or any of the Kindred then living, for they are persuaded that their Death is hasten'd thereby; but when the Father is dead, the Son commonly assumes his Name.

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They feed very much upon Herbs and Roots, delight in Butter temper'd with Oatmeal; also in Milk, Whey, Beef-Broth, and Flesh oftentimes, without any Bread at all. As for their Corn, they lay it up for their Horses. When they are hunger-bitten in time of Dearth, they disdain not to eat raw Flesh, after they have pressed out the Blood thereof, and drink down very large Quantities of *Uisquebaugh* or *Aquavita* after it. They commonly wear little Woollen Jackets, Breeches close to their Thighs, and over them a Mantle or Shag-Rug deeply fringed. They go for the most part bare-headed, wear their Hair long, and count it the greatest Ornament. The Women also make a great Esteem of their Hair, especially if it be of a golden Colour, and long.

Their Cows and Cattel are the chief Wealth they have. They count it no Infamy to commit Robberies, and when they go to rob, they make Prayers to God that they may meet with a Booty. They also suppose, that Violence and Murder are no ways displeasing to God; for if it were a Sin, he would not present them with that Opportunity; and they count it a Sin, not to make use of a fair Opportunity. Moreover, they say, that this Sort of Life was left to them, and that they only walk in their Fathers Steps; that it would be a Disgrace to their Nobility to forbear such Facts, and get their Living by Labour. They have great Whimlies and foolish Credulities, and at every third Word rap out an Oath; as by the *Trinity*, by *Christ*, by *St. Patrick*, by *St. Bridget*, by their Baptism, by their Godfather's Head, and such like; and have no great regard in forswearing themselves.

Those that dwell in Towns seldom make any Contract of Marriages. Marriage with them in the Country; they pass their Promise, not for the present, but for the future, or else give Assent without Deliberation, so that a very little Difference parts them asunder. They are very much given to Incest, and nothing is so common as Divorces under pretence of Conscience.

Their Burials are singular enough: For when any one lies a dying, Women hired on purpose stand in Cross-ways, calling upon him with great Outcries, and Abundance of ridiculous Expostulations, why he should depart from so many Advantages. After he is dead, they keep a Mourning with loud Howling and Clapping of Hands together. They follow the Corps with such a Peal of Outcries, that a Man would think the Quick, as well as the Dead, were past all Recovery. Neither do they mourn less for those that are slain in Battle, or by Robbing, tho' they affirm such to have an easier Death. They suppose, that the Souls of the Deceased go into the Company of certain Men, famous in those Places; of whom they still retain strange Fables and Songs, as of Giants of great Renown, which they say they oftentimes see by Illusion.

Religion.

Their Religion is the *Romish*, and attended with more Indecency and Superstition than usual in other Countries; for when they first see the Moon after the Change, they commonly bow the Knee, and say the Lord's Prayer, and then speak to the Moon with a loud Voice, *Leave us as whole and as sound as thou hast found us*. They used to look through the Shoulder-Blade Bone of a Sheep, when the Flesh is clean taken from it, and if they see any dark or dusky Spot in it when they look through, they say that some Corps shall shortly be carried out of the House. Somewhat like this is still retain'd by the *Cambro-Britains*, or *Welsh* Nation, who very probably were their Ancestors; for at the Reduction of *Wales* by King *Edward* the First, it was observ'd that many of their Laws and Customs were the same as the *Irish*. They pray for the Wolves, and wish them well, and then they are not afraid to be hurt by them. They count it unlawful to rub down or curry their Horses, or to gather Grass for their Fodder on *Saturdays*. They hang up the Feet and Legs of a dead Horse; nay, the very Hoofs are esteem'd as a hallowed and sacred Relick. They count her a wicked Woman, or a Witch, that cometh to fetch Fire from them on *May-Day*; neither will they give any Fire then, but unto a sick Body, and that also with a Curse.

Having said thus much of their Inhabitants, it is fit we should offer a few Words concerning the Air they live in, as well as the Soil and Product of their Country.

Air.

The Air is most mild and temperate in respect of Heat and Cold, so that it is cooler in Summer, and warmer in Winter, than in *England*, but not so clear and pure as here; therefore not so good in Summer for ripening of Corn and Fruits, tho' by the Skill and Industry of the *English* Planters, in draining and the like, it seems to be much mended. In the Winter it is more subject to the Wind, Clouds and Rain, than Frost and Snow. It is so excessively moist, that many are sore troubled with Loosenesses and Rheums, more especially Strangers, who seldom escape thole Distempers; for the stopping of which they drink *Uquebaugh*.

Soil.

As for its Soil, it is of it self abundantly fruitful, but naturally rather fitter for Grass and Pasturage than Corn: In some places the Rankness of the Soil is so great, the Grass so long, and withal so sweet, that the Cattle in those places would soon graze to surfeit, if they were not sometimes hindred. Nay in some Places, as in the County of *Armagh*, the Ground is so rank and fertile, that the laying of any Soil or Compost upon it, doth abate its Fruitfulness, and proves the worst Husbandry that can be. It is in many Places incumbered with vast Bogs, and unwholsom Marshes, being full of great Lakes and Sands; and is also overgrown with many large Woods: But of late Years those Inconveniencies have been very much corrected by drying

drying and draining up many Marshes, as aforesaid, and by cutting down several Woods.

But the Wonder of this Country is, that it breeds no venomous Creature, and that no such will live here, brought from any other Places; nor does the Wood of its Forests breed either Worms or Spiders: For thus we find her speaking of herself according to the Poet:

*Illa ego sum Graiis glacialis Hibernia dicta,
Cui Deus & melior rerum nascentium Origo
Jus commune dedit cum Creta, Altrice Tonantis,
Angues ne nostris diffundant Sibila Mortis.*

I am that Island which in Times of Old,
The Greeks did call *Hibernia* Icy cold;
Secur'd by God and Nature from this Fear,
Which Gift was given to *Crete*, *Jove's* Mother dear,
That pois'nous Snakes should never here be bred,
Nor dare to hiss, or hurtful Venom spread.

But tho' *Ireland* is absolutely free from all venomous Creatures, as also from Worms and Spiders, and herein may be reckoned preferable to *Britain*, yet 'tis more subject to noxious and voracious Animals than the other; particularly Wolves, that still abound too much in this Country, whereas they have for many Ages past been quite destroy'd in all the Parts of the *British* Isles.

It produces a vast Number of good Flocks of Sheep, which Flocks, they shear twice a Year. Here are likewise excellent good Horses, called Hobbies, which have a particular soft and round Amble, setting one Foot before another very finely. As for Cattle, here are infinite Numbers, being indeed the principal Wealth of the Inhabitants. I cannot think it is true, that they will give no Milk, if their Calves be not by them, or their Skins stuffed with Straw or Hay. For Bees they have such Numbers, that they are found not only in Hives, but also in the Bodies of Trees, and Holes of the Earth. You meet here with Foxes, Hares, Coneys, and the like Animals, in hunting of which our Gentry in *England* usually take more Delight than those of *Ireland*. It has Variety of all Sorts of wild and tame Fowls; and vast Quantities of Fish, especially Salmon and Herrings.

The principal Riches and Commodities of *Ireland* are Cattle, Products. Hides, Tallow, Suet, and great store of Butter and Cheese, Wood, Salt, Honey, Wax, Furs, Hemp, Linen-Cloth, Pipe-staves, great Quantities of Wool, of which they make Cloth and Frizes, with those coarse Rugs, or Shag Mantles, which are vented into Foreign Countries: Variety of Fish and Fowl, and also

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several Metals, as Lead, Tin, and Iron; and in a Word, there is nothing wanting, either for Pleasure or Profit, every Thing being extraordinary cheap and plentiful; and of late Times the Industry of the Inhabitants has not been so much wanting; and by reason of the great Converse with the *English*, they are more civiliz'd than formerly: And if there were some Pains taken, not by Compulsion, but Instruction and good Example, and the genuine Methods of Christianity used to bring them over to the true Religion, nothing humanly speaking could hinder it in a short Time from becoming as flourishing a Country as any in Christendom. It is observ'd, their Animals are not so large as those of *England*, except Men, Women, and Grey-hounds.

C H A P. III.

Of some Curiosities in Ireland.

Fountains. **I**RELAND is very full every where of Springs and Fountains; for they are to be met with not only in the mountainous and hilly Parts, but even in the flat and champain Country, out of which the Water runs without any Noise or Bubbling; for those kind of Fountains which forcibly burst out of a Cock, or spout their Water on high, are very rarely to be found in this Kingdom.

Spaws and Holy Wells.

There were some Fountains discover'd in *Ireland* about three-score Years ago, and that not far from *Dublin*, whose Veins running through certain Minerals, yielded Medicinal Waters, and may be call'd Spaws; besides which, there are also a great Number of other Fountains throughout the Land, call'd Holy-Wells by the Inhabitants, whose Water not differing from that of other Wells, either in Smell, Taste, or any other sensible Quality, yet it is believed to be effectual for the curing of several Diseases; but in reality those Virtues are not to be found in the Springs themselves, but in the superstitious Fancies of the People, the which having been dedicated to some particular Saint, they expect the imaginary Virtue rather from their Power, than any natural Efficacy in the Water it self.

St. Patrick's Purgatory. One of the *Irish* Islands, call'd *Lough-Derg*, has been very famous for some Ages upon the Account of a superstitious Belief, that the Suburbs of Purgatory were here, into which those that had the Courage to enter, saw and suffer'd very strange and terrible Things. But about ninety Years ago the Fraud was detected, in the Time that *Richard* Earl of *Cork*, and *Adam Loftus* Viscount *Ely*, and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, were Lords

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Lords Justices; who enquiring very narrowly into the Truth of the whole Matter, they found that Hell to be nothing but a little Cell hewn out of a Rock, without Holes or Windows, quite dark, and of so little Depth, that a tall Man might but just stand upright in it, and was capable of containing no more than five or six Persons. Now the Fryars residing here, made any one that came, and was to go in Pilgrimage to this Purgatory, to watch and fast excessively; which, together with their recounting to him beforehand the strange and horrible Apparitions and Fantoms he should meet with in that Purgatory, wrought so upon the poor Man's Imagination, that he came out of it much astonish'd, and would tell such unaccountable Stories as his delirious and weak Brain suggested to him. The Lords Justices remov'd the Fryars, and demolish'd the Cell, and so put an end to this Delusion, and fictitious Purgatory, believ'd by the Ignorant to have been obtain'd of God by St. Patrick's Prayers, to convince the Unbelievers of the Immortality of the Soul, and of the Torments of the Wicked in a future State.

There is a wonderful Property ascribed to a *Lough*, called Woodturn-*Lough-Neaugh*, of turning Wood into Stone; to which some have added, that it turns the Wood also into Iron, which upon Enquiry was not found to be true, but the other generally believed: Adding withal, that the Water has only this Virtue on the Sides, and not every where, but only in some few Places, especially about that Part where the River *Black-water* dischargeth it self into the *Lough*.

It is very common in *Ireland*, as well as in many Parts of *Britain*, to find whole Bodies of other Trees, as well as of *Hazel*, in Bogs; and sometimes the very Nuts themselves in great Quantities retaining the Shape, but the Substance turned to Dirt: And such Trunks of Trees are not only found in wet Bogs, but even in the heathy ones, or red Bogs.

There were no Mines discover'd in *Ireland*, till the Settlement of the *English* there in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; some have affirm'd, that there were Gold-Mines to be found in *Ireland*, but without any certain Demonstration of it. Iron-Mines are of three Sorts there. First, the Bog-mine, found in low Grounds, and near the Surface of the Earth; a harsh Metal, that ought to be mixed with some other Oar, of a yellowish Colour, and somewhat of a clayie Substance: The second is the Rock-Mine, of a hard and stony Substance, dark and rusty Colour, being the same as the very Rock out of which it is hewn; it is raised with little Trouble, is not quite so rich as the Bog-mine, and yields but very brittle Iron. There are also those they call the Pin or White-Mine, of a middle Substance between the other two; it is dug in Lumps out of the Ground, and the Iron coming of this Oar is not so brittle

as that of Rock-Mine, but tough, and in many Places as good as *Spanish Iron*.

Silver and Lead.

There are some Silver and Leaden-Mines in *Ireland*, that do not at present turn to any considerable account.

Marble.

If the Free-Stone of *England* exceeds that of *Ireland* in Goodness, *Ireland* has the Pre-eminence of the other upon the account of its Marble, which is found in many Places of several Sorts; the one is Red, streaked with White and other Colours, and which by a peculiar Name they call *Porphyry*; another is Black, very curiously streaked with White, and some all of one Colour: The two first are found in small Quantities, especially the second; but there is Plenty of the last in some Places, but most about *Kilkenny*, where whole Streets are paved with it. When this Marble is dug out of the Ground, it looks greyish, but being polish'd, assumes a fine blueish Colour, inclining somewhat to black.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Division of Ireland into four Provinces; and first of the Province of Connaught.

IRELAND is divided into four Provinces, and these again into so many Counties; we shall first treat of the Provinces in their Alphabetical Order. And first of *Connaught*.

Bounds.

The Province of *Connaugh* or *Connaught*, called sometimes *Connah*, in *Latin* *Conacia*, and sometimes *Conachtia*, by the *Irish* *Cormaughy* and *Connaughly*, and sometimes the County of *Clare*; is bounded on the East with the Province of *Leinster*, from which it is separated by the *Shannon*, on the West with the main Western Ocean, on the North and North-East with some part of the Ocean and the Province of *Ulster*, and on the South and East with *Munster*, from which it is parted by the *Shannon*. Its Form is long, and towards the North and South Ends narrow.

Extent.

It is in Length, from the North Parts of *Letrim*, to *Cape Leane*, the most South Point in *Thomond*, one hundred and thirty Miles; in Breadth, from the East Points of *Letrim*, to *Black-Harbour*, in the West Parts of *Mayo*, about eighty four Miles; and the Circumference may be about five hundred Miles. As for Rivers, here are few of considerable Note besides that great one of *Shannon*. The chief are, *May*, in the County of *Mayo*, which

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which for a little way divides that County from *Slego*, and falls into the Ocean by *Mayo* and *Killala*. *Suck*, which divides *Roscommon* from *Gallway*, and falls into the *Shannon* not far off *Clonefert*. *Drofos*, a little River in the County of *Thomond*, falls into the *Shannon* a little East of *Clare*. *Gyll*, a small River in the County of *Gallway*, discharges it self into the Bay of *Gallway*.

This Province abounds with many convenient Bays and Fruitful-
Creeks fit for Navigation: In some places it is fresh and fruit-
ful, in some places dangerous, by reason of the many Bogs, ness.
and thick set with Woods (tho' of late much cleared of both)
the Air not so clear as in some places, by reason of the vaporous and foggy Mists. The Soil sufficiently fruitful, were not the Inhabitants so lazy, producing Abundance of Cattle, good Store of Deer and Hawks, and Plenty of Honey. It is the meanest of the four Provinces in general, and contains one Archbishoprick, viz. *Tuam*, five Bishopricks, and seven Market-Towns, eight Places of Commerce and Trade, twelve Places that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, twenty four Castles of old Erection, besides Fortresses raised in the latter Troubles, and three hundred sixty six Parishes. The principal Town of the whole is *Gallway*.

The Province was, before the *English* Conquest of it, a Kingdom of it self: First conquer'd by several *English* Adventurers in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second; not long after so neglected by the *English*, that it was canton'd again among the *Irish* and degenerate *English*, till *Tir-Oen's* Rebellion, by whole Conquest the Province was also reduced to the *English* Government, but never so thoroughly conquer'd as the rest till the last War: It is govern'd by a Principal Commissioner under the Lord Lieutenant.

It was antiently divided (in *Ptolomy's* Time) among the *Gan-Antient*
gani, said to dwell about the Counties of *Thomond* and *Gallway*; Division.
the *Auteri*, in and about the County of *Mayo*; and the *Nag-*
nati in *Roscommon*, and the North-Eastern Parts, after it became one Province: Here is to be noted, that *Thomond* was for a long time counted a Part of *Munster*. It is at present divided into six Counties, viz. 1. *Letrim*, 2. *Slego*, 3. *Mayo*, 4. *Roscommon*, 5. *Gallway*, and, 6. *Thomond*, or *Clare-County*. Of these, four border on the Sea, (besides *Letrim*) viz. *Slego*, *Mayo*, *Gallway* and *Thomond*: *Roscommon* is a Midland County, so may also *Letrim* be counted; and these Counties are subdivided into fifty one Baronies.

CHAP.

Of the Province of Leinster.

Bounds.

THE Province of *Leinster*, sometimes called *Lemster*, in Latin, *Lagenia*, and in most antient Times, *Lagen*; is called by the natural *Irish*, *Leighnigh* and *Leigningh*; and by the *Welsh*, *Leim*. It's bounded on the East with the *Irish Ocean*, or *St. George's Channel*; on the West with the Province of *Connaught*, from which it's separated by the *Shannon*; on the North with *Ulster*; on the South with the Ocean; and on the South-West with *Munster*, a little way parted by the *Shure*: In Form it may somewhat resemble a Triangle.

Extent.

Its Length, from the most North parts of *East-Menth* to *Hook-Tower*, the Southern Point in the County of *Wexford*, about 112 Miles; Breadth from the Town of *Wicklow* to the most West part of *King's-County*, about 70 Miles. The Circuit (reckoning the Windings and Turnings) may be about 360 Miles.

Rivers.

The chief Rivers are, the *Barrow*, which arises in *Queen's-County*, running East, and then South, washes *Casberlagh* and *Lughlin*, then takes in the *Shure* nigh *Waterford*, and together with it falls into the Ocean. *Boyne*, which arises in *King's-County*, and runs toward the North-East, washes *Trim*, *Navan*, *Slaine*, and *Drogheda*, and immediately after loses it self in the Ocean. It is famous for the Battle in 1690. *Liffe*, or *Liffy*, arising in the County of *Wicklow*, about 15 Miles from its Fall into the Sea, and takes a large Compass, and falls into the Sea at *Dublin*; and *Nuer* beginning in *Queen's-County*, washes *Kilkenny* and *Thomas-Town*, and falls into the River *Barrow*, a little above *Ross*. *Urrin* or *Slane*, beginning in *Wicklow*, washes *Bal-Englass* and *Inishcorthy*, and falls into the Sea at *Wexford*. *Lony* in *King's-County*, falling into the *Shannon* at *Lough-Ree*.

Fruitfulness.

This Province is very fertile and fruitful in Corn and Pasture-Ground, and well watered with Rivers; the Air clear and gentle, mix'd with a temperate Disposition, yielding neither Extremity of Heat nor Cold. It is plentiful both in Fish and Flesh, and in other Victuals; as Butter, Cheese, and Milk. The Commodities chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea-Fowl, and Fish, and it breeds excellent good Horses. The Inhabitants come nearest to the Civil Disposition of the *English*, from whom they are for the most part descended; so that this is look'd upon to be the most considerable Province in *Ireland*.

Honours.

The late King *William III.* of Glorious Memory, having made Marshal *Schomberg* Duke and Peer of *England*, by the Title of Duke of *Schomberg*, and the said Duke preferring his youngest Son *Charles* before the elder at that Time, he succeeded his Father

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Father in that Honour; but before it devolved upon the present Duke, the same King had made him Duke of *Leinster* in that Kingdom.

In this Province is one Archbishoprick, *viz.* *Dublin*, and three Bishopricks, 16 Market-Towns, 47 Places of Commerce, and as many that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, 102 Castles, well fortified by the *English*, and 926 Parishes. The chief Place is *Dublin*, also the Capital of the Kingdom.

This Province was, before the *English* Conquest of it, divided into two Kingdoms, *viz.* *Leinster* and *Meath*, both under their own Kings, till a falling out happened between the King of *Meath*, and him of *Leinster*, which caused King *Henry* the second of *England* to make a Conquest of it. *Leinster* has been inseparably annexed to *England* ever since, but *Meath* was granted in Fee-Farm to *Hugh Lacy*, a Noble *Englishman*: Since which it came wholly under the Kings of *England*, and now the Province of *Meath* is united to *Leinster*. It was antiently divided among the *Brigantes* inhabiting *Kilkenny*, *Catherlagh*, *King's* and *Queen's* Counties; the *Menapii*, in and about *Wexford*; the *Cauci*, in and about *Wicklow*; and the *Blanii* or *Elbanii* in *Dublin*, *East-Meath*, and *West-Meath*; afterwards divided into *Meath* and *Leinster*. *Meath* contains the Counties of *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, and *Longford*.

It is now divided into 11 Counties, *viz.* 1. *Longford*. 2. *West-Meath*. 3. *East-Meath*. 4. *Dublin*. 5. *Wicklow*. 6. *Kildare*. 7. *King's County*. 8. *Queen's County*. 9. *Kilkenny*. 10. *Catherlagh*. And 11. *Wexford*. Of these, four border on the Sea, *viz.* *East-Meath*, *Dublin*, *Wicklow* and *Wexford*; the seven others are Midland Counties, and these Counties are subdivided into ninety Baronies.

CHHP. VI.

Of the Province of Munster.

THE Province of *Munster*, many times called *Mounster*, is Name, call'd by the *Latins* *Monommia*, and by the Natural *Irish* *Mown*, and in common Construction of Speech *Wown*.

It is bounded on the East and South-East with the Province of *Leinster* (from which 'tis partly separated by the River *Shure*) and the Ocean; on the West with the *Atlantick* or Western Ocean; on the North with the Province of *Connaught*, from which 'tis separated by the River *Shannon*; and on the South and South-West by the *Verginian* Ocean. The Form of it is a kind of a long Square.

The

Extent.

The Length from *Waterford* Haven to the Western Point in *Kerry*, not far from *Dingle*, about 135 Miles; Breadth from the North Parts of *Tipperary* to *Baltimore* in *Cork*, about 120 Miles; but from *Baltimore* to the North Parts of *Kerry* (which is more natural) but 68 Miles. The Circumference (by reason of the great Windings and Turnings) is above 600 Miles.

Rivers.

The chief Rivers of this Province are, *Shure Seaver* or *Shower*, which begins at *Tipperary*, runs South, washes *Thurles*, passes by *Cashel*, then runs East, and washes *Clonmel*, *Carrick*, and *Waterford*; then it takes in the *Barrow*, with which it falls into the Ocean. *Avluffe* or *Avenmore*, which begins in *Kerry*, runs East, and washes *Mallo* and *Lismore*, then runs South, and falls into the Sea at *Youghall*. *Lee*, in the County of *Cork*, runs East, washes *Cork*, and soon after falls into the Sea, making several small Islands. *Bande*, likewise in *Cork*, runs East, washes *Bandon-Bridge*, and falls into the Sea at *Kingsale*. *Leane*, in *Kerry*, runs West, and falls into *Dingle-Bay*. *Cashon*, in *Kerry*, which falls into the *Shannon's* Mouth.

Fruitfulness.

This Province abounds with many excellent Bays and Havens, and many rich Towns; the Air mild and temperate, neither too hot nor too cold: The Soil in some Places hilly, looking aloft, with woody, wild and solitary Mountains; yet the Vallies below garnished with Corn-Fields: All both pleasant for the Sight, and fertile for Soil. The most general Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, Wool, and Fish; of the last whereof it affords abundance of all Sorts, especially Herrings. It contains one Archbishoprick, and that is *Cashel*, and five Bishopricks, seven Market-Towns, twenty five Places that return Parliament-Men, called Boroughs, sixty six Castles of old Erection, and eighty Parishes in the whole. The chief City of the whole is commonly reckoned *Waterford*, but *Limerick* at present deserves the Pre-eminence.

Particular History.

This Province, before the *English* Conquest of it, was a Kingdom of it self, and govern'd by its own King; it then contain'd some Part of *Connanght* (that is, the County of *Thomond*;) Since the *English* became Masters of it, it has been kept close to the Crown, only the *Spaniards* in the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth* became Masters of a little of it, but were soon driven out. It is govern'd by a Lord President, who has one Assistant, two Learned Lawyers, and a Secretary, to keep it in Obedience; though the Office of President is disused. It was antiently divided among the *Ulsteri* in *Tipperary*; the *Coriandi* in *Limerick*, *Waterford*, and Part of *Tipperary* and *Cork*; the *Leuceni* in *Kerry*; the *Velibori* in *Desmond* and *Cork*; and the *Vodii* in some part of *Cork*; afterwards divided into *Deswown*, *Hierwown*, *Meantwown*, and *Urwown*. Of later Times it was divided into two Parts, *West-Munster* and *South-Munster*, but now the Division of it stands thus; 1. *Tipperary*, 2. *Waterford*, 3. *Cork*, to which is join'd the County of *Desmond*, 4. *Limerick*, and 5. *Kerry*: Of these, three border on the Sea, viz.

Old and new Division.

Waterford,

Chap. 7. of IRELAND.

15

Waterford, Cork and Kerry; Tipperary and Limerick are Midland Counties. These Counties are again divided into fifty two Barones; of which in their proper Places.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Province of Ulster.

THE Province of *Ulster*, call'd in *Latin*, *Ultonia*, and sometimes *Ulidia*; in *Irish*, *Cui Guilly*, or Province of *Guilly*; by the *Welsh*, *Ulw*; and by the *English*, *Ulster*; is bounded on the East with *St. George's Channel*, on the West with the main *Atlantic* or Northern Ocean, on the North with the *Deucaledonian* or Western Ocean, on the South with the Province of *Leinster*, and on the South-West with the Province of *Connaught*: So it is encompass'd on three Sides with the Sea, being almost of a round Form. In Length, from the most West Point in the County of *Dunnagal*, to the County of *Down*, is about one hundred and sixteen Miles. In Breadth, from *Fairhead*, the most Northern Point in *Antrim*, to the Borders of *Longford*, in the Province of *Leinster*, nigh a Hundred. The whole Circuit (counting all the Windings and Turnings) about four hundred and sixty Miles.

The chief Rivers of this Province are, the *Banne*, rising in the Rivers. County of *Down* in *Armagh*, which receives the River *Tanawagee*, and then passes through the great Lake *Neagh*, then divides the County of *Antrim* from that of *Londonderry*, then falls into the *Deucaledonian* Ocean, a little below *Colerain*. The *Lough-Foyls*, which washes *St. John's Town* and *Londonderry*, then falls into the *Deucaledonian* Ocean, making a great Bay of the same Name. The *Swilly*, in the County of *Donnegal*, falling into the *Deucaledonian* Ocean, with a kind of Lake. *Lagen-Water* in *Down*, washing *Dromore*, *Lisburn*, and *Belfast*, falls into the Bay of *Carrickfergus*. *Newry Water* parting *Down* from *Armagh*, falls into *Carlingford Bay*, *Main* in *Antrim*, &c.

This County abounds with large Lakes, shaded with many and fruitful-thick Woods; the Soil is fruitful in Corn and Grass, but in some places a little barren; Howbeit, so fresh and green as in every place to be well furnish'd with Horses, Sheep, and Oxen; and it affords great Plenty of Timber and Fruit-Trees. The Waters are deep, and fit for Vessels, very well replenish'd with Fish; and as for Salmon, here are more in some Rivers of this Country, than in any other River in *Europe*. In this Province is one Archbishoprick, and six Bishopricks, ten Market-Towns, fourteen Towns of Commerce

Commerce and Trade; thirty four Places that return Parliament Men, or Boroughs; thirty Castles for the Defence of the Country; and two hundred and fourteen Parishes in the whole. The chief City of all is *Londonderry*.

History.

This Province, before the *English* conquer'd it, was a Kingdom of it self, under its own Kings; first conquer'd by *John Coirtey*, a valiant *Englishman*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the second. (I do not know whether *Almerick Courcy*, Lord *Kingale*, is descend- ed from this Family.) Soon after, it was so neglected by the *Eng- lish*, that it was canton'd into many Estates and Principalities by the natural *Irish*. In this Estate it continued (the Kings of *Eng- land* having but little Profit of it) till *Tir-Owen's* Rebellion; the Conquest of whom brought this Province in full Subjection to the Kings of *England*; and it has ever since continued so, but not with- out some considerable Disturbances. *Ulster* usually gives the Title of Earl to the second Son of the Crown of *England*, commonly also created Duke of *York*.

Antient
Division.

It was antiently divided among the *Erdini*, in and about *Ferma- nagh*; the *Venionii*, in Part of *Donnegal*; the *Roboguii* in *Londen- derry*, *Antrim*, and Part of *Tyrone*; the *Volantii*, about *Armagh*; and the *Darri*, about *Down*, and the Western Parts. Afterwards by the *English* it was divided into three Counties, viz. *Cown*, *Louth*, and *Antrim*; but now into ten Counties: viz. 1. *Antrim*, 2. *Londonderry*, 3. *Dunnagal*, 4. *Tyrone*, 5. *Armagh*, 6. *Ferma- nagh*, 7. *Cavan*, 8. *Monaghan*, 9. *Down*, and 10 *Louth*. Of these, five border on the Sea, viz. *Louth*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *Lon- donderry*, and *Dunnagal*. *Tyrone*, *Armagh*, *Fermanagh*, *Mon- aghan* and *Cavan*, are Midland Counties; Of all which in due time and place.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

A particular Description of each County in the Province of Connaught, in Alphabetical Order; wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

I. The County of GALLWAY.

GALLWAY has, on the East, Part of King's-County and Tipperary (from which it is parted by the Shannon) and some of Roscommon; on the West the main Ocean, on the North and North-East Mayo and Roscommon, and on the South Thomond: Its Length 82 Miles, and Breadth 48. A County very fruitful to the Husbandman, and no less profitable to the Shepherd. It is divided into seventeen Baronies, viz. Ballinananen, Rosse, Moycullin, Clare, Donnamore, Ballimore, Kellehane, Tlaquin, Kilconnel, Clon-Mac Owen, Loughreagh, Kiltartan, and the Isles of Arran: In which are two Market-Towns, and three Boroughs. The County-Town is Gallway. Chief Places are, Tuam or Tuam. Toam, an Archbishop's See, seven Miles off the Borders of Mayo, once a famous City, but now reduced to a mere Village; however, it is dignified with a Title of Honour, the right Honourable Richard Wenman being Viscount Tuam. Gallway or Gal-Gallway. lwe, a Bishop's See, Market, and Borough, 17 Miles South of Tuam, a very strong, neat, and rich City, the third (by some counted the second) in all Ireland: It is built almost round, and in a manner Tower-like, of entire Stone. It is situated by the Fall of the Lake Corbes into the Sea, and by a large, safe, and delicate Harbour, call'd the Bay of Gallway, capable of a vast Fleet of Ships; so well seated for Merchandise, that it has been look'd upon as the greatest Place of Trade in all Ireland; insomuch that a Foreign Merchant meeting an Irishman, ask'd him in what part of Gallway Ireland stood? The late King William III. was pleas'd to make Henry de Massue, otherwise better known by the Title of Marquis of Rouvigny, first, Viscount, and afterwards Earl of Gallway. It stands 102 Miles West of Dublin. Athenree, or Aterish, a Borough-Town, nine Miles East of Gallway, enclos'd with a Wall of great Circuit, but

Clonesart.

Portumny.

but slenderly inhabited. *Edward Birmingham*, now I think become a Protestant, is Baron of *Athenree*. *Clonesart*, a decaying Town, 25 Miles East of *Athenree*, and two from the *Shannon*. It still keepeth the Title of a Bishop's See. *Portumny*, a small Place, eight Miles almost South of *Clonesart* upon the *Shannon*, nigh *Lough Derg*.

II. Of the County of LETRIM.

Letrim.

Carrick-
drumruss.

James-Town.

LETRIM, the most North-Eastern County of *Connaught*, has on the East and North-East *Cavan* and *Fermanagh* in *Ulster*, *Slego* and *Roscommon*; on the West and South-West (where it is very small) the Ocean, with a little of *Dunnagal* in *Ulster*; and on the East and South *Longford* in *Leinster*; in Length 44 Miles, and Breadth 18. A Country mounted with Hills full of rank Grass, feeding an infinite Number of Cattle. It is divided into five Baronies, viz *Rosclogher*, *Drumhair*, *Carrigallen*, *Letrim*, and *Mobil*. The chief Town is *Letrim*. Principal Places are *Letrim*, standing not far off the River *Shannon*. It gives Name to, and is reckon'd the chief of, the County, but not else of Note at present, excepting that it gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Bennet*, Lord *Sherard* of *Letrim*. It stands 75 Miles North West of *Dublin*. *Carrick drumruss*, a small Borough-Town, nigh three Miles North-West of *Letrim*, standing on the River *Shannon*, by the Borders of *Roscommon*. *James-Town*, another Borough nigh four Miles South-East of *Carrick-drumruss*, on the same River by the Borders of *Roscommon*.

III. Of the County of MAYO.

Killala.

Mayo.

MAYO, or *Majo*, has on the East and North East *Roscommon* and *Slego*, on the West the main Western Ocean, is bounded on the North by the same Ocean, and on the South with the County of *Gallway*: Its Length 58 Miles, and Breadth 44. A fertile County, abundantly rich in Cattle, Deer, Hawks, and plenty of Honey. It is divided into nine Baronies; *Tyrarwly*, *Erris*, *Burithoole*, *Gallen*, *Costello*, *Clonemorris*, *Killmair*, *Corrah*, and *Morrisk*; in which there is but one Borough, and never a Market-Town. The chief Town is reckon'd *Mayo*. Principal Places are *Killala* or *Killaleo*, a small Town, which is a Bishop's See, standing by the Sea-side, or rather by a large Bay. *Mayo*, or *Moy*, about three Miles South-East of *Killala*, reckon'd the chief Town of the County, but now much decay'd; once a Bishoprick, now joyn'd to *Tuam*, and the Jurisdiction to *Killala*: It stands on the Mouth of the River *Moy*, on the Borders of *Slego*, about 115 Miles almost West of *Dublin*.

lin. Mayo gives the Honour of Viscount to the Right Honourable Theobald Bourk of Mayo, now become a Protestant. *Cas-Castlebar.* *lebar*, a small Borough-Town standing on a little River, which falls into the *Lough-Conn.* *Shroule*, a little Town on the Borders *Shroule.* of *Galloway*, 23 Miles South of *Castlebar*.

IV. Of the County of ROSCOMMON.

ROSCOMMON has *Longford* and *East-Meath* on the East, and part of *King's-County* in *Leinster*, with part of *Letrim*, from which it is parted by the *Shannon*; on the West *Mayo* and *Galloway*; on the North and North-East *Slego* and *Letrim*; and on the South and South-East *Galloway* and *King's-County*: its Length five and fifty Miles, and Breadth twenty eight: A Country plain and fruitful, and with mean Husbandry yieldeth plenty of Corn. It is divided into six Baronies; viz. *Boyle*, *Ballintuber*, *Roscommon*, *Ballinmare*, *Athlone*, and *Moycarne*; in which are two Market-Towns, and four Boroughs. The principal Town is *Athlone*, and the chief Places are *Boyle*, a little Place by the Lake-*Boyle*. Key, nigh the Borders of *Slego*, and remarkable for an old Abbey. *Elphin*, a Bishop's See, ten Miles South of *Boyle*, but of *Elphin*. no great Note. *Tulsk*, a small Borough-Town, nigh three Miles *Tulsk.* South West of *Elphin*. *Roscommon*, thirteen Miles North of *Tulsk*, *Roscommon.* a Borough and Market-Town, which gives Name to this County, and is but a poor Place, all the Houses being mean and thatch'd; however, it has many Years ago been raised to the Dignity of an Earldom in the Family of the *Dillons*, of which the Right Honourable *Robert Dillon* is the present Earl. *Athlone*, *Athlone.* a Borough, a Market-Town, and once a Bishop's See, about fifteen Miles South-East of *Roscommon*: It is a Place of considerable Strength, the Key of *Connaught*, and the chief of these Parts, standing on the *Shannon*, on the Confines of *West-Meath* in *Leinster*, nigh *Lough-Ree*, and has a Castle, and a very beautiful Bridge of hewn Stone. King *William III.* made one of his Dutch Generals, *Godart Ginkle*, Earl of *Athlone*, which Honour is now enjoy'd by his eldest Son. It stands sixty Miles South-West of *Athlone*, on the River *Suck* by *Galloway*.

V. Of the County of SLEGO.

SLEGO has *Letrim-County* on the East; on the West Part the County of *Mayo*; the Western Ocean lies to the North or North West part of it; and 'tis border'd on the South and South-West with *Roscommon* and *Mayo*. This Country is five and thirty Miles in Length, and four and forty in Breadth: A very plentiful Country for feeding and raising of Cattle. It is divided

divided into six Boroughs, and these are distinguish'd by the Names of *Carbury, Tiraghrill, Corran, Coolavan, Leney, and Tyrragh*. There is a Place called *Castle-Connor* in this Barony, of which, as I take it, her late Majesty was pleas'd to create Sir *Christopher Wandsworth*, Baronet, a Viscount; in which Honour he is succeeded by his Son. There is but one Market-Town, and but one Borough in the County; of which *Slego* is the Capital. The chief Places are *Slego*, five Miles off the Borders of *Letrim*, on a Bay of the same Name, having a very commodious Harbour, and a strong Castle. It is the only Town of Note in the whole County, being a Borough and Market-Town. The Right Honourable *John Scudamore* is Lord Viscount *Scudamore* of *Slego*. It stands ninety five Miles almost North-East of *Dublin*. *Achonry*, seventeen Miles almost South of *Slego*, once a City and Bishop's See, now quite ruin'd, and the Bishoprick united to *Elphin* in *Roscommon*. *Castle-Connor*, seventeen Miles nigh West of *Achonry*, on the River *Moy*, by the Borders of *Mayo*.

VI. Of the County of THOMOND.

THOMOND, or *Clare-County*, sometimes *Twomond* and *Twowown*, or *North Munster* (then part of *Munster*) has on the East and South the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Tipperary, Limerick*, and *Kerry* in *Munster*, on the West the Ocean, and on the North *Galloway*; in Length fifty five Miles, and Breadth thirty eight: A County of a very fruitful Soil, and commodious for Navigation. The Right Honourable *Henry O-Brian* is Earl of *Thomond*, the second Earl of *Ireland*, and a Family of great Antiquity, as being descended from the Kings of *Connaught*, and advanced to the Honour of *Thomond* by *Henry VII.* He married the Lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, eldest Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, in *June*, 1710; and was created Viscount *Tadcaster* in *England*, in 1714.

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Burrin, Inchiquin*, (which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the *O-Brians*, of which *William O-Brian* is now Earl) *Sullah, Bunratty-Islands, Ibrichan, Clanderlay*, and *Moyfatta*: In which are two Market-Towns, and but one Borough. The chief Town is *Killaloe*. Principal Places are *Killaloe* or *Labu*, a Market-Town, and Bishop's See, once a very considerable Place, but now decaying, though still counted the chief of the County. It stands on the *Shannon*, bordering on *Tipperary*, ten Miles almost North of *Limerick*, almost ninety Miles South of *Enis-Town*, which gives Name to this County, therefore by some reckon'd the Head thereof. It stands nigh a Lake form'd by the River *Shannon*. *Daniel O-Brian*, a Roman Catholic, and out-law'd, was Viscount *Clare*. This Lord

Lord was an Officer in the *French* Service, and mortally wounded at the Battle of *Ramillies* in 1706. He married the eldest Daughter of *Henry Bulkeley* Esq; sometime Master of the Household to King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* by whom he had Children, but whether Sons or Daughters, I know not. *Bun-Barrerry*. *yotty* stands eleven Miles South-East of *Clare*, being a little Town situate by the River *Shannon*, and fortified with a Castle.

CHAP. IX.

A particular Description of each County of the Province of Leinster, in Alphabetical Order; wherein Notice is taken, especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

I. Of the County of CATHERLAGH.

CATHERLAGH, *Caterlagh*, or *Carlagh*, has *Wicklow* and *Wexford* on the East, and *Kilkenny* and some part of *Queen's-County* on the West. *Kildare* lies to the North of it, and *Wexford* on the South and South-East. It is 28 Miles in Length, and 18 broad. It is a County of a fertile Soil, and well shaded with Woods, being divided into five Baronies, known by the Name of *Ravilly*, *Caterlagh*, *Forth*, *Idrone*, and *St. Mullin*. It contains one Market-Town and two Boroughs. The chief is *Casherlagh*, *Caterlagh*, or *Coterlogh*, standing on the *Barrow*, *Casherlagh*. in the Borders of *Queen's-County*. This Place lately gave the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Ogles*, of which *William Ogle* was the last Viscount of *Casherlagh*, at present the Duke of *Wharton* is also Marquiss of *Casherlagh*.

It is a Market-Town, and a Borough, the Capital of the County, and is fortified with a Castle. It stands almost 38 Miles South-West of *Dublin*. *Loughlen*. *Laghlin*, or *Old Lough-Laghlin*. *lin*, eight Miles almost South-West of *Catherlagh*, a Borough-Town of Note. *Loughlen*, or *Laghlin*, three Miles East of the *Loughlen* other, on the River *Barrow*, once a considerable City, and Bi-

The Present STATE

shop's See, now reduced to a Village, and the Bishoprick united to *Fearn*s and *Wexford*.

II. Of the County of DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, or *Divelin*, has on the East the *Irish Ocean*, or *St. George's Channel*; on the West and North-West *Kildare* and *East-Meath*, and on the South *Wicklow*. It is a small County, but twenty eight Miles long, and sixteen broad: A Country very rich and fertile in Corn and Grass, but destitute of Woods, so that they burn a kind of fat Turf or Coal here.

It is divided into six Baronies, *Balrudery*, *Crofs*, *Cooleck*, *Castlenock*, *Newcastle*, and *Rathdowne*; in which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs; the chief is *Dublin*.

Swords.

Newcastle.

Chief Places are *Swords*, a little Borough-Town nigh the Sea, eight Miles North of *Dublin*, a Place that lately gave the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Beaumonts*, which is now extinct. *Dublin*, or *Balacleigh*, of which more at large in another Place. *Newcastle*, a Borough-Town, eight Miles almost West of *Dublin*. Here also stands the City of *Glendelach*, once a Bishop's See, now ruin'd, and the Bishoprick united to *Dublin*.

III. Of the County of EAST-MEATH.

THE Ocean and *Dublin* are to the East of *East-Meath*, *Carvan* and *Louth* on the North and North-East, on the West *West-Meath*, on the South *Kildare*. Its Length thirty eight Miles, and Breadth as many. A County very rich, pleasant and populous. The Right Honourable *Chambers Brabazon* is the present Earl of *Meath*.

Kells.

Slane.

Duleck.

Navan.

Ath-boy.

It is divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Moorgallon*, *Slane*, *Duleck*, *Skreene*, *Navan*, *Kells*, *Lune*, *Moyferagh*, *Deece*, *Ratoth*, and *Dunboyne*; In which are two Market-Towns, and six Boroughs: The chief Town is *Trim*. The principal Places are, *Kells*, a Borough on a small River call'd *Black-Water*, which falls into the *Boyne* nigh *Navan*. The Right Honourable *Hugh Cholmondeley*, Earl of *Cholmondeley* in England, is Viscount *Kells* in the Kingdom of Ireland. *Slane*, a little Town on the *Boyne*, twelve Miles East of *Kells*, and seven West of *Drogheda*. I take his Name to be *Christopher Fleming*, and a Roman Catholick, that bears the Title of Lord *Slane*, but outlaw'd. *Duleck*, a Borough, seven Miles nigh East of *Slane*, and four South of *Drogheda*, on the River *Nenny*. *Richard Bellew*, a Romanist, is Baron of this Place, by the Title of Lord *Bellew* of *Duleck* or *Duleck*. *Navan*, a small Borough on the River *Boyne*, ten Miles West of *Duleck*, and seven almost South-East of *Kells*. *Ath-boy* or *Aboy*,

Aboy, eight Miles South-West of *Navan*, a Borough and Market-Town, well inhabited, and of good Resort. *Trim*, six Miles almost South-East of *Ash-boy*, on the *Boyne*, a Borough and Market-Town of good Trade, reckon'd the Chief in the County. It stands twenty three Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*. *Ratoath*, a little Borough-Town, twelve Miles East of *Trim*, and as many North-West of *Dublin*.

IV. Of the County of KILDARE.

KILDARE has on the East *Dublin* and *Wicklow*, on the West *King's-County* and *Queen's-County*, on the North *East-Meath*, and on the South *Catherlagh*. Its Length thirty eight Miles, and Breadth twenty three. A County now rich and plentiful in all things; which is divided into eight Baronies, *Carbury*, *Ikeathy*, *Salt*, *Naas*, *Connel*, *Ophally*, *Noragh*, and *Reban*, *Kileath*, and *Mone*; in which are two Market-Towns, and three Boroughs, and the chief is *Kildare*. Principal Places are *Carbury* or *Carbre*, toward the North-West Part, a Market-Town, but much decay'd. I know not whether it be this *Carbury*, or the Baxony of *Carbury* in the Province of *Munster*, that gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *John Vaughan*, Baron of *Newcastle-Emlyn* in *Wales*. *Naas*, a Borough-Town, thirteen Miles South-East of *Carbury*, near the *Liffe*. *Kildare*, or *Kildare*, *Kildar*, eleven Miles almost West of *Naas*; a considerable Place, the Chief of the County, a Market-Town, a Borough, and a Bishop's See, formerly much celebrated for the Holy Virgin *Bridget*. It stands twenty seven Miles South-West of *Dublin*. This is dignified with giving the Title to the first Earl of the Kingdom, who is *Fitz-Gerald*, of the Antient *Geraldine English* Race that helped to conquer *Ireland*. *Athy*, a Borough-Town, twelve Miles South of *Kildare*, on the *Barrow*, not far from the Borders of *Queen's County*.

V. Of the County of KILKENNY.

KILKENNY has on the East *Catherlagh* and *Wexford*, *Tipperary* on the West, on the North *Queen's-County*, and on the South *Watersford*, from which it is parted by the *Shure*. Its Length forty Miles, and Breadth twenty two. A County with Towns and Castles on every Side, makes a fine Shew, and in Plenty of all Things gives Place to none. If my Memory does not fail me overmuch, there is the following Saying of this Part of the Country, at least of that near its Capital; *That it has Water without Mud, Air without Fog, and Fire without Smoke.*

It is divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Fassadinig, Galmoy*, (which gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, a Roman Catholick Lord, who is out-law'd) *Cranagh, Kilkendylly, Shellilagher, Cowean, Kells, Knocktopher, Ida, Ibercon, and Iverk*. In it there is one Market-Town, and eight Boroughs. The chief is *Kilkenny*, a Market-Town, and once a Bishoprick, in the middle of the County on the *Nuer*; a large and strong City, the most populous, rich, and well-traded Inland Town in *Ireland*. It consists of two Parts, the *Irish Town*, in which is the Cathedral, and the *English*, which was built since, and is now the Principal, the former being only a Suburb to it. It stands fifty six Miles South West of *Dublin*. *Gowran*, a Borough, eight Miles East of *Kilkenny*, nigh the Borders of *Catherlagh*, made famous for being erected into a Barony by King *William III.* in favour of that renown'd Hero, *John Lord Cuts*, who died in the Year 1707. at *Dublin* (after the Performance of many signal Actions) full of Fame and Glory. *Callen*, a Borough, fifteen Miles almost South West of *Gowran*, on the *Callen*, the third Town of the County. *Kells*, a Town on the same River, six Miles West of *Callen*. *Thomas-Town*, a Borough, four Miles West of *Kells*, on the *Nuer*; a walled Town, the second in the County. *Inishteige*, a Borough on the same River, four Miles South-East of *Thomas-Town*, and the fourth in the County. *Knocktopher*. *Knocktopher*, another Borough, seven Miles West of *Inishteige*. Here is a little Borough called *St. Canice*, three Miles West of *Kilkenny*.

VI. Of KING'S-COUNTY.

KING'S-COUNTY, formerly called *Offaly*, has *Kildare* on the East, on the West the *Shannon*, (which parts it from *Gallway*) and part of *Tipperary*, on the North *West-Meath*, and on the South and South-West *Tipperary* and *Queen's-County*. It is in Length forty eight Miles, and in Breadth fourteen; a County not so rich as some others, and divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Warrenstown, Cooldown, Philipstown, Geshil*, (which gives the Title of a Baron of this Kingdom, to *William Lord Digby*) *Kilcarst, Billicowen, Balliboy, Carri Castle, Eglish, Ballibrist, and Ctenlisk*; in which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs. The Capital is *Philipstown* or *Kingstown*, towards the North Parts, three Miles off the Borders of *West-Meath*, a Market-Town and Borough, not remarkable for any thing but for being the Head of the County. It stands 38 Miles West of *Dublin*. *Bunalin*, or *Bannabes*, a small Borough-Town, twenty five Miles almost South-West of *Philipstown*, standing on the River *Shannon*, on the Borders of *Gallway*. *Bir*, another little Borough-Town, six Miles

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Chap. 9. of IRELAND.

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Miles South of *Bunalin*, standing on the Borders of *Tipperary*, on a River that runs into the *Shannon*.

VII. The County of LONGFORD.

LONGFORD (by some placed in *Connaught*) and the most *Longford*. North-Western County; has on the East and South *West-Meath*, on the North and North-West *Letrim* in *Connaught*, and *Cavan* in *Ulster*, and on the West the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*: Its Length twenty seven Miles, and Breadth sixteen. A small, but rich and pleasant County, divided into six Baronies; *Longford*, *Granard*, (now an Earldom; in the Person of *Arthur Forbes*) *Ardagh*, *Moydoe*, *Rathlim* and *Shroghale*; in which are two Market-Towns, and three Boroughs: The chief Town is *Longford*. The principal Places are, *St. John's-Town*, or *Ballanie*, a Borough-Town on the River *Cam-lin*, almost in the middle of the County. *Longford*, on the same River, five Miles almost West of *St. John's-Town*, a Market-Town, and a Borough, the chief of the County; but of no great Note, tho' dignified with the Title of an Earldom, now in the Person of the Right Honourable *Ambrose Aungier*, Earl of *Longford*. It stands about fifty eight Miles almost West of *Dublin*. *Ardagh*, six Miles South-East of *Longford*, a little decay'd Market-Town. *Lanesborough*, almost twelve Miles West of *Ardagh*, a Borough-Town standing on the *Shannon*, which has a Bridge over it into *Roscommon*: The Right Honourable *James Lane* is Viscount *Lanesborough*.

VIII. Of QUEEN'S-COUNTY.

QUEEN'S-COUNTY, in *Irish Lease*, has on the East *Kildare*, on the North and West *King's-County* with *Tipperary* in *Munster*, and on the South *Kilkenny*; it is in length 35 Miles, and in breadth 32. A County full of Woods and Bogs. It is divided into seven Baronies, viz. *Portnebh-inch*, *Stradbally*, *Balliadam*, *Slewmarginie*, *Cullinab*, *Mariburrow*, and *Upper-Ossory*; in which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs: The chief Town is *Mariburrow*. Chief Places are *Port-Arlington*: a small Borough-Town in the North Parts of this County, on the River *Barrow*, on the Borders of *King's-County*. *Mariburrow* or *Queensstown*, ten Miles South of *Port-Arlington*: It is a Borough and a Market-Town, but not otherwise remarkable than for being the Head of the County. It stands seventy two Miles almost South West of *Dublin*. *Ballinekill*, another Borough-Town, eight Miles South of *Mariburrow*, and about a Mile from the Borders of *Kilkenny*.

IX. of

IX. Of the County of WEST-MEATH.

Foore.
 Molingar.

Ballimore.
 Killbegan.

WEST-MEATH has on the East *East-Meath*, on the West the River *Shannon* (which parts it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*) and *Longford*, on the North *Caval* in *Uster*, and on the South *King's-County*: It is in Length forty Miles, and in Breadth twenty. A County which gives place to none in Fertility and Populoufness. It is divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Foore*, *Delyn*, *Moygoish*, *Corkerry*, *Molingal*, *Fabill*, *Furtullagh*, *Moycashell*, *Rathconrath*, *Kilkenny* and *Clunlona*; in which is one Market-Town and three Boroughs: The Chief Town is *Molingar*. Principal Places are *Foore*, a Borough-Town, two Miles off the Borders of *East-Meath*, of little Note. *Molingar* or *Mullengar*, thirteen Miles South of *Foore*, a Market and a Borough-Town, of considerable Note and Strength, not only the chief of this County, but of the whole Province of *Meath*: It stands forty Miles nigh West of *Dublin*. *Ballimore*, thirteen Miles West of *Molingar*, a small Town nigh the South part of *Longford*. *Killbegan*, ten Miles South-East of *Ballimore*, a little Borough-Town on the River *Braſmagh*, by the Borders of *King's-County*.

X. Of the County of WEXFORD,

Fearnese.
 Inishcortly.

Rofs.

Wexford.

WEXFORD or *Weesford*, in *Irish* *Loghbagarm*, has on the East the Ocean, on the West *Catherlagh* and *Kilkenny*, on the North *Wicklow*, and on the South and South-West the Ocean, and some of the County of *Waterford*, from which it is parted by *Waterford Haven*; its Length forty seven Miles, and Breadth twenty seven. A County fruitful for Corn and Grass, and divided into eight Baronies, *Gory*, *Scarewalsh*, *Bantry*, *Ballaheen*, *Skelmaliere*, *Shelbourne*, (which Place gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Petty*, Lord *Shelbourne*) *Bargie*, and *Fourth*. In which are two Market-Towns, and eight Boroughs: The principal Town is *Wexford*, and the chief Places are *Fearnese*, or *Ferns*, towards the Northern Parts, a Town of no Note, but for being a Bishop's See. *Inishcortly*, a Borough-Town, eight Miles nigh South of *Fearnese*, on the *Urrin* or *Slany*. *Rofs*, a Borough and Market-Town on the *Barrow*, fifteen Miles South-West of *Inishcortly*, on the Borders of *Kilkenny*, once a famous City, now almost ruin'd. *Wexford* or *Weesford*, seventeen Miles East of *Rofs*, a Market-Town and Borough; it was once reckon'd the chief City in all *Ireland*, and was the first Colony of the *English*, still a fair and large Town, which has a very commodious Haven at the Mouth of the River

ver *Urim* or *Slany*: It stands about sixty two Miles South of *Dublin*, and gives the Title of an Earl to his Grace *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*. *Taghmon*, a little Borough-Town, seven Miles nigh West of *Wexford*. *Clamine*, a Borough Town, five Miles South-West of *Taghmon*. *Banne* another, four Miles South of *Clamine*, by a convenient Bay of the same Name. *Duncannon*, nigh five Miles West of *Banne*, a considerable Castle on *Waterford-Haven*, so that no Ships can go to *Waterford* or *Ros* without leave. *Featherd*, a little Borough, two Miles from *Duncannon*.

XI. Of the County of WICKLOW.

WICKLOW was for some time a part of the County of *Dublin*; it has *St. George's Channel* on the East, *Kildare* and *Catherlagh* lie on the West of it, *Dublin* stands to the North, and *Wexford* is on the South of it; the Length of the County is thirty six Miles, and the Breadth twenty eight. It is a County sufficiently fruitful, and divided into six Baronies, *viz.* *Rathdocen* partly in *Dublin*, *Newcastle*, *Tallestone*, *Balinetur*, *Archlow*, and *Shelaly*. There are two Market-Towns and four Boroughs in this County; *Wicklow* is the Principal. The chief Places are *Blessinton*, a small Borough on the *Liffe*, bordering on *Kildare*; another Borough here, about thirteen Miles from *Blessinton*, on the *Urrin* or *Slany*, by the Borders of *Catherlagh*. *Wicklow*, a Market-Town or Borough twenty two Miles East of *Baltinglafs*, and the Capital of the County standing on the Seaside, with a narrow Haven at the Mouth of the *Letrim*, over which stands a Rock instead of a Castle, surrounded with a strong Wall. It stands twenty four Miles almost South of *Dublin*. *Banister Maynard*, Lord *Maynard* in England, is Baron *Maynard* of this Place in Ireland. *Archlow* is another Market-Town and a Borough, situate twelve Miles South of *Wicklow* by the Sea-side, and once gave Name to a County, also a Title to the late Lord Duke of *Ormond*, who was Baron of this Place.

CHAP. X.

A particular Description of each County in the Province of Munster, in Alphabetical Order; Wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of CORK.

Bounds.

Division.

Charleville.

Mallo.

Youghill.

Cloyne.

Ballicora.

Cork.

CORK, or *Coreash*, has on the East *Waterford*, with a little of *Tipperary*; on the West *Kerry*, with some of the Sea; on the North *Limerick*; and on the South and South-East the *Virginian Ocean*. It is (taking in *Desmond*, which is thirty Miles long, and eight broad) the largest County of *Ireland*, being in Length eighty six Miles, and the Breadth fifty. A County said to be wild and woody, yet has many good Towns. It is divided into fifteen Baronies, viz. *Dunhallo*, *Orrery* and *Kilmore*, *Armory* or *Earmoy*, *Condon* or *Clongibbod*, *Kilnatallon*, *Imokilly*, *Barrimore*, *Barrets*, *Corkelib*, *Kinalea*, *Kineatmeaky*, *Muskery*, and *Carbury*. *Desmond* contains the other two, viz. *Bantry* and *Beav*. In these are two Market-Towns and ten Boroughs; the chief Place is *Cork*.

Chief Places are *Charleville*, the most North-Town, a Borough on the Borders of *Limerick*. *Mallo*, a little Borough on the River *Blackwater*, fourteen Miles South of *Charleville*. *Youghill*, a Borough on the Mouth of the River *Blackwater*, by the Borders of *Waterford*, thirty Miles South-West of *Mallo*. It is a rich and populous Town, well-walled round, in form somewhat long, and has a very commodious Haven, and well fenced Key. *Cloyne*, eight Miles nigh West of *Youghill*, a little Borough and Bishoprick, said to be united to *Cork*. *Ballicora*, a small Borough four Miles West of *Cloyne*. *Cork*, thirteen Miles West of *Ballicora*, a Market, Borough, and Bishop's See, the chief of this County. It is a neat, wealthy, and populous City, inhabited much by *English*, standing on the River *Leo*, where it has a commodious Haven. It is of good strength, enclosed within a Circuit of Walls in form of an Egg, with the River flowing round about it, and running between, not passable through but by Bridges, lying out in length as it were in one direct broad Street,

Street, and the same having a Bridge over it. It stands an hundred twenty four Miles South-West of *Dublin*. *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington* in *England*, is Earl of *Cork*. *Kingsale*, *Kingsale*. twelve Miles South of *Cork*, a Borough and Market-Town, nigh the Mouth of the River *Banne*. It is a populous and well-traded Town, the second in the County: it has an excellent Haven for Ships, and is fortified with old Walls. *Kingsale* gives the Title of Baron to the ancient Family of the *Courcys*. *Bandon-Bridge*, *Bandon*: a Borough on the same River, eight Miles almost West of *King-Bridge*. *sale*. *Rosse*, sixteen Miles South-West of *Bandon-Bridge*, on the Sea, and a City, a Bishoprick now united to *Cork*, and is a mere Village. This Place gives the Title of Viscount to the noble Family of *Parsons*. *Baltimore*, a Borough and commodious Port, fourteen Miles nigh South-West of *Rosse*: The Right Honourable — *Calvert* is Baron of *Baltimore*, and a Protestant.

II. Of the County of KERRY.

KERRY, reckon'd a County Palatine, has *Limerick* and *Cork* on the East, and on the West the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the North the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Thomond*, and on the South *Desmond*, with part of the Ocean. Its Length 60 Miles, and Breadth 47. A County full of woody Mountains, and in many places good Corn-Fields. *Thomas Fitz-Maurice* is Baron of *Kerry* and *Lixnaw*; it is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Iraghticoner*, *Clanmorris*, *Corkaguinis*, *Trughenackmy*, *Mangunihie*, *Glanaroghly*, *Dunkeron*, and *Iureagh*; in which is one Market-Town and three Boroughs.

Principal Places are *Ardfeart*, a Borough Town nigh the Sea, *Ardfeart*. also a Bishop's See, but a very poor one. *Trally*, a little Borough-*Trally*. Town about five Miles South-East of *Ardfeart*, and four from the Sea, a Place of no Note. *Dingle*, a Borough and a Market-*Dingle*. Town of this County, and the most West of *Trally*, the chief Town of this County, and the most Western of Note in all *Ireland*; it stands very commodious for Navigation, upon a very large Bay of the same Name, an hundred sixty four Miles almost South-West of *Dublin*.

Castlemain is a Harbour in this County of *Kerry*, not much frequented, but was by *Charles II.* rais'd to the Honour of an Earldom, in the Person of *Roger Palmer*, created Earl of *Castlemain*; but he dying a few Years ago without inheritable Issue, the Honour was afterwards conferred on *Sir Richard Child* now Earl of *Castlemain*.

III. Of the County of LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, or *Limerick*, has *Tipperary* on the East, on the West *Kerry*, on the North the *Shannon* (which parts it from *Thomond*) with a little of *Tipperary*, and on the South *Cork*; its Length forty eight Miles, and Breadth twenty seven; a fertile County, and well inhabited, but has few good Towns. The West-Parts are mountainous, and the rest plain, being divided into nine Baronies, viz. *Clonello*, *Kenry*, *Limerick*, *Owneybeg*, *Connaught*, *Clanwilliam*, *Smale-County*, *Coshma*, and *Coshlea*, in which is *Limerick*.

Limerick.

Limerick, or *Lough-Meath*, a Market-Town, a Borough and Bishop's See, now the Metropolis of *Munster*: An elegant, rich and populous City, and of singular Strength, situated partly on an Island in the *Shannon*, counted two Towns; the Upper, wherein stands the Castle and the Cathedral, has two Gates opening to it, and each of them a fair Bridge of Stone in it, with Bulwarks and little Drawbridges, the one leading to the West, the other to the East; unto which the lower Town joins, being strengthened with a Wall, a Castle, and a Fore-Gate at the entrance into it. It stands fifty Miles off the Sea, yet Ships of Burthen can come up to the Walls: It is about ninety five Miles almost West of *Dublin*. It endured two sharp Sieges in 1690, and '91, and in the last was obliged to surrender to King *William* the Third. *Thomas Dungan*, a Roman Catholick, is Earl of this Place, but I believe not outlawed. *Askeaton*, a little Borough nigh the *Shannon*, thirteen Miles almost West of *Limerick*. *Athdora*, a small Town, eight Miles South East of *Askeaton*, and nine South-West of *Limerick*, of old Time fortified. *Killmallock*, sixteen Miles South of *Limerick*, and a Borough-Town, both rich and populous, and inclos'd with a Wall. This Place gives the Title of Viscount to the Family of *Sarsfield*, of which *Dominick Sarsfield*, a Roman Catholick Lord, now retains that Honour.

Killmallock.

IV. Of the County of TIPPERARY.

TIPPERARY, or *Holy-Cross*, by the Irish *Thobruidearum-Cuntae*, has on the East *Queen's-County* and *Kilkenny*, on the West *Limerick* and the *Shannon*, parting it from *Gallway* and *Thomond*, on the North or North East *King's-County*, and on the South *Waterford*: Its Length fifty eight Miles, and Breadth 36. The South Parts are exceeding fertile, and well furnished with good Buildings. It is divided into fourteen Baronies, viz. *Lower-Ormond*, *Ormond Arra*, *Owney*, *Ikerin*, which last Place gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, Viscount *Ikerin*; *Ileagh*, *Eliogurty*,

gurty, Kilualong, Kilnamana, Clonwilliam, Middlethira. In this Barony lies the Town of *Cashel*, which gives the Title of Viscount to — Lord *Bulkeley*, of the Isle of *Anglesea* in *Wales*. *Slewwardagh, Comsey, Iffa, and Offa*; in which are two Market-Towns and five Boroughs: The Capital *Clonmel*.

Chief Places are *Thurles*, a Borough-Town on the *Shure*, six ^{Thurless} Miles from the Borders of *Kilkenny*. *Cashel* or *Cassel*, twelve ^{Cassel} Miles from *Thurles*, nigh the *Shure*, a Borough and an Archbishoprick, but otherwise inconsiderable. *Fethard*, a little Borough- ^{Fethard} Town, eight Miles almost East of *Cashel*. *Tipperary*, or *Holy*. ^{Tipperary} *Cross*, a Borough-Town, seventeen Miles West of *Fethard*, gives Name to this County, and was once a very famous Place. *Emly* ^{Emly} or *Awn*, about seven Miles West of *Tipperary*, near the Borders of *Limerick*, a Bishop's See, once a famous City, now much decay'd, but gives the Title of a Viscount to the Roman Catholick Branch of the *Fairfax's*, of which — *Fairfax* is now Viscount *Emly*. *Clonmell*, a Market-Town and Borough, twenty six Miles ^{Clonmell} East of *Emly*, a rich Place of good Strength, and stands upon the *Shure*, on the Borders of *Waterford*, about eighty two Miles South West of *Dublin*. *Carick*, or *Carick-Mac-Griffen*, a Market-Town ^{Carick} on the same River, ten Miles East of *Clonmel*, situated on a Rock between the Limits of *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*.

V. Of the County of WATERFORD.

WATERFORD has on the East *Water-Haven*, which parts it from *Wexford* in *Leinster*; on the West *Cork*; on the North the River *Shure*, which parts it from *Tipperary*, and *Kilkenny* in *Leinster*; and on the South the Ocean: It is in Length forty six Miles, and in Breadth twenty four. A fine Country, as well for Pleasure as Riches. It is divided into six Baronies, viz. *Glanebery, Oppertbird, Middlethird, Defees, Coshmore, and Cosbrid*; in which is one Market-Town, and four Boroughs: The chief Town is *Waterford*.

Chief Places are *Waterford*, call'd by the *Irish Phurtagie*, a ^{Waterford} Market, Borough, and Bishop's See, standing on the River *Shure*, on the Borders of *Kilkenny*. It is a very wealthy, well-traded, and populous City, the second for bigness in this Kingdom, endow'd with many ample Privileges. The Streets are narrow, thrust close, and pent together; it stands in an unhealthy Air, but for Trade as conveniently seated as any Port in the World, having a most excellent Haven, tho' a good distance from the Sea, yet Ships of the greatest Burden may easily ride at the Key: It stands seventy five Miles nigh South of *Dublin*. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* is Earl of this Place. *Dungarvan*, twenty ^{Dungarvan} Miles almost South-West of *Waterford*: It is a Borough-Town, seated on the Sea, well fortified with a Castle, and has a very commodious

Lismore.

commodious Road for Ships, *Lismore*, a Borough-Town, thirteen Miles West of *Dungarvan*, on the River *Blackwater*, once a Bishop's See, but now united to *Waterford*, and is in a decaying Condition. *Tallagh*, a Borough-Town, about five Miles South of *Lismore*, by the Borders of *Cork*.

Tallagh.

C H A P. XI.

A particular Description of the Province of Ulster, in Alphabetical Order; wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of ARMAGH.

ARMAGH, or *Ardmagh*, has on the East *Down*, partly separated by the River *Newry*, on the West *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*, on the North the *Lough Neagh*, and on the South *Louth*: It is in Length thirty two Miles, and in Breadth seventeen; a County for rich and fertile Soil said to surpass any in Ireland. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Onealan*, *Townland*, *Armagh*, *Fewes*, and *Orior*, in which is one Market-Town, and two Boroughs: The chief Town is now *Charlemont*.

Charlemont.

Principal Places are *Charlemont*, a Borough and strong Fortress, now the chief of the County. It stands on a River called *Blackwater*, on the Borders of *Tyrone*, four Miles South-East of *Dungannon*. *Charlemont* gives the Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable *William Caulfield*, and endured a Siege the last War.

Armagh.

Armagh, or *Ardmagh*, about seven Miles South of *Charlemont*, once a very famous City, now a poor Place, scarce any thing remaining but a few small wasted Cottages, with the ruinous Walls of the Monastery. Prior's and Primate's Palace, yet is still an Archbishop's See, and the Metropolitan of all Ireland, and keeps the Name of a Borough and Market-Town. *Tyan*, a small Place, seven Miles almost West of *Armagh*, on the Borders of *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*. *Mayre-Castle*, nineteen Miles South-East of *Armagh*, on the Borders of *Lough*, nigh five Miles North of *Dundalk*.

Tyan.

Mayre-Castle.

II. of

II. Of the County of ANTRIM.

ANTRIM is the most Northern County of all Ireland, having St. George's Channel on the East; Londonderry lies to the West of it, from which the River Banne parts it; the Deucaledonian Ocean lies to the North of it; and the County of Down on the South, or rather South-East.

The Length of this County is forty six Miles, and the Breadth twenty seven; a County of it self sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the antient Family of the Mackdonnells, of which Alexander Mackdonnell is the present Earl, a Roman Catholick. It is divided into nine Baronies, and those are Ballincary, Dunlacc, Kilconway, Tome, Antrim, Glenarm, Carrickfergus, Belfast, and Killallagh; in which is one Market-Town and four Boroughs: The Chief Town is Carrickfergus.

The principal Places are Dunlacc-Castle, on the North Part of Dunlacc, the Ocean, reputed a very strong Pile, situated on a Rock hanging over the Sea, and by a Ditch parted from the Land. Then Connor, standing twenty eight Miles South-East of Dunlacc, a small Bishoprick united to Down, and not else of Note. Antrim, five Miles South of Connor, nigh the Lake Neagh: It's a Borough, but a very ordinary one, tho' the County is denominated from it. Another Place is Carrickfergus or Knockfergus, East of Antrim twelve Miles, and lying on a Bay of the same Name: It is a Borough and Market-Town, a very rich and populous Place, the chief of the County; it has an excellent good Harbour, and is well strengthened with a Castle; it stands ninety Miles North of Dublin. Another Place is Belfast, eight Miles almost South of Carrickfergus, on the Mouth of Lagen-Water by Carrickfergus: It is a Borough, a thriving Town, every Day improving. Lisburn, or Lisnagarvy, lies seven Miles South-West of Belfast, on the River Lagen-Water, by the Borders of Down. This Place gave the Title of Viscount to the Lord Loftus, who was mortally wounded before Limerick in 1691, and dying without Issue-Male, his Majesty King William the III. was pleas'd to promote the Right Honourable John Vaughan of Troscod, in the County of Cardigan, to be Viscount of this Place.

III. Of the County of CAVAN.

CAVAN, or Cavan, sometimes East-Braeny, has on the North-East Monaghan; on the West Letrim in Connaught; on the South Longford, West-Meath, and East-Meath in Leinster. It is in Length 47 Miles, and in Breadth 22; a County whose Inhabitants live in Piles and Forts rather than Towns. Cavan gives

The Present STATE

gives the Title of Earl to the Family of the *Lamberts*, whereof *Richard Lambert* is the present Earl of *Cavan*. It is divided into several Baronies, viz. *Tullagha*, *Tullahonoho*, *Cavan*, *Tollagarry*, *Cloncky*, *Castle-Raghen*, and *Clonomoghan*: In which are 2 Boroughs, but never a Market-Town.

Belturbet.

The chief Town is *Cavan*. Principal Places are *Belturbet*, a little Town on the End of *Lough-Erne*, nigh the Borders of *Fermanagh*, about 16 Miles South-East of *Eniskilling*. The Lord Viscount *Fermanagh* is Baron of *Belturbet*. *Cavan*, 7 Miles South of *Belturbet*, a Borough-Town of no Note, but for being the Head of this County: It stands 55 Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Kilmore*, a little Town about 3 Miles South-West of *Cavan*. It is a Bishop's See, but a very poor one. *Castle-Raghen*, a Castle which gives Name to a Barony, 13 Miles South-East of *Kilmore* and *Cavan*, nigh the Borders of *East-Meath* in *Leinster*.

Kilmore.
Castle-
Raghen.

IV. Of the County of DOWN.

DOWN has on the East *St George's Channel*; on the West *Armagh*, partly separated by the River *Neury*; on the North, or rather North-West, *Antrim*; and on the South *Carlingford Bay* (which parts it from *Louth*) and the Ocean. It is in Length 44 Miles, and in Breadth 30: A County very fertile, though in some Places incumbered with Woods and Bogs. It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Ards*, *Castlereagh*, *Dufferin*, *Lekeale*, *Kinalearty*, *Lower-Evagh*, *Upper-Evagh*, and *Mourane*: In which is one Market-Town and six Boroughs. The chief Town is *Down*.

Bangor.

Newtown.
Hillborough.

Principal Places are *Bangor*, a Borough-Town on *Carrickfergus Bay*, 7 Miles South-East of that Place. The Duke of *Schonberg* is Earl of *Bangor*. *Newtown*, 4 Miles South of *Bangor*, a Borough-Town on the North of the Lough of *Strangford*. *Hillborough*, a Borough-Town, 16 Miles South-West of *Newtown*, and 3 from *Lisburn* in *Antrim*. *Dromore*, 4 Miles nigh South of *Hillborough*, a small Bishoprick; *Charles Fanshaw* is Lord *Fanshaw* of *Dromore*. *Kilileagh*, a little Borough 17 Miles East of *Dromore* on the Lough of *Strangford*. *Strangford*, 6 Miles South-East of *Kilileagh*, a little Town on the Mouth of a Lough of the same Name.—*Smyth* is Viscount *Strangford*. *Down* or *Down-Patrick*, a Borough and Head of this County, 6 Miles West of *Strangford*: It is a Bishoprick united to *Connor* in *Antrim*, and is one of the most antient Towns in *Ireland*, famous for the Bones of *St. Patrick*, *St. Briget*, and *St. Columbus*. It stands 65 Miles almost North-East of *Dublin*. *Down* gives the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Dawneys*. *Neury*, 25 Miles South-West of *Down*, a Borough and Market-Town, and on the River *Neury*, by the Borders of *Armagh*.

Down.

V. of

V. Of the County of DUNNEGAL.

DUNNEGAL, or *Tir-Connel*, and sometimes *Connallea*, has on the East *Londonderry* and *Tyrone*, on the West the main Western Ocean, on the North the *Deucaledonian* Ocean, and on the South *Fermanagh* and the Bay of *Dunnegal*. It is in Length 64 Miles, and in Breadth 35; a County in a manner Champain, and full of Havens. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Enish-Owen*, *Killmakrena*, *Raphoe* or *Lagen*, *Boylagh* or *Bannagh*, and *Tyrebugh*: In which is one Market-Town and five Boroughs; the chief Town is *Dunnegal*, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Family of *Chichester*, of which the late Earl, named *Arthur*, after many glorious Services performed in Spain, in Prosecution of the Rights of the House of *Austria*, was slain in Defence of *Barcelona* in 1706.

Principal Places are *St. John's-Town*, a little Borough-Town ^{St. John's-} on the River *Lough-Foyle*, by the Borders of *Tyrone*, nigh six ^{Town.} Miles South-West of *Londonderry*. *Raphoe*, 8 Miles South of *St. John's-Town*, a poor forsaken Place, once a City and a Bishoprick, since joined to *Londonderry*. *Lifford*, a small Borough-Town ^{Lifford.} 5 Miles South-East of *Raphoe*, on the River *Lough-Foyle*, by the Borders of *Tyrone*. This is the Place, as I take it, which gives the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *William Fitzwilliams*, commonly called Lord *Fitzwilliams*; tho' Count *Marton* had a Warrant for this Title in King *William's* Reign, but no Patent passed that I can learn, yet some for all that call him Earl of *Lifford*. *Dunnegal* 35 Miles South-West of *Lifford*, on a large ^{Dunnegal.} Bay of the same Name, nigh the Mouth of the River *Eask*: It is a Borough, and a Market-Town, the chief of the County, and stands an hundred Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Kilbeg* or ^{Kilbeg.} *Calebeg*, 12 Miles West of *Dunnegal*, a Borough-Town, affording a Haven, and a commodious Harbour for Sailors. *Ballishannon* or ^{Ballishannon.} *Bellishannon*, 12 Miles South-East of *Kilbeg*, and 8 South of *Dunnegal*, having a good Haven, and stands nigh the Borders of *Fermanagh*, near the Sea: *Ballishannon* gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Folliot*, Lord *Folliot* of *Ballishannon*.

VI. Of the County of FERMANAGH.

FERMANAGH or *Farmanagh*, has on the East *Monaghan*, on the North-West *Dunnegal*, on the North and North-East *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-West *Lettrim* in *Connaught*. It is in Length 38 Miles, and in Breadth 24; a County full of Woods and Bogs, being a third part filled with the

the *Lough Earne*. Soon after her Majesty Queen *Anne's* Accession to the Throne, the Right Honourable Sir *John Verney* Bart. was created Baron *Verney* of *Belterbet*, and Viscount *Fermanagh*; he being the first *Irish* Peer of her making.

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Lurge*, *Maghereboy*, *Trokenedy*, *Canawly*, *Maghere*, *Kienekelly*, *Knocknie*, and *Coole*, in which is never a Market-Town, and but one Borough; the chief Town is *Iniskilling*. Principal Places are *Tarmon*, a Castle of considerable Note on the North Part of the great Lake, on the Borders of *Dunnegal*. *Balleck*, a Town 10 Miles almost West of *Tarmon*, by the Mouth of the Lake, by the Borders of *Dunnegal*, 3 Miles East of *Ballishannon*. *Tully-Castle*, 9 Miles almost East of *Balleck*, by the Borders of the Lake. *Eniskilling*, or *Iniskilling*, 7 Miles South-East of *Tully-Castle*, and 42 South of *Londonderry*. It is a Borough, the only Place of Note in this County, but small; yet of noble Strength and Fame in the last War, as you may find hereafter. It is situated on a little Island in the middle of the Lake, or rather between two Lakes, having two Forts, the one called the old Fort, the other the new Fort. It stands 78 Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Crom-Castle* on the Lake, 12 Miles South-East of *Eniskilling*.

VII. Of the County of LONDONDERRY.

THE County of *Londonderry*, or of *Colerain*, sometimes called *Krime*, has *Antrim* on the East, from which 'tis parted by the River *Banne*; on the West lies *Dunnegal*; the *Deucaledonian* Ocean on the North, with some Part of *Dunnegal*: And *Tyrone* is on the South and South-West part of it. The Length of the County is 36 Miles, and the Breadth 30. It is a County that is somewhat *Champaign* yet very fruitful. The Division is into five Baronies, and those are known by the Names of *Colerain*, *Loghinsholm*, *Kenought*, *Tyrekeri*, and the Liberty of *Londonderry*; wherein there is one Market-Town and three Boroughs. The Capital is *Derry*. The principal Places are, *Colerain* on the River *Banne* by the Borders of *Antrim*, four Miles distant from the Sea, and 6 South of *Dunlace* Castle. It is a Borough and a considerable Place, once giving Name to this County. *Henry Hare* is Lord *Colerain*. *Lamnevady*, a little Borough 10 Miles almost West of *Colerain*, situate on a River called *Roe-Water*, nigh *Lough-Foyle*. *Londonderry*, sometimes named *Derry* or *Dory*, 14 Miles almost South West of *Lamnevady* upon the River *Lough-Foyle*, nigh the Borders of *Donnegal*. It is a Market-Town, Borough, and a Bishop's See. made a *London* Colony in 1612, a Place of no great Bigness, and of inconsiderable Strength compared to modern Fortifications, yet of great Fame and Renown, as well for other noble Resistances, as for the last

most

most memorable Siege in 1689. It is now the most considerable City in *Ulster*, and has a very convenient Haven. It stands 108 Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*: *Robert Ridgeway* is the present Earl of *Londonderry*. *Cumber* a small Town about 8 Miles South East of *Londonderry*, by the Borders of *Tyrone*. *Tome Castle*, a Fortrefs almost 26 Miles East of *Cumber* on *Lough Neagh*.

VIII. Of the County of LOUTH.

LOUTH, anciently *Luva* and *Luda*, in *Irish* *Iriel*, has on the East *St. George's Channel*; on the West *Monaghan* and *East-Meath* in *Leinster*; on the North *Armagh* and *Carlingford-Bay*, which parts it from *Down*; and on the South-East *Meath*, from which it is parted by the River *Boyne*. It is but 25 Miles long, and 13 broad; a County full of Forage, and sufficiently fruitful. *Louth* gives the Title of Baron to *Oliver Plunket*, a Roman Catholick and outlawed. It is divided into four Baronies, viz. *Dundalk*, *Louth*, *Atherdee*, and *Ferrand*, in which little Compaſs are five Market Towns and four Baronies.

The chief Town is *Drogheda*. Chief Places are *Carlingford*, *Carlingford*. nigh the Borders of *Down*, a Borough and Market-Town, a considerable Place of good Refort, standing on a commodious Bay of the ſame Name. The famous *Francis Count Taſſ*, a Roman Catholick, who in a manner all his Life was in the Imperial Service, upon the Decease of his Elder Brother, in King *William's* Reign, came to be Earl of *Carlingford*, and by a particular Clause in the *English* Act of Parliament is exempted from Forfeiture; but I think he is ſince dead. *Dundalk* 8 Miles South-West of *Carlingford*, a Borough, Market-Town and Biſhoprick: It was formerly walled, but is now diſmantled. It has a very commodious Haven, and is remarkable for the Quartering our Forces in the laſt War; alſo for giving the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Richard Gorge*, Lord *Gorge* of *Dundalk*. *Louth*, 7 Miles South-West of *Dundalk*, a ſmall Market Town, not now remarkable for any Thing but giving Name to the County, and Title of Baron to the *Plunkets*, a Roman Catholick Family as aforeſaid. *Atherdee* or *Ardee*, a Borough and Market-Town 6 Miles South of *Louth*. *Drogheda*, or *Tredagh*, ſtands 12 Miles South-East of *Atherdee*, a Borough and Market-Town, the chief of this County; a Place very ſtrong and well inhabited, with an excellent Harbour; it is ſituated on the *Boyne*, on the Borders of *Leinster*, about ſeven Miles Weſt of *Dublin*. This Place is dignified with giving a Title of Honour to *Henry Moor*, Earl of *Drogheda*, who was three ſeveral times one of the Lord's Juſtices of *Ireland* in King *William's* Reign, and one of the ſeven

Commissioners appointed by the Parliament of England, to enquire into the forfeited Estates in Ireland.

IX. Of the County of MONAGHAN.

MONAGHAN has on the East *Armagh*, on the West *Fermanagh*, on the North *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-East *Louth* and Part of *East-Meath* in *Leinster*. It is in Length 34 Miles, and in Breadth 20. A County mounting aloft with Hills, and well cover'd with Woods. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Trough*, *Monaghan*, *Dartree*, *Cremone*, and *Farny-Donaghmaine*: It has but one Borough, and never a Market-Town.

Glasbogh.

The chief Town is *Monaghan*, the rest are scarce worth naming. Chief Places are *Glasbogh*, a small Town not far off the Borders of *Armagh*. It is a Borough-Town and the Chief of the County, but not else worth the Observation; only it must be remembred that the Right Honourable the Lord *Blaney* is Lord of *Monaghan*. It stands 60 Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*. For Method sake I shall mention *Clonish*, a little Place 12 Miles South-West of *Monaghan*, on the Borders of *Fermanagh*. *Lislea*, a Castle 8 Miles South-East of *Clonish*, not far off the Borders of *Cavan*.

Clonish.

Lislea.

X. Of the County of TYRONE.

TYRONE or *Tir-Owen*, sometimes called *Tir-Eogian*, has *Lough-Neagh* and *Armagh* on the East; *Londonderry* lies on the North and North-West of it; *Monaghan* and *Fermanagh* to the South and South-West. The Length of the County is 47 Miles, and Breadth 33. This County, tho' rough and rugged, yet is sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the antient Family of the *Powers*. The Division of it is into four Baronies, which are *Straban*, *Omagh*, *Cloghan*, and *Dungannon*, in which are four Boroughs, but never a Market-Town: The principal Town is *Dungannon*.

Straban.

The Places of Note are *Straban*, a Borough-Town and Castle, with the River *Lough Foyle* by the Borders of *Dunnegal*, 12 Miles South of *Londonderry*. It is remarkable for giving the Title of a Lord to *James Hamilton*, Viscount *Straban*, and Earl of *Abercorne* in the Kingdom of Scotland. *Omagh* or *Drammough*, a Borough-Town on the River *Roe-Water*, about 15 Miles almost South of *Straban*. *Montjoy* a strong Fortrefs 24 Miles East of *Omagh* on the *Lough-Neagh*, which gives the Title of Honour to *William Lord Viscount Montjoy*, Lieutenant General in her late Majesty's Armies. *Dungannon*, about 6 Miles South-West

Omagh.

Montjoy.

Dungannon.

West of *Montjoy*, a Borough-Town, and reputed the Capital of the County, a Place of some Strength, situated upon a Hill, 4 Miles from *Charlemont* in *Armagh*. It stands 72 Miles almost North of *Dublin*. The noble *Mark Trevor* Colonel of a Regiment in her late Majesty's Service in *Spain*, where he died some Years since, was Viscount of this Place, and I presume he has left a Son to succeed him in that Honour. *Brinburgh* a little *Brinburgh*. Town on the Borders of *Armagh*, lying South of *Dungannon* about 6 Miles. *Agher* a small Borough, West of *Brinburgh* about 15 Miles, and 9 almost South of *Omagh*. *Clogher*, nigh 3 Miles *Clogher*. South of *Agher*, a Bishop's See, but a very slender one.

CHAP. XII.

A Description of the City of DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, the capital City of *Ireland*, called *Dublinum* Name. in *Latin*, in *Irish* *Balaclay*, but *Eblana* by *Ptolomy*, is situate in the Province of *Leinster*, in a County of the same Name, upon the River *Liffy*, which is a noble River in this Kingdom, and makes a capacious Haven here, at about 20 Miles Distance from *Holy-Head* in *Wales*.

There are Hills to the South of it, Westward open Champain Situation. Ground, and on the East the Sea at hand in sight; it was first built on Piles of Wood.

It is the largest and best built City of the three Kingdoms of Extent. *England*, *Scotland*, (*Great-Britain*;) and *Ireland*, next to *London*, and still very improving. The Boundaries, or Liberties and Franchises of it, as they are rode and perambulated every third Year by the Lord Mayor and Corporations, which are in all four and twenty, stand thus. Beginning at the Custom-House, you go down *Effex-Street*, *Temple-Bar*, and to the End of *Lazers-Hill*; from thence a-cross the *Strand* to *Ring's-End*, so on to the *Water-Mark*, where the Dart is thrown. From this last Place they go to the *Black-Rock*, and so Westward to the *Red-House* on the East-side of *Merrian*, where they pass through the Garden on the Back of the House, and a-cross the Fields to *Simon's-Court*, and thence onwards a-cross the Fields to the Road of *Bray*; from *Bray* Southward to two little Cabbins on the South of it.

They steer next a-cross the Fields into the Road of *Clanskeagh*, opposite to a Mill on the River *Donnibrook*, and along that Road to the Bridge of *Clanskeagh*, and through the Mill to *Causkeagh-lane*,

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lane, and along the same to *Mill-Town Road*; then through *Robert's House* and Garden a-cross the Fields to *Donnibrook-Road*, near a little Cabbin on the Right Hand thereof. By the last mentioned Road they move to the Sign of the *Currant-Tree* on the West-side of the said Road, and thence by the South-end of the House through the Garden, and a-cross the Fields by the Back of *Lee's* to the Corner House at *St. Cavan's-Fort*, on the East-side thereof. and through the said House; thence by the West-side of *Cavan's-Fort* to *Big Butter-lane*, and so to *Bride-street*, along which they pass to *Ball Alley*; thence to Counsellor *Swift's*, and through his House and Garden into *St. Patrick's-street*, and onwards to the Sign of *King William* and *Queen Mary* on the West-side of the said Street. Then they pass through the back-side along the *Comb*, by the Water-Course to *Crooked-staff*, over whose Wall on the left Side they pass between the Willow-Trees, and along the Water-Course into the Road to *Dolphin's Barn*; and so by the Water-Course to the Malt-House at the West-end of *Dolphin's Barn*, including the said Malt-House and Garden Westward of it.

From thence they go Northwards cross the Fields, and through the Garden and Red-house at the North-end of *Cut-throat-lane*, moving forwards to, and passing under the middlemost Arch under *Bow-bridge*: From thence into the Hospital-Fields, over the *Old Deer-Park Wall*, near the *Old Slaughter-House*. Their next way is through the Hospital-Fields, and a-cross the *Liffy-Strand* to the round Stone by the *Deer-Park Wall*, and onwards over the *Deer-Park Wall*, and through the Park to a Corner of a Wall near the Dog-kennel on the North-side of it; from thence over the Wall Northward by the said Wall to the first half Round, or Rising, on the said Wall; thence Eastward through *Brownlow's-Field*, to several Gardens to *Stony-Batter* by *Addison's House*, on the South-end of it.

Having proceeded thus far, they pass through the Half-Moon on the East-side of *Stony-Batter* and Gardens of Colonel *Stanley*, and through the said House to *Grange Gorman-lane*, and so by the South-end of the Half-Moon on the East-side of *Grange Gorman-lane*, and through the Gardens into *Finglas Roads*; moving Northward to the Broad Stone. Their Way next is through the Water-Course under the Stone, and through the Gardens into *Drum Condra Road*, passing Southward to the little Cabbin, at a Well in the Garden on the East side of the Road, and from thence through the Gardens to the Coach and Horses in *Ballybough lane*, along which Lane you go to *Ballybough-bridge*, and cross the River on the West-side of the Bridge, and along the Strand-side to *Clautarf*; from thence to the Shades of *Clautarf*, so to the Hill of *Rahenny*; and farther Northward an hundred and thirty Perches, to a little Brook which is at the End of the Liberties of the City of *Dublin*.

Dublin

Dublin has a Cathedral of great Antiquity, dedicated to St. *Patrick*, the Apostle of the *Irish* Nation, and built at several times, wherein there are a Dean, two Archdeacons, and two and twenty Prebendaries: There is also another fair Collegiate Church in this City, called *Christ-Church*, to which the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Lords Justices of this Kingdom, usually go in State to their Devotion. This City was built in 1012, and has about 13 Parochial Churches.

The Soil about *Dublin* is fruitful enough as to every thing but Fewel, Wood, so that they use Sea-Coal brought them from *Wales* and other Parts of *Great Britain*, and Turf dug up in the adjacent Country for Fewel, of which there is no Scarcity.

Dublin has a very strong Wall of rough Stone towards the Castle. South, fortified with Ramparts; it openeth at the six Gates, from whence there run out Suburbs, of great Length: It resembles *London* very much, not only in the Form of Building, which is very high, but in the Names of the Streets and other Places. Towards the East stands the King's Castle on high, the usual Residence of the chief Governour, or Governours of the Kingdom. It was built by *Henry de Loundres*, a Bishop, in 1220, near which was a Palace Royal built by *Henry II.* King of *England*. The Castle is strongly fenced with Ditches and Towers, tho' but of little Strength in Comparison of the Modern Fortifications, and the Way of attacking Places, and consequently not tenable.

Here is a College for Students, which is an University of it self, founded by *Queen Elizabeth* in the Year 1591. This was attempted before by *Alexander Bicknar*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, who in 1320, obtained a Bull from the Pope for it; but the troublesome Times that ensued, obstructed then the good Design. The College is Beautiful enough, and richly endowed, and consecrated to the Name of the Holy Trinity. The first Stone of it was laid on the 13th of *March* the same Year, by *Thomas Smith*, then Mayor of *Dublin*; the Queen's Commission bears date the 30th of *March* 1592, and *Sir William Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, was the first Chancellor of it; *Adam Loftus*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, the first Provost; *Lucas Chaloner*, *William Danel*, *James Fullerton*, and *James Hamilton*, the first Fellows; *Abel Walsh*, *James Usher*, and *James Lee*, the first Scholars of the same. Upon the Address of the Commons of *Ireland* to the late King *William III.* his Majesty was pleased to give Three Thousand Pounds to *Trinity College* in this City, to enlarge it by some new additional Buildings, which are since erected.

The City of *Dublin*, in a grateful and perpetual Commemoration of their signal Deliverance from Popery, arbitrary Power, and the worst Miseries they could suggest to themselves, in respect to their Religion, Lives, and Estates, by the Conduct
and

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and Valour of *William III.* King of *England* of glorious Memory, who went in Person into *Ireland* in 1690, for that Purpose; on the first of *July* 1701, erected his Statue on Horseback in *Brass*, in the *College-Green*, with this Inscription on the Marble Work.

Inscription.

G U L I E L M O *Tertio*,
Magnæ Britannix, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regi;
Ob Religionem Conservatam,
Restitutas Leges,
Libertatem Assertam,
Cives Dublinenses hanc Statuam posuere.

To the Immortal Memory
Of *W I L L I A M* the III.
King of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*,
The Protector of Religion,
The Restorer of Laws, and
The Assertor of Liberty,

The Citizens of *Dublin* consecrate this Statue.

It was begun *Anno* M.DCC. Sir *Anthony Piercy* being Lord Mayor.

Charles Forrest, } Esqs; Sheriffs.
James Barlow, }

It was finish'd *Anno* M.DCCI. Sir *Mark Ransford* being Lord Mayor.

John Eccles, } Sheriffs.
Ralph Gore, }

It was open'd *July* 1. 1701, with very great Solemnity, being the Anniversary of the famous Victory at the *Boyne* in 1690.

The Reader, I hope, will pardon my taking notice in this Place, that the above-mentioned Sir *Anthony Piercy* was the Son of that Mr. *Piercy* the Trunk-maker, who in the Reign of King *Charles II.* sued for, and laid Claim to the Earldom of *Northumberland*. Sir *Anthony* I am informed is since dead, and left a very considerable Estate to his Son, which is since vastly augmented by his Marriage to a great Fortune.

Bridges.

Dublin, at the North-Gate, had a Bridge of hewn Stone, built by *John*, King of *England*. In the Year 1676, the Right Honourable *Arthur*, Earl of *Essex*, going over again Lord Lieutenant

tenant of Ireland, Sir *Humphrey Fervis* began to build *Essex*-Bridge in the City, so called in Honour of that excellent Person, whose Grandson is now Earl. In the Beginning of King *James II*'s Reign, the City of *Dublin* built *Ormond* and *Arran* Bridges (the former having been built of Timber two Years before by Sir *Humphrey Fervis*) in Honour of those two great Persons Administration, the Duke of *Ormond* and his second Son the Earl of *Arran*, who had govern'd Ireland as Lord Lieutenant and Lord Deputy a great While.

Dublin, much after the same manner as *London*, being the Capital of the Kingdom, as it is the Residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and other chief Magistrates, so it is likewise of their Courts of Justice, and of their Parliaments; where the Law is practis'd and pleaded in the same Form as with us, so that nothing need more to be said of this Particular.

It was in the Year 1683, that what they call the *Tholsel*, or *Troisfel* or *Exchange* of *Dublin*, was built at the Charge of the City. It is a fair and handsome Piece of Architecture, for the publick Uses of the City, under which the Merchants keep their Exchange, and transact Business as they do at *London*.

This City in more antient Times was govern'd by a Provost, Civil Government. but in the Reign of *Henry IV.* An. 1409, the Citizens had Liberty granted them to chuse every Year a Mayor and two Bailiffs, which last were in time changed to Sheriffs by *Edward IV.* King *Charles II.* in 1660, gave a Collar of SS's to the City of *Dublin*; but this Collar having been lost in King *James*'s Time, that is, when he was in Ireland, and the Kingdom involved in a Civil War, and *Bartholomew Van Hemrich*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, being Lord Mayor of the City in 1697, and a Person very serviceable to the Crown and City, he obtained another Collar of SS's, a Royal Donative, for the chief Magistrate of it, to the value of near a Thousand Pounds. And that this City might not come Inferior in the Dignity of its Magistracy to any in the three Kingdoms, the same King *Charles*, in 1665, was pleased to honour the Mayor thereof with the Title of Lord, Sir *Daniel Belingham* being the first that bore the Character; and there was 500 l. per Ann. allow'd by the Crown to support the Honour of the Lord Mayor.

The Tradesmen here, as in other Places, are divided into Companies, which are so many Corporations, and thus distinguished:

Common Names of Tradesmen.

1. Merchants

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Merchants. | 14. Weavers. |
| 2. Taylors. | 15. Shearmen and Dyers. |
| 3. Smiths. | 16. Goldsmiths. |
| 4. Barber-Chirurgeons. | 17. Coopers. |
| 5. Bakers. | 18. Felt makers. |
| 6. Butchers. | 19. Stationers, Cutlers, and
Paint-Stainers. |
| 7. Carpenters. | 20. Bricklayers and Plaisterers. |
| 8. Shoemakers, | 21. Curriers. |
| 9. Sadlers. | 22. Hosiers. |
| 10. Cooks. | 23. Brewers and Maltsters. |
| 11. Tanners, | 24. Joiners and Wainscoters. |
| 12. Tallow-Chandlers. | |
| 13. Skinners and Glovers. | |

New
Work-
house.

The Streets of the City of *Dublin*, for several Years past, having swarm'd with Crowds of miserable Objects, whose Wants and Infirmities had been shamefully exposed to publick View, to the Reproach of human Nature, and the Dishonour of Religion, through the Want of a due Provision for the Reception and Employment of Beggars, and other Poor of the City Parishes; the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of *Dublin*, in the Year 1703, purchased Lands of Inheritance to the Value of One Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* besides a spacious and convenient Piece of Ground at the West-end of St. *James's-street*, for erecting a Work-house, and thereupon made Application to the *Irish* Parliament then in being, to have the same settled for the Use of the Poor for ever; which being kindly received by the Parliament, several additional Funds were settled by them, not only for employing the Labour of such common Beggars as were fit for Service, but also for the Relief of those, who by Age or Infirmary were unable to work.

But in regard little or no Provision was made in the said Act for the building of that Work-house, it is to be feared this charitable and pious Design will necessarily fall, unless supported by the generous Contributions of well-disposed Persons, who have had so bright and eminent an Example before them, in her Grace, *Mary* Dutchess of *Ormond*, who has been pleas'd in a very particular Manner to promote this Design, not only by her own Liberality, but by a singular and unwearied Application in exciting several of the Nobility and others of Quality in that Kingdom to the like Charity: Of which Goodness and Benignity the City of *Dublin* was so very sensible, that the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Court of Aldermen, and Sheriffs, waited on her Grace to the Ground inclosed at the West end of St. *James's-street*, where her Grace laid the Foundation Stone of the said City Work-house, and the Lord Mayor, *Francis Stoyt*, Esq; invited her Grace to a splendid Entertainment, prepared by him on that Occasion.

The

The Citizens of *Dublin*, in Imitation of the famous Hospital *Blue-Coat* of *Christ-Church, London*, founded so long ago as the Year 1553, *Hospital* by the pious King *Edward VI.* and since so much augmented and plentifully endow'd; took it into Consideration to build one in their City for poor Children, by way of voluntary Contribution, in 1688, which they happily effected: And the same is commonly call'd, *The Blue-Coat Boys Hospital*.

The Royal Hospital of *Kilmainham*, standing at the West-end *Kilmainham* of *Dublin*, was in 1685, built at the Charge of the Army; the *Hospital* same being a very spacious, stately, and commodious Building for aged and maimed Soldiers, who are there maintain'd to the Number of between four and five Hundred. The Officers, with their respective Salaries allowed them, are these.

Master 400 <i>l.</i>	Four Porters, each 16 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Physician 50 <i>l.</i>	66 <i>l.</i>
Auditor and Register 50 <i>l.</i>	Twelve Nurses, each 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Paymaster 50 <i>l.</i>	78 <i>l.</i>
Aid-Major 26 <i>l.</i>	One superannuated Nurse 2 <i>l.</i>
Reader 20 <i>l.</i>	Slater 10 <i>l.</i>
Chirurgion 50 <i>l.</i>	Glazier 32 <i>l.</i>
Chirurgion's Mate 20 <i>l.</i>	Incident Expences 72 <i>l.</i>
Providore 50 <i>l.</i>	Medicaments 50 <i>l.</i>
Apothecary 20 <i>l.</i>	Clock-Keeper 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Butler 16 <i>l.</i>	Three Barbers 9 <i>l.</i>
Cook 16 <i>l.</i>	Looker after the Garden 7 <i>l.</i>
Under-Cook 8 <i>l.</i>	Overseer of the Works and
Feweller and Chamber-Keeper	Buildings 10 <i>l.</i>
16 <i>l.</i>	Late Treasurer's Annuity 30 <i>l.</i>
Clerk of the Chapel 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Eight decay'd Commission and
Hall-Keeper 1 <i>l.</i>	Warrant-Officers of the
Messenger 6 <i>l.</i>	Army, each 10 <i>l.</i> <i>per An-</i>
Scullery Man 12 <i>l.</i>	<i>num</i> and their Table, &c.
Scullery-Man's Assistant 8 <i>l.</i>	80 <i>l.</i>
Two Kitchen-Keepers 10 <i>l.</i>	494 Soldiers.
Watermen 16 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	

Ireland, above most other Countries, having from time to time been very liable to domestick Troubles and Rebellions, as well as foreign Invasions; her late Majesty for the better Security of that Kingdom, under the Administration of the Earl of *Wharton*, then Lord Lieutenant, thought fit to order 30000*l.* Sterling, to be applied for the building and furnishing an Arsenal near *Dublin*, so that a sufficient Provision of Arms and other Utensils of War might be always ready to oppose all Attempts whatsoever against the Tranquillity of that Island.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Islands of Ireland.

Eastern
Islands.

WE'll begin from the Bay of *Carrickfergus*, and from thence coasting along the Shore, first visit the Eastern Islands, thence proceed to the Southern, thence to the Western, and last to the Northern. In this Voyage, the first that present themselves to our View are the *Coplands*, two Islands perhaps so call'd from the Family of the *Coplands*, which formerly flourish'd in *Ulidia*.

*Coplands.**Borry.*

The next to these, on that side of the Kingdom, is the Isle of *Borry*, from whence we shall meet with no other worth observing in our coasting towards the Shore of *Dublin*; for those of *Loughlane*, and one or two small ones in the Haven of *Carlingford*, as likewise the Rocks here and there dispers'd in the Sea, are purposely omitted, as inconsiderable.

Holm Patrick.

Holm-Patrick, or the Isle of *St. Patrick*, lies on the Coast of *Dublin*; the same is so call'd, at least traditionally, in memory of that Saint's Landing there in 432, from whence he pass'd over to the Continent to plant Christianity there.

Skerres.
Lambey.

The rocky Islands, call'd the *Skerres*, are next to these; and on the same Coast is *Lambey*, call'd *Limnas* by *Pliny*, and by *Ptolomy*, *Limni*; where, as Tradition goes, *St. Nessan* was frequent in Watching, Fasting, and Praying.

Dalkey.

Dalkey lies three Miles Southerly from hence, call'd by some *St. Benner's* Island; from whence coasting along the Shore, when you meet with those Lands, call'd the North, Middle, and South Grounds by Seamen, we come to *Legeri*, or the little Island belonging to the County of *Wexford*, perhaps the same as the *Edros* of *Pliny*: Next to these are those call'd the *Saltes* Islands, which are thought likewise to belong to this County.

*Legeri.**Saltes.*Southern
Islands.*Capel.**Corten Isle.*

We proceed now to the South-East and Southern Coasts of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the first little Island we meet with is that call'd *Capel*, three or four Miles distant from the Port of *Youghal*. Thus moving more to the South, we encounter *Corten-Island*, *Deflon*, *Dacollon*, *Cray*, and *Douhin*; with others of less Note.

Cape-Clare.

More to the West appears the Island call'd by Seamen *Cape-Clare*, where *St. Kiaran* the Elder, Bishop of *Saiger*, as the Author of his Life relates, was born; and lower in the Bay of *Baltimore* are many other Islands, among which are *Inishkircan* and *Inishkircan*, *Anghra*, the long Island, the Isle call'd the *Horse*, and lower in the Bay of *Bantry* the Isle of *Whiddy*.

We

We shall now turn to the South-West Part of the Coast of Western- the Kingdom of *Ireland*, where at some distance in the Main ap- Islands. pear three Islands, the greatest of which is call'd the *Cow*, the se- *Cow*, &c. cond the *Bull*, the third the *Calf*.

Then in the Mouth of the River *Kilmar* or *Kilmare*, there are also some small Islands; but the Pearls are more memorable which are found in the Shells of this River, and on the neighbouring Coast.

In the Main also appear the three *Skeleges* or *Skellix*, being *Skeleges*. rocky Islands; in one of which there was formerly an Abbey, dedicated to St. *Michael* the Archangel, but afterwards translated to the Continent.

Next to these is the Island of *Valentia* or *Dariry*, which for *Valentia*. some Miles, over against the Shore of *Kerry*, is divided with a small *Frith* from the Continent. The Right Honourable— *Annesley*, Earl of *Anglesea* in England, Lord *Mountmoris*, is Viscount *Valentia* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

More to the North lie the *Blaskets*, with the adjacent Rocks; *Blaskets*. neither are we to forget *Inis-Cutte*, or *Inis-Cathaig*, tho' within the Mouth of the River *Shannon*, heretofore an Episcopal See.

The next Islands of Note are the three Islands of *Arran*, *Isles of Arran*. which lie at the Entrance of the Bay of *Gallway*, the biggest of which is call'd *Killenoy*, the next to it *Kiltrowan*, and the third *Shere*: but others distinguish them by the Name of *Inis-cer*, *Inis-mane*, and *Arran-more*: The last of these is the chief of them, signifying great *Arran*, and call'd likewise *Arn-nan-Emb*, or *Aran* of the Saints, from the Sepulchre of the Saints buried there. I shall not mention the Fables related of these Islands, it is enough to observe that they were rais'd to the Dignity of an Earldom in 1661, in favour of *Richard*, second Son to the then *James* Duke of *Ormond*: but he dying without Issue Male several Years ago, the Honour was reviv'd by King *William III.* in the Person of *Charles Butler*, Brother to the late Duke of *Ormond*, who was created Lord *Butler* of *Weston* in England, and Earl of *Arran* in Ireland, in 1693.

There are many little Islands between the Isles of *Arran* and the Continent; but more to the North, among others of less Note, are *Ardillan*, *Ilanemraher*, *Inisharke*, the Island of *Coines*, and *Inis-be-find*, that is, the Island of the *White-Heifer*, where *Inis-be-find*. great Heaps of Ambergrease are sometimes found. On the same Coast appear *Inisurk* and *Cerey*, and between these and the Continent lie many little Islands in the Bay of *Barisol*, and next the two *Achils* or *Akils*, the greater and the less; and that Rock more to the Westward, so well known to Seamen, call'd the *Black-Rock*, and then *Inisker* and *Davilan*.

We are in the next and last place to visit the North-West and Northern North Islands on the *Irish* Coast; and first those which are *Isles*. reckon'd

North Arrans.

reckon'd part of *Tirconnel*, or rather of the County of *Donnegal*: And here, after some small Islands which lie at the Mouth of the River *Ern*, and the Ports of *Donnegal* and *Calabar*, we meet with those Isles called the North *Arrans*, to distinguish them from the other *Arrans* already mention'd; near unto which are the Rocks which Seamen call the *Stags*; next you have *Cladagh* and *Torre*, more to the East, lying eight Miles from the Continent, and a pretty fertile Soil.

Inis-Oen.

But *Inis-Oen*, or the Island of *Eugenius*, tho' call'd an Island, is indeed a Peninsula, and join'd to the Continent by an Isthmus; the greatest Ornament of which is *Londonerry*.

Strahal.

The next are *Glossedy* and *Strahal*, or *Inis-Strahal*, being rocky Islands, frequented by Tortoises that betake themselves thither to sleep and breed.

Ragblin.

Then you have the *Skerres*, and next to them *Ragblin*, which is Part of the County of *Antrim*, distant a League from the Continent, and is called *Rionea* by *Pliny*, but the *Irish* Historians call it *Rocarn*, or *Reccrain*.

Nine-Maids.

Between that and the Continent lie some small Islands, and more Southward nine rocky ones, call'd the *Nine-Maids*, not far from the Peninsula of *Magie*; and next to these, are *Coplands*, with which we will conclude this Chapter of the Islands of Ireland.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Lakes, Bays, Capes, Havens, Rivers, and Mountains of Ireland.

Lakes.
Lough-Erne.

THE principal Lakes of this Kingdom are *Lough-Erne*, in the County of *Fermanagh* in *Ulster*, nigh thirty Miles long, and ten broad, bordered about with shady Woods, and full of inhabited Islands, some containing two or three hundred Acres of Land, having vast Store of Trouts, Pikes, and Salmon. *Lough-Neah*, or *Sidney*, between the Counties of *Antrim* and *Tyrone*, twenty Miles long, and twelve broad, beset and shadow'd along with thick Woods and unpassable Bogs, yet extremely pleasant. *Lough-Ree*, made by the River *Shannon*, between the Counties of *Roscommon*, *Longford*, and *West-Meath*, fifteen Miles long, and five broad. *Lough-Derk*, another made by the *Shannon*, between *Tipperary*, *Thomond* and *Gallway*, eighteen Miles long, and four broad. *Lough Cerrib*, in the County of *Gallway*, having in it several Isles abounding with Pine Trees. Besides these,

Neagh.

Ree.

Derg.

Cerrib.

these, there are *Lough-Conn*, in the County of Mayo; *Lough-Conn.*
Care, and *Lough-Cilly*, in the County of *Slego*; *Lough-Allyn*, in *Allyn.*
the County of *Leitrim*; *Dercuereagh*, *Lough-Hannel*, in *West-*
Meath; with several others.

The most considerable Bays of this County may be reckoned, Bays.
first the Bay of *Gallway*, a very large and safe Harbour, capable *Gallway.*
of a vast Fleet of Ships, and defended on the West with the
South-Isles of *Arran*: It lies between the Counties of *Gallway*
and *Thomond*. The next is *Dingle-Bay*, a large and spacious Har- *Dingle.*
bour in the County of *Kerry* in *Munster*. *Bantry-Bay*, in the *Bantry.*
County of *Cork* in *Munster*, full of small Islands. *Donnegal-Bay* *Donnegal.*
lies between the Counties of *Donnegal*, *Slego*, and *Leitrim*, at the
Entrance of *Lough-erne*. That of *Londonderry* is a kind of a *Derry.*
Lake between the Counties of *Donnegal* and *Londonderry*; called
also by the Name of *Lough-Foyle*. *Carrickfergus-Bay* stands be- *Carrickfergus.*
tween the Counties of *Antrim* and *Down*. *Carlingford-Bay* be- *Carlingford.*
tween the Counties of *Down* and *Louth*. That of *Dublin* in the
County of *Dublin*. *Wexford Bay* in the County of *Wexford*.
Kingsale-Bay in the County of *Cork*; with many others of less *Kingsale.*
Note.

Ireland has some considerable Promontories or Capes in it: Capes.
That called *Fairhead* in the County of *Antrim* is the most Nor- *Fairhead.*
thern Point of this Kingdom, and about seventeen Miles off of
Scotland. *St. John's Point* is a Cape in the County of *Down*, *St. John's.*
about eight Miles South of *Down*. *Old-Head* is another Promon- *Old Head.*
tory, which stands about seven Miles South of *Kingsale*, in the
County of *Cork*. *Missen-Head* is another in the most Southern *Missen-head.*
Point of the same County. *Lean* is a very strong Point in the *Lean.*
County of *Thomond*, at the Mouth of the *Shannon*. *St. John's*
Cape lies in *Dunna-Gate*, about thirteen Miles West of the Town
of that Name. *North-Cape* is in the Northern Parts of the same *North-Cape.*
County; and that called *Dog-Head* in the Western Parts of *Gall-*
way.

The Havens of this Kingdom are numerous and commodious, Havens.
and perhaps not to be match'd in any Country in the World,
for the better Conveniency of Trade and Navigation, as well as
Security, they standing bold to the Ocean; but we have not
room to name and describe them here. Those of most Note are
Waterford, at the Mouth of the *Shure*; *Cork* at that of the River *Waterford.*
Lee; *Youghall* at the Mouth of the *Black Water*: But *Kingsale*, *Kingsale.*
since the new Fort has been built there, in the Reign of King
Charles the Second, chiefly under the Direction of *Roger Earl of*
Orreby, seems to carry the Bell from all of them.

Tho' this Kingdom does not abound with many considerable Rivers.
Rivers, yet it has some very good ones; the largest of all is
the *Shannon* or *Shennon*, that takes its Rise in the County of
Leitrim, in the Province of *Connaught*, which for the most part
of

The Present STATE

of the way is divided by it from *Leinster* and *Munster*; and it forms many Lakes: It runs by the Towns of *Letrim*, *James-Town*, *Lanesborough*, *Athlone*, *Clonefert*, *Killalow*, and *Limerick*; after a Course of two hundred Miles, about threescore of which 'tis navigable, it falls into the Western Ocean with a large Mouth of about seven Miles in Breadth. The other Rivers are, *Swift*, *Awiduff* or *Black Water*, *Balesul*, *Shurewoody*, *Barrow*, rolling *Liffe*, pleasant *Boyne*, spreading *Lee*, &c. of which, and others of like Note, take these following Stanza's, of the Marriage of the *Thames* and *Medway*, in the *Fairy-Queen* of the renown'd *Spencer*.

*There was the Liffe, rolling down the Sea,
The sandy Slane, the stony Aubrian,
The spacious Shenin spreading like a Sea,
The pleasant Boyne, the lofty fruitful Banne.
First Awiduff, which of the Englishman
Is call'd Black-Water, and the Liffar deep,
Sad Trowis, that once his People over-ran,
Strong Allo tumbling from Slewlogher steep.
And Maullomine, whose Waves I whilom taught to weep.*

*There also was the wide embayed Mayre,
The pleasant Bandon crown'd with many a Wood,
The spreading Lee, that like an Island fair
Incloseth Cork with his divided Flood;
And hateful Oure, late slain'd with English Blood,
With many more——*

Mountains. The most memorable Mountains in this Kingdom are reckon'd to be *Knock-Patrick* or *St. Patrick's-Hill*, in the West Part of the County of *Limerick*, mounted up to a mighty Height, and yielding a pleasant Prospect into the Sea, beholding afar off the River *Shannon* falling with a vast Mouth into the Ocean. Another is *Sliew-Bloemy* in *Queen's County*, with its rising Tops mounted up to a wonderful Height, from whence arise the Rivers *Shure*, *Nuer*, and *Barrow*. The Mountains of *Evagh* and *Mourne* are a Ridge of Hills not far off the Sea, in the County of *Down*, as *Sliew-Gallen* are certain Hills in the County of *Tyrone*, dividing it into two Parts. *Cirlew-Hills*, in the County of *Roscommon* in *Connaught*, are remarkable, as well as the *Gualty Mountains* in the County of *Tipperary*, nigh the Counties of *Limerick* and *Cork*; of which we shall say no more.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Government of Ireland.

THERE is very little to be said upon this Head, because Ecclesiastical the Government of *Ireland* in all Things is so conformable to that of *England*, and rendered more and more so every Day. The *Romish* Religion having for many Ages prevailed there, as well as in other Parts of *Europe*, when the happy Reformation began to break forth in *England*, the Piety of our Princes put them, as in the former Kingdom, upon introducing the true Light of the Gospel into this their Kingdom also, where it was received by many with great Joy; but the Generality of the old *Irish* Natives were, and have continued to be, so tenacious of their Superstition, that nothing has been able to bring them off to this Day. And here, I hope, I may be pardon'd, If I say that we have not yet taken any true Methods to compass it. The *Irish* Titular Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy, which they will retain, would signify very little, if the Protestant Incumbents, instead of turning Farmers and Feeders of Cattle, a Practice too common amongst them, would become Feeders of the Souls of Men. The Zeal of many worthy Persons amongst us in sending Missionaries to propagate the Gospel in *North-America* is very commendable, and I believe has met with good Success: Why might not the same Fruits be expected in *Ireland* among the ignorant Natives, were the same Industry and Zeal used to promote it? Had they had the Scriptures in their own Language, and Bibles put into their Hands at easy or no Prices, and some Encouragement given them that are illiterate to learn to read; it is not to be doubted, but with the Divine Blessing they would in time become sincere Protestants.

There was indeed a most useful and admirable Proposal on foot in the Parliament of this Kingdom, at the Close of the late Reign, tending to this pious and good End; and that was, the Erecting of Free-Schools in every Parish, for instructing the Children of the old *Irish* Natives to read, to learn the *English* Language, and the Principles of the Protestant Religion: Which if it had pass'd, would have been the most effectual Way, with God's Blessing, to bring them off from their Superstition and Idolatrous Worship, provided their Parents could have been by any means induc'd to suffer them to be thus brought up and instructed.

Four Arch-
Bishopricks

Nine-
teen Bi-
shopricks.

Civil Go-
vernments.

But not to digress too far; the Ecclesiastical Government of *Ireland* is under four Archbishopricks; viz. *Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam*: The first is entitled Primate of all *Ireland*, the second Primate of *Ireland*, but the other two have no distinguish'd Character. There were under these once a great Number of poor Bishopricks (as they are generally now) but since the Reformation they have been reckon'd nineteen: Six under *Armagh*, viz. *Londonerry, Connor, Dromore, Clogher, Kilmore, and Dundalk*: Three under *Dublin*, viz. *Kilkenny, Kildare, and Fearn*: Five under *Cashel*, viz. *Waterford, Limerick, Cork, Ardfeart, and Elmy*: And five under *Tuam*, viz. *Galloway, Ashlone, Killala, Clomfort and Killalow*. These Bishopricks, tho' they are not generally so good as those of *England*, yet the Livings of the inferior Clergy in this Kingdom are more competent, and much more upon an Equality than any other, It is so also in *North-Britain*, and I believe 'tis more to be wish'd than expected that they were upon the same Basis in the South. As for the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Ireland*, nothing more need to be said, but that they are almost in every thing conformable to that of *England*.

The Government of this Country is by Vice-Roys, (tho' they have not that Name) first call'd Keepers or Wardens of *Ireland*, afterwards Justices of *Ireland*, and now Lord Lieutenants and Deputies of *Ireland*. Their Authority is large, ample, and royal; having Power to make War, to conclude Peace; to bestow all Magistracies and Offices, except a very few; to pardon all Crimes, unless they be some of High Treason; to dub Knights, &c. and truly there is not in all Christendom any other Vice-Roy that comes nigher the Majesty of a King for his Jurisdiction, Authority, Train, Fortune, and Provision. There are assistant to him in Council, the Lord Chancellor of the Realm, the Treasurer of the Kingdom, and others of the Earls, Bishops, Barons, and Judges, which are of the Privy Council, formed much in the same manner as in *England*.

When any one entreteth upon this honourable Place of Governour, first the Letters Patents are publickly read; after that he takes a solemn Oath, in a set Form of Words, before the Chancellor; then the Sword is deliver'd to him, which is to be borne before him; and then he is plac'd in a Chair of State, having standing by him the Chancellor of the Realm, those of the Privy Council, the Peers and Nobles of the Kingdom, with a King of Arms, a Serjeant at Arms, and other Officers of State.

Besides the Lord Lieutenant himself, in more remote Provinces there were formerly several inferior Governors to administer Justice; as a principal Commissioner in *Connaught*, and a President in the Province of *Munster*, who had to assist them certain

tain Gentlemen and Lawyers, who were directed by the Lord Lieutenant. As for the several Degrees of State, this Country has the very same as in *England*; as Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, Knights, and Esquires.

Here are also the same Courts as in *England*; as the High Court of Parliament, (which at the King of *England*'s Pleasure is called by the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy, and by him dissolved,) the Chancery, the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer; likewise four Terms in the Year. Here are also Justices of Assizes, *Nisi Prius*, and Oyer and Terminer, and Justices of the Peace in every County. Also the King hath his Serjeant at Law, his Attorney, Solicitor, &c. As for the Common Laws, *Ireland* is govern'd by the same with *England*.

The Strength of this Nation consists partly in the Situation, Strength, being environ'd with difficult and dangerous Seas; and partly in the several Fortifications and Castles built by the *English* since they became Masters of it. Their Forces have never been reckon'd very numerous till of late, and then they have either been so ill disciplined, or of such cowardly dispositions (especially in their own Country) that an Enemy of no very great Power (were it not for their strong Places and Fastnesses) might easily tame them.

The Arms of this Kingdom are, Azure, an Harp Or stringed Arms. Argent; which Arms King *James* the First (to shew himself absolute King of *Ireland*) caused to be marshalled with the Royal Arms of *Great-Britain*, and have ever since been set upon our Coins.

They have no College of Arms erected on purpose in this Kingdom; but they have Officers of Arms, and they are only two, and upon occasion meet at *Usher-House* in *Dublin*; viz. 1. *Usher*, King of Arms. 2. *Athlone* Pursivant.

CHAP. XVI.

A Compendious History of Ireland.

IRELAND, as well as most other Nations, having for many Ages been govern'd by several petty Kings, it cannot be expected, nay, 'tis impossible to give a distinct Account of them. Some good Authors have indeed been at the pains to give us a Catalogue of the Kings of *Ireland* from *Legeirius*, the Son of *Neal*, who was slain in 463, till the coming of *Hen-*

ry the Second (by whom this Island was made subject to the Crown of *England*) in 1167, or thereabouts. But a great Part of the History being not only confused, but fabulous, and a pretty common Practice to find the petty Kings of particular Provinces call'd Kings of *Ireland*, we shall not amuse the Reader with so much as a Catalogue of the Names of those Princes, but come to the particular Vicissitudes and Changes this Nation underwent by the Invasions and Conquests of other People.

First Conquest of *Ireland* by the Saxons.

This Country was first conquer'd, or rather invaded (setting aside *Egfrid*, the King of *Northumberland*'s destroying several Places with Fire and Sword in 693,) by some of the *English* Saxon Monarchs, particularly by King *Edgar*, who made themselves Masters of *Dublin*, and several other considerable Places; which is manifest by the Charter of the said King *Edgar*, and *Oswald's* Law, for depriving of married Priests, and introducing Monks, dated at *Gloucester* 966. But being in a short time after much pressed by the *Danes* at home, the *English* were content to quit all their Acquisitions here, being scarce in a condition to defend their own from that roving and piratical Nation; so that the *Irish* soon recover'd their former Liberties, and were govern'd again by their own Princes.

Second Invasion and Conquest by the Norwegians, 795.

The next Invasion and Conquest of this Kingdom was made by the *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Normans*, going under the general Name of *Norwegians*: They scowred along the Coast by way of Piracy, and first infested the *Irish* in the Year 795, but more particularly the Isle of *Recream*. Three Years after the *Normans* harrassed *Ulster* and the *Hebrides*: They destroy'd *Roscommon*, and the adjacent Country, in the Year 807.

Turgesius, 835.

They receiv'd an Overthrow or two by the *Scots* in *Ireland* about 812; but *Turgesius* in 835, coming with a great Navy and potent Army into *Ireland*, destroyed almost all *Connaught*, together with some Part of *Leinster* and *Meath*; and about three Years after a great Part of *Ulster* was subdued by these Infidels, who treated the Christians with great Cruelty. It was this *Turgesius* who erected those many round Works and Fortifications commonly call'd *Danes-Raths*, which are to be seen to this Day in several Parts of *Ireland*. The *Norwegians* in 845, plunder'd and burnt *Clonmacnors*, *Clonfords*, *Loughram*, and *Tirdaglass*; but *Turgesius* (says *Giraldus Cambrensis*) falling in Love with the Daughter of *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, he found a way by a Stratagem to kill him, and all the *Norwegians* that attended him. By this means they rooted out almost all the rest of these Foreigners for the present.

845.

Amlavus, 863.

But *Amlavus*, or *Amaleus* in 863, coming with a great Power into *Ireland*, not long after the Death of *Turgesius*, a sharp and almost continual War was waged between them for many Years together, with various Success; wherein the
Dukes

Dukes of *Dublin* had a great Share, and much signalized themselves.

About the Beginning of the Year 1014, *Brian Boro* treated <sup>*Sitricus*,
1014.</sup> with most of the *Irish* petty Kings, to unite all their Forces with him, and endeavour to expel the *Danes*, as the publick Enemies of the Kingdom; against whom *Sitricus* having made all the Preparations and Alliances he could, there was a bloody Battle fought between them on the 23d of *April*, at a Place call'd *Contarf*, near *Dublin*, wherein Authors vary about the Success of the Victory; all agree *Brian* was here mortally wounded, and that his Son *Murchard*, and his Grandson *Ardeval*, with many others of Quality, besides seven thousand, others say eleven thousand, Soldiers, lost their Lives in this bloody Action; wherein the *Danes* also suffer'd extremely, and with the Relicks of their Army retir'd to *Dublin*: Soon after which *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, who out of Enmity to *Brian* sided with *Sitricus*, was by the Populace proclaim'd King of *Ireland*.

Many other Bickerings and Adventures fell out between the *Irish* and these Northern Nations, for above a Century of Years onwards, though there did not appear quite such Animosities between them, since the latter became Christians: But at length it came to the Turn of the *English* to become Masters of this noble Island; which for the most part, though with many Alterations and Vicissitudes, remains subject to them to this Day.

For *Dermont* King of *Leinster* having committed a Rape upon ^{Conquer'd} the Wife of *O-Rock*, King of *Bresinia*, was forced at last to fly by the ^{Eng-} into *England*, and passing from thence to *Henry II.* then in ^{1167.} *A-* *quitain*, he offer'd to submit himself and his Kingdom to that ^{Henry II.} Prince, upon condition he would assist him to recover it. The King having agreed to his Request, this brought *Richard Strong-* ^{*Stronglown*.} *bow*, Earl of *Strigul* or *Pembroke*, with *Fitz-Stephens* and the *Fitzgeralds*, to engage in the Conquest. *Wexford* was soon surrendred, *Dublin* taken, and *Strongbow* going over in Person master'd *Waterford*. They had comparatively but a Handful of Men. *Strongbow*, by his Compact of Marriage with *Dermont's* Daughter, had a Mind to be King of *Ireland*, had not his Sovereign *Henry* controll'd it, who however granted him the Province of *Leinster*. And the Synod of the Clergy assembled at *Cashel* confirm'd the Kingdom of *Ireland* to King *Henry II.* in 1172, which had afterwards the Pope's Sanction and Approbation. *Roderick Connor*, who stil'd himself King of *Ireland*, made considerable Opposition, but at length submitted; and *Henry*, in a Parliament held at *Windsor*, after his Return out of *Ireland*, granted unto *Roderick* his Liege-Man King of *Connaught*, so long as he did faithfully served him, that he should be King under him, and do him Service as his Man; and that he should hold his Land

as well in War as in Peace, as he held it before our Lord the King went into *Ireland*, paying Tribute, &c. *Roderick* revolts again, but was defeated by *John Courcy*, who conquer'd a great part of *Ulster* by the *English*.

Earl of
Morton
King.

Kingdom
assum'd by
Richard,
1190.

King *Henry* about 1177, made his Son *John*, afterwards King of *England*, King of *Ireland*, in a Parliament held at *Oxford*: He went into *Ireland* in 1185, and his Retinue being rude to the *Irish*, they revolted, but were soon quelled again. *John* Earl of *Morton's* Title was but precarious; when his elder Brother *Richard I.* came to be King of *England*, he assum'd the Dominion of that Kingdom, and so did the Kings his Successors all along, governing the same usually by Lords Justices, unless they were there at any time in Person, as King *John* was once, after he had obtain'd the Crown of *England*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* when that Prince was engag'd against the *Scots*, one *Doneval Onewal* rose up in Arms, and stil'd himself King of *Ulster*, and by Right of Inheritance the undoubted Heir of all *Ireland*; but he was soon subdued.

Richard II
in Ireland.

Richard II. going over in Person into *Ireland* with an Army, design'd to reduce all Things into a complete Order and Conformity to the Regulations of *England*, which in his Absence being invaded by *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, he soon return'd and was dethron'd. *Henry IV.* ascending the Throne in his Place, for some time govern'd *Ireland* by his Son *Thomas* of *Lancaster*, afterwards Duke of *Clarence*, by the Title of Lord Lieutenant. *Henry V's* Wars and Conquests in *France* gave him but little Opportunity to attend the Affairs of *Ireland*, and the Civil War that succeeded between his Successor and the House of *York* still less.

Edward IV. being fix'd on the Throne, made his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, Lord Lieutenant for Life; who constituting *Thomas* Earl of *Desmond* his Lord Deputy, this great Man, with the Earl of *Kildare*, and *Edward Plunket*, were, in a Parliament held in 1467, by *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*, then Lord Deputy, attainted of High Treason, for corresponding with the King's Enemies, and *Desmond* beheaded; but *Kildare* was pardon'd, and afterwards made Lord Deputy to the Duke of *Clarence*.

L. Simnel
crown'd.

Kildare continu'd in this Office till the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh, he being Deputy in *Richard* the Third's Time to *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Lieutenant. King *Henry* confirm'd him in his Office, during which *Lambert Simnel* arrives in *Ireland*, and setting up for the Crown, was first anointed at *Dublin*; but afterwards passing into *England*, his Army was routed, and himself made a Prisoner: Upon the News whereof the *Irish* Rebels throwing down their Arms, *Kildare* and

and the chief Persons in that Kingdom came over Messengers to the King to mediate in their behalf, and they obtain'd their Pardon.

The Year 1491, was call'd the dismal Year in *Ireland*, by Dismal reason of the continual Rains that fell all the Summer and Au-Year 1491. turnn, which caus'd great Scarcity of Corn throughout the Kingdom; and in the next they were put into a new Ferment in *Ireland*, by the Arrival of *Perkin Warbeck*, another Pretender to the Crown. The King having some Suspicion of *Kildare*, puts him out of his Place of Lord Deputy; and Sir *Edward Poyning* soon after being made Deputy, this was he that, amongst others, in 1494, procur'd that memorable Law to be enacted, call'd *Poyning's Law*; by which the publick Statutes in *England* ^{*Poyning's*} were to be received also in *Ireland*. About the same time also it Law. was enacted, that for the future no Parliament should be call'd in *Ireland*, without transmitting or yielding Reasons and Acts to be made for calling the same under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, to the King and Council, with an Approbation of the said Acts, together with the King's Leave, under the great Seal of *England*, to summon a Parliament.

Kildare, though declar'd a Traitor, came not only off, but in 1496, was constituted Lord Lieutenant. The Murrain and Pestilence were not the only Things that infested *Ireland* during his Lieutenantcy; but the *Clanrickards* and *Thomonds* making a *Clanrickards* League against the *English*, the Earl, after due Preparations, toge- and *Thomonds*. ther with the *English* Lords, gave them Battle, and put them to flight, with the loss of two thousand Men, without so much as one *Englishmen* wounded in the Battle.

The Earl of *Kildare* dying about the latter end of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* he was succeeded by his Son *Gerald* in the Honour, and also the Place of Lord Deputy, who perform'd several notable Expeditions against the *Irish* Rebels; but his Enemies having accus'd him to *Henry VIII.* of diverse Crimes and Misdemeanors, tho' the Earl cleared himself of them all, the Earl of *Surrey* was appointed to be Lord Lieutenant, and to go with a well appointed Army into *Ireland*; which made *O Neal*, then in Arms, bethink himself of a timely Submission, tho' he had an Army of four thousand Horse and twelve thousand Foot. *Surrey* likewise routed the Forces of the *Oberns*, held a Parliament, and after having performed many other Exploits, finding 1504. no Money coming to supply the Wants of his Army, he desired to be recalled, and *Peter Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, was made Lord Deputy; who having held it about three Years, and the Quarrel between him and *Kildare* being at length made up by Commissioners from *England*, the latter was constituted Deputy in 1524.

But

All the
Giraldine
Race save
one de-
stroy'd.

Lord De-
puty Grey,
1541.
K. Henry
VIII. de-
clared
King of
Ireland,
1547.

1563.
O-Neal's
Rebellion.

But Cardinal *Wolsey* being his grand Enemy, he was recall'd to *England*, artickled against, and condemn'd; but the King pardon'd him, and after some Years restor'd him to his Honours and Deputyship. But the Earl in 1534, being commanded to go over for *England*, and upon his Arrival commanded to the *Tower*; a young Son of his, scarce one and twenty Years of Age, being substituted in the Government by his Father, his Enemies had the Artifice, by their Lies and other Machinations, to stir him up to an open Rebellion, which after various Traverses of warlike Actions, terminated in the Destruction of the whole *Giraldine* Race; only a Boy of thirteen Years of Age was stolen away by his careful Nurse, by which means the Family was preserv'd, and the Honour of *Kildare* remains in his Posterity to the present time, they being the antientest and first Earls of *Ireland*.

The Lieutenantcy of the Duke of *Richmond*, Natural Son of *Henry* the Eighth, determining by his Death in 1536, the Lord Deputy *Grey* had many and uncommon Difficulties to encounter with, from the Rebellions of *O-Neal* and *O-Connel*; and tho' this noble Lord behav'd himself with Conduct, Constancy, and Courage, during his Administration, his Enemies prevail'd at last so far, that he was in 1541 condemn'd for high Treason, and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. Diverse Monasteries were before this dissolv'd after the *English* Mode. In *Ireland* there was a Parliament held at *Dublin* in the thirty third Year of *Henry's* Reign, by the Lord Deputy *St. Leger*, wherein he was declar'd King of *Ireland*, and *Ireland* a Kingdom; whereas before the Kings of *England* stiled themselves Lords of *Ireland* only.

The turbulent Spirits of the *Irish* would not let them rest in the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, but when they were not at variance with the *English*, they quarrell'd among themselves: And the Reformation of Religion, introduced by that Prince into *Ireland*, by no means contributed to the Peace of the Kingdom. Queen *Mary*, *Edward's* Successor, endeavoured to restore all Things to their former State of Religion, which he had alter'd, tho' some *English* Protestants fled into *Ireland* at the same time, where they found more Security than at home. The *Scots* also in those Times began to settle in the *North*, and had some Blows both with the *English* and *Irish*.

Queen *Elizabeth* having restor'd the Reformation in this Kingdom, for that and other Reasons, had her Reign more perplex'd with Rebellions than any of her Predecessors: For *Shane O-Neal*, in 1563, notwithstanding he was pardon'd for his Defection before, rose up in Arms again, burnt the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and laid Siege to *Dundalk*, but without any Success. After two Years Sir *Henry Sidley*, Lord Deputy, march'd against him, and broke his Forces in Battle; so that making his Escape to the *Scots*, whom he had also injur'd, he was assassinated in cold Blood,

Blood, and soon after attained in Parliament, and the Title of O-Neal quite abolish'd.

Things after this continued in a tolerable State of Tranquillity till the Year 1579. when the Earl of *Desmond* having not sufficient Power himself, invited the *Spaniards* to invade that Kingdom, where they began to possess themselves of several Places; but they were at length quite beaten out, and the Earl himself being reduced to great Streights, liv'd sometime upon stealing of Cattle; but the Governor of *Castle-Mauge*, upon Complaint made to him, sent out a Party, follow'd the Track of the Beasts, and having beset a Wood, one *Kelly* an *Irishman*, who headed them, upon spying a Light in it by Night, went in, and finding only an old Man by the Fire in the Cabbins, he gave him two Wounds, tho' he cry'd, *Save me, I am the Earl of Desmond*; but he dispatch'd him, which for the present put an end to the Rebellion, and drove the Arch-Rebel *Baltinglass* to such Despair, that he retir'd into *Spain*, and there gave way to Fate soon after.

Some Years after this the *Bourks* began to be troublesome; but this was nothing to the Rebellion fomented and headed by *Hugh O-Neal* Earl of *Tyrone*, who after many Evasions, subtle and disloyal Practices, in 1595, took up Arms openly; he sued for Pardon, and had it granted him more than once: He gave a Check to the *English* nigh *Black-Water*, but he could not carry that Fort: He brought the Earl of *Essex* in 1597, to condescend to a Treaty with him: He had the Address, in 1601, to bring the *Spaniards* over to his Assistance, who took and garrison'd *Kingsale*. This cruel War lasted eight Years, till *Kingsale* was taken in Anno 1603, and the *Spaniards* totally expelled; upon which *Tyrone* submitted, and was brought into *England* by the Lord Lieutenant to King *James I.*

That Prince pardon'd him, and having pass'd an Act of Oblivion, remov'd the *Irish* from the Woods, Bogs, and Mountains, and order'd that they should pay their Landlords certain Rents, instead of their former arbitrary Taxations; which gave them Encouragement to repair their Houses, and manure their Land, to the great Increase both of the publick and private Revenue: Then the whole Kingdom was divided into Counties, and Judges Itinerant were appointed to go in Circuits; so that the People, being sensible of the Benefit and Security they enjoy'd by the *English* Laws, began to send their Children to School to learn the *English* Tongue, and to live peaceably in their respective Habitations. The Northern Part of the Kingdom began to be well peopled with *Scots*, and in 1612 *Derry* was made a *London*-Colony, some of the Companies of that great City bearing the Charge of it; and one Colonel *Dockwra*, an old experienced *English* Commander, was sent to govern and take care of them.

Things

Irish Massacre,
1641.

Things continued in a pretty peaceable Posture in *Ireland* till the dreadful Year 1641, when, by a general Conspiracy of the old *Irish* Natives, all the *English* were utterly to be destroy'd and rooted out. The Design was to be put in execution on the 23d of *October*, upon which not only the Castle of *Dublin*, the chief Magazine of the Kingdom, but all the other Forts and Magazines were to be surpris'd; *Dublin* was happily preserved but the very Night before that fatal Day, by the Discovery made by *Owen O Connelly*, of *Irish* Extract, but a Protestant, who learned the Design of one *Hugh Mac-Mahon*: But the general Massacre and Calamity could not be prevented; many Thousands of poor innocent People, and they in a manner all *English*, had their Throats cut. The Rebels possess'd themselves of all *Ulster*; but *Derry*, *Colerain*, and *Inniskilling* would not yield. The *Irish*, because of the Number of *Scots* in these Parts, did not care to meddle with them; the unhappy Civil War that broke out in *England* not long after, preventing such powerful Succours to be sent into *Ireland*, as might have crush'd this Cockatrice in the Shell: So that the War here was more or less kept on foot, till some time after the Overthrow of the Monarchy; when the Parliament, who thereupon govern'd all, thought fit, in 1649, to send a well-provided Army of *English* into *Ireland*, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Cromwell*, to call those Profligates to an account for so much innocent Blood as had been spilt by them.

1649.

This indeed he did with a Vengeance; for besieging *Drogheda*, he took it by Storm, and put all to the Sword; and from thence pursuing his Conquest, the whole Kingdom was upon the Matter in less than a Year's time reduc'd to the Obedience of the *English* by him, and the Generals *Iretton* and *Ludlow*, who succeeded him in the Command. Here was an Opportunity to have extirpated the whole *Irish* Race, but Mercy was shewn in time; however the *English* Soldiery and others hereby got great Possessions in *Ireland*, by which the *English* Hands and Interest were strengthen'd, and the *Irish* reduc'd to a low Estate of Fortune and Subjection.

1660.

King *Charles II.* upon the Restoration, shew'd them some Favour, set up a Court of Claims, and the Estates of some of those that had been loyal were restor'd to them; but in the main, very many of them, by the Act of Settlement, were debar'd in a great Measure of their ancient Patrimony, and the *Cromwellian* Soldiery and others confirm'd in their Possessions. However, that Prince governing them with much Clemency, and off and on for fifteen Years of his Reign, by their Countryman the Duke of *Ormond*, and his Sons the Earls of *Ossory* and *Arran*, they had no Handle to rise up in Arms during his Reign.

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It is incredible how elated this Nation presently was upon the Accession of King *James II.* to the Throne, and not without Reason, since he was pleased soon to gratify them with all the Liberty they could well desire; and *Tyrconnel*, a Lord-Deputy of their own Religion and Country, modelled all Things as fast as he could for the Restoration of Popery, and restor'd his Countrymen to their forfeited Estates again. The Abdication of King *James* in 1668, put a Damp upon them; but his Arrival from *France* in *Ireland*, in the Beginning of 1689, reviv'd their Spirits to that degree, that they proceeded with so much Confidence and Forwardness, as if all was their own: The Parliament repeal'd the Act of Settlement, and attained what Gentlemen they pleased, the easier to come to their Estates; but all their Efforts, notwithstanding the Numerousness of their Army, strengthen'd with the *French* Auxiliaries, and the Weakness of the *English* Interest in 1689, could not reduce *Inniskilling* and *Derry*. The Forces belonging to the first were very successful, and gave the *Irish* several Overthrows; and the latter made so long and obstinate a Defence, that it was at length happily relieved from *England*; and the *English* Army soon after landing in the North of *Ireland*, under Duke *Schomberg*, took *Carrickfergus*, and made a stand at *Dundalk*, while the *Inniskillingers* defeated a Body of *Irish* near *Sligo*, as *Woolsey* did afterwards another near *Cavan*.

The Castle of *Charlemont* was surrender'd to *Schomberg* in 1690, before King *William* landed in *Ireland*, who gave a most fatal Overthrow to the *Irish* Army at the *Boyne*; upon which *Drogheda* surrendred, and before the End of the Campaign all Places of Moment in the Kingdom were recover'd out of the Hands of the *Irish*, but *Athlone*, *Gallway*, and *Limerick*.

The first of these was taken by Storm in the Beginning of the Campaign of 1691, by General *Ginkle*: The Battle of *Agbrim*, that not long after ensued, determined the Fate of *Ireland*; for the Success of it brought *Gallway* to surrender; and *Limerick*, after a brisk Siege, was given up; and all other Forts and Castles, held yet by the *Irish*, were included in the Capitulation of it. Since this time all proper Methods have been used to put the Remains of that Nation from being ever in a Capacity to make another Revolt; and a very effectual Course has been taken. An Act passed towards the latter End of King *William's* Reign, to divide the Estates of the *Roman* Catholicks amongst all their Children, except any became Protestants, who in such Cases are to inherit the Whole: So that if this Law were put in due Execution, there would be scarce a Man in the Compass of fifty Years that could have a Fortune above that of a Peasant, and consequently No body be in a Condition to encourage, abet. and carry on another Revolution. But the Parliament of this Kingdom, finding the Defectiveness of this Act, did

The Present STATE

did in 1709, under the Administration, and by a hearty Concurrence of *Thomas Earl of Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant, bring in another Bill to amend this Act, to prevent the farther Growth of Popery; which being passed into a Law, it is hoped hath effectually done the Work.

Having entertained the Reader with a compendious Account of the Civil Government of *Ireland*, it will not be improper in this Place to give a List of those who had the chief Administration of that Kingdom, from the Conquest of it by the *English* in the Reign of King *Henry II.* Anno 1168, to the present Time.

1172, **H**UGH de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Stephens, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and Robert de Bruce, Governors.

1173, Richard Strongbow, and Raymond le Gros, Lord Wardens.

1175, Raymond le Gros, Lord Procurator General.

1179, William Fitz-Andelm, John de Courcy, Governors.

1179, Hugh de Lacy, L.P.G.

1180, John de Lacy, and Richard Peck, Governors.

1181, Hugh de Lacy, and Robert of Shrewsbury Governors.

1184, Philip de Winchester, Governor.

Earl John, Son to King Henry II. Lord of Ireland.

1185, John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, Governor.

1190, Hugh de Lacy the Younger, and John de Courcy, Governors.

1191, William Marshal, and William Pettit, L. J.

1197, Hamo de Valis, L. J.

1199, Myler Fitz-Henry, King John's Son, Governor.

1200, Hugh de Lacy, L. J.

1208, John Gray, Bishop of Norwich, L. J.

1210, King John.

1210, John Gray, Bishop of Norwich, L. J.

1213, Henry Launders, Archbishop of Dublin, L. J.

1215, Geoffrey March, with Sir Edmond Butler, L. J.

1219, Henry Launde, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.

1224, William Marshal, L. J.

1225, Geoffrey Marsh, L. J.

1227, Richard Bourk, L. J.

1232, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.

1245, John Fitz-Geoffrey, L. J.

1247, Theobald Butler, Lord Carrick, and John Coggan, L. J.

1257, Geoffery Alian de la Zouch, L. J.

1258, Stephen Longford, L. J.

1260, William Dean, L. J.

1261, Richard de Repulla, alias Roches, L. J.

1267, Sir David Barry, L. J.

1268, Robert de Ufford, L. J.

1269, Richard de Exon, L. J.

1270, Sir James Audley, L. J.

1272, Maurice Fitz-Maurice, L. J.

1272, Sir Geoffrey de Genevil, L. J.

1276, Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.

1279, Stephen Fulborn, Bishop of Waterford, L. J.

1280, Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.

1282,

1389.

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- 1389, Sir John Stanley, L. J.
 1392, James Earl of Ormond, L. J.
 1394, William Scroope, L. J.
 1394, K. Rich. II. in Person.
 1395, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, L. J.
 1398, Roger Gray, L. J.
 1399, K. Richard II. again.
 1402, Alexander Bishop of Meath his Deputy.
 1404, Stephen Scroop, D.
 1405, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. J.
 1408, Thomas Butler, Prior of Kilmainham, D.
 1410, Thomas Butler, again.
 1411, The same again.
 1412, John Talbot, Lord Furnival, L. J.
 1416, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, L. L. and Stephen Scroope, D.
 1419, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, L. J.
 1420, John Duke of Bedford, L. L. James Butler Earl of Ormond, D.
 1423, Edward E. of March and Ulster, L. L.
 1425, John Lord Talbot, D.
 1426, James Butler, Earl of Ormond, D.
 1427, Sir John Gray, L. J.
 1428, Edward Dansey, Bishop of Meath, Deputy; and the same Year Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley, L. L.
 1429, Sir Thomas Strange, D.
 1432, Sir Thomas Stanley, L. L. Sir Christ. Plunket, D.
 1435, Sir T. Stanley returns.
 1436, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, D.
 1438, Lionel L. Wells, L. L.
 1440, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, D.
 The same Year James Earl of Ormond, D. and Lionel Lord Wells returns.
 1441, James Earl of Ormond D.
 1442, William Wells, D. to Lionel Lord Wells.
 1443, James Earl of Ormond, L. L.
 1446, John Earl of Shrewsbury, L. L.
 1447, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, L. Canc. D.
 1449, Richard Duke of York, L. L.
 1450, James Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, Lord Treasurer of England, L. D. to the Duke of York.
 1452, Bar. of Delvin Dep.
 1456, Thomas Fitz-Morrice, Earl of Kildare, D.
 1459, Richard Duke of York, L. L.
 1459, Thomas Fitz-Morrice, Earl of Kildare, D.
 1460, Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, D.
 1460, George D. of Clarence, L. L. for Life.
 1463, Thomas Earl of Desmond, D.
 1467, John Tiptoft Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1475, Bishop of Meath, D. Thomas Earl of Kildare, D. Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, D. William Sherwood, Esq; D.
 1478, Henry L. Gray, L. D. Gerald Earl of Kildare, L. J.
 1478, Sir Rob. Preston, L. D.
 1479, Richard Duke of York, L. L.
 1479, Gerald Earl of Kildare, D.
 1483, Prince Edward, Son to Richard III. L. L.
 1483, Gerald Earl of Kildare,

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1484. *John de la Pole*, Earl of Lincoln, L. L.

1485, *Gerald* Earl of Kildare, L. D. to *John de la Pole*, Earl of Lincoln.

1490, *Jasper* Duke of Bedford, L. L.

1492, *Walter Fitz-Simmons*, Archbishop of Dublin, L. D.

1494, *Sir Edward Poynings*, L. D.

1495, *Henry Dean*, Chancellor of Ireland, L. J.

1496, *Gerald* Earl of Kildare, L. L.

1501, *Henry* Duke of York, after King *Henry VIII.* L. L. Earl of Kildare, L. D.

1503, *Walter Fitz-Simmons*, Archbishop of Dublin, L. D.

1504, *Gerald* Earl of Kildare, L. L.

1513, *Gerald*, the Son of *Gerald* late E. of Kildare, L. J.

1515, Lord Viscount *Gormanstown*, L. J.

1519, *Sir Thomas Fitz-Morrice*, L. J.

1520, *Thomas Howard*, Earl of Surrey, L. L.

1522, *Pierce Butler*, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L. D.

1524, *Gerald* Earl of Kildare, L. D.

1526, *Thomas Fitz-Gerald* of *Lixslip*, L. D. *Rich. Nugent*, Baron of *Delvin*, L. J.

1528, *Pierce Butler*, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L. D.

1530, *Henry*, Duke of Richmond, L. L. *Sir William Skeffington*, L. D.

1532, *Gerald*, Earl of Kildare, L. D.

1534, *Thomas*, Son to the Earl of Kildare, L. D.

Sir William Skeffington, L. D.

1535, *Leonard* Lord Gray,

Lord Viscount *Graney* in Ireland, L. D.

1539, *Sir Anthony St. Leger*, L. D.

1540, *Sir William Brereton*, Baron of *Laglin* in Ireland, L. J.

1543, *Sir W. Brabazon*, L. J.

1544, *Sir Anthony St. Leger*, L. D.

1546, *Sir William Brabazon* a second time, L. J.

1547, *Sir Anthony St. Leger*, L. D.

1548, *Sir E. Belingham*, L. D.

1549, *Sir Francis Bryan*, Marshal of Ireland, and *Sir William Brabazon*, L. J.

1550, *Sir Anthony St. Leger* a fourth time, L. D.

1551, *Sir James Crofts*, L. D.

1552, *Sir Thomas Cusac*, and *Sir Gerard Aylmer*, L. J.

1553, *Sir Anthony St. Leger*, a fifth time L. D.

1556, *Thomas Ratcliff*, Viscount *Fitzwalter*, L. D.

1557, *Hugh Corwin*, Archbishop of Dublin, and *Sir H. Sidney*, L. J.

1558, *Thomas* Earl of *Sussex*, L. L. *Sir Henry Sidney*, his Deputy.

1559, *Sir William Fitz-Williams*, L. J.

1561, *Thomas* Earl of *Sussex* returned, L. L.

1561, *Sir William Fitz-Williams*, L. J.

1562, *Thomas* Earl of *Sussex*, L. L.

1565, *Sir Nicholas Arnold*, L. J.

1565, *Sir Henry Sidney*, L. D.

1567, *Dr. Weston*, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir William Fitz-Williams*, L. D.

1568, *Sir Henry Sidney*, L. D. E 1571.

- 1571, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. D.
 1575, Sir Henry Sidney, L. D.
 1578, Sir William Drury, L. J.
 1579, Sir William Pelham, L. J.
 1580, Arthur, Lord Gray, L. D.
 1582, Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor, with Henry Wallop, Treasurer of Ireland, L. J.
 1584, Sir John Perrot, L. D.
 1588, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. D.
 1594, Sir Will. Russel, L. D.
 1597, Thomas Lord Boroughs, L. D.
 1597, Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Robert Gardiner, L. J.
 1598, Robert Earl of Essex, L. D.
 1599, Sir Adam Loftus, Ld Chancellor, and Sir George Cary, Ld Treasurer, L. J.
 1599, Sir C. Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, L. J.
 1603, Sir George Cary, L. D.
 1604, Sir Arthur Chichester, L. D.
 1613, Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Richard Wingfield, L. J.
 1614, Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord of Belfast, L. D.
 1615, Thomas Jones, Lord Chancellor, and Sir John Denham Chief Justice of the King's Bench, L. J.
 1616, Sir Oliver St. John, L. D. and Richard Wingfield, Lord Viscount Powers-Court, L. J.
 1622, Sir Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and Richard Wingfield, Lord Viscount Powers-Court, L. J.
 1625, Henry Cary, Lord Viscount Falkland, L. D.
 1629, Sir Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Richard Boyle, Lord Treasurer, L. J.
 1633, Thomas, Lord Viscount Wentworth, L. D.
 1636, Sir Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Christoph. Wandesford, Master of the Rolls, L. J.
 Thomas, Lord Viscount Wentworth, L. D.
 1639, Robert Lord Dillon of Kilkenny West, and Sir Christopher Wandesford, L. J.
 Thomas, Lord Viscount Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, L. L.
 1640, Sir Christopher Wandesford, Master of the Rolls, L. D.
 1640, Robert Lord Dillon, and Sir William Parsons, Master of the Court of Wards, L. J.
 1641, Sir William Parsons, and Sir John Borlace Master of the Ordnance, L. J.
 1643, Sir John Borlace, and Sir Henry Tichborn, L. J.
 1647, June 19th. the Lord Lieutenant deliver'd up the Government to Arthur Annesly, Esq; Sir Robert King, and Sir Robert Meredith, Kts. Colonel John Moor, and Colonel Michael Jones, Commissioners.
 1649, Ulrick Bourck, Marquis of Clanrickard, L. D.
 1649, Oliver Cromwell, L. L.
 1650, Hen. Ireton, Esq; L. D.
 1654, Charles Fleetwood, Esq; L. D.
 1657, Henry Cromwell, Esq; L. D.

1660,

- 1660, Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor, Roger Boyle, E. of Orrery, and Char. Coote, E. of Montrath, L. J.
- 1661, Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor, and Roger Earl of Orrery, L. D.
- 1662, James, D. M. and E. of Ormond, L. L.
- 1664, Thomas, Earl of Ossory, L. D.
- 1665, James D. of Ormond returns from England L. L.
- 1668, Thomas, Earl of Ossory, L. D.
- 1669, John, Lord Roberts, L. L.
- 1670, John, Lord Berkley, L. L.
- 1671, Michael Boyle, Lord ABp of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Arthur Forbes, Marshal General L. J.
- 1672, Arthur, Earl of Essex, L. L.
- 1675, Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir Arthur Forbes, Marshal-General, L. J.
- 1676, Arthur, Earl of Essex returns L. L.
- 1677, James, Duke of Ormond, L. L.
- 1682, Richard, Earl of Arran, L. D.
- 1683, James, Duke of Ormond, L. L.
- 1685, Henry, Earl of Clarendon, L. L.
- 1687, Richard, Earl of Tyrconnel, L. D.
- 1690, Henry, Lord Sidney, and Thomas, now Lord Coningsby, L. J.
- 1692, Henry, Ld Sidney L. L.
- 1693, Sir Charles Porter, Ld Chancellor, and Sir Cyril Wych, L. J.
- 1693, Henry, Ld Capel, Sir Cyril Wych, and William Duncombe Esq; L. J.
- 1695, Henry, Lord Capel, L. D.
- 1696, Sir Charles Porter, Ld Chancellor, L. J.
- 1696, Sir Charles Porter, Ld Chancellor, Charles Earl of Montrath, and Henry Earl of Drogheda, L. J.
- 1697, Charles Marquiss of Winchester, and Henry, Earl of Galway, L. J.
- 1699, Henry, Earl of Galway, and Narcissus Marsh, ABp of Dublin, L. J.
- 1699, Earl of Berkley, and Earl of Galway, L. J.
- 1701, Narcissus ABp of Dublin, Henry Earl of Drogheda, and Hugh Earl of Mount-Alexander, L. J.
- 1701, Lawrence, Earl of Rochester, L. L.
- 1702, Narcissus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Henry, Earl of Drogheda L. J.
- 1702, Hugh Earl of Mount-Alexander, Thomas Earl, and Thomas Keightly Esq; L. J.
- 1703, James Duke of Ormond, L. L.
- 1705, Duke of Ormond.
- 1706, Sir Richard Cocks, Ld Chancellor, John Ld Cuts, L. J.
- 1707, Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, L. L.
- 1707, Dr. Narcissus Marsh; Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Primate of all Ireland, Richard Freeman, Esq; Lord Chancellor.
- 1709, Thomas, Earl of Wharton, L. L.
- 1710, Richard Freeman, Esq; Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby.

The Present STATE

1710, *Thomas E. of Whar-*
ton, L. L.

1710, *Richard Freeman Esq;*
Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-
General *Ingoldsby, L. J.*

16. The Lord Primate, Lieu-
tenant General *Ingoldsby.*

1710, *James Duke of Or-*
mond, appointed L. L.

1711, Upon the Decease of
the Lord Chancellor *Freeman,*
Sir *Constantine Phipps* being ap-
pointed to succeed him, he,
upon his Arrival at *Dublin,* was,
upon the Resignation of the
Lord Primate, constituted by
Patent, together with Lieute-
nant-General *Ingoldsby, L. J.*

1712, Sir *Constantine Phipps*
Lord Chancellor, Dr. *John Ve-*
sey, Archbishop of *Tuam,* and
Primate of *Ulster,* in the Room
of General *Ingoldsby* deceased,
L. J.

1713, *Charles, Duke of*
Shrewsbury, L. L.

1714, Dr. *Thomas Lindsey,*
Archbishop of *Armagh.* Sir
Constantine Phipps, Lord Chan-
cellor, and Dr. *Vesey,* Arch-
bishop of *Tuam, L. J.*

1714, Dr. *William King,*
Archbishop of *Dublin,* Dr.
John Vesey, Archbishop of *Tu-*
am, and *Robert Fitz-Gerald,*
Earl of *Kildare, L. J.*

1714, *Charles, Earl of Sun-*
derland, L. L.

1715, *Charles, Duke of*
Grafton, and *Henry Earl of*
Galloway, L. J.

1717, *Charles, Ld Viscount*
Townshend, L. L.

1719, *Charles Duke of Bol-*
ton, L. L.

1721, *Charles, Duke of*
Grafton, L. L.

1728, *John, Lord Carteret,*
L. L.

1732, *Lionel Duke of Der-*
set, L. L.

1736, *William, Duke of*
Devonshire, L. L.



A Com-

Dr.
of
Ire
Dr. J
of
land



A Compleat
L I S T
 OF THE
 Lords SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL;
 Together with the
Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of this preſent
 PARLIAMENT.

Thoſe mark'd * are *Papiſts*.

A LIST of the PEERS.



IS Grace Wil-
 liam Duke of
 Devonſhire, Lord
 Lieutenant.

Thomas Wyndham, *Baron*
 Wyndham of Finglaſs, Lord
 Chancellor.

ARCH-BISHOPS. 4.

Dr. Hugh Boulter, *Archbiſhop*
 of Armagh, *Primate* of all
 Ireland.

Dr. John Hoadley, *Archbiſhop*
 of Dublin, *Primate* of Ire-
 land.

Dr. Theophilus Bolton, *Arch-
 biſhop* of Caſhel.

Dr. Edward Syрге, *Arch-
 biſhop* of Tuam.

Richard Boyle, *Earl* of Cork,
 Lord *Treaſurer*.

E A R L S 32.

Robert Fitzgerald, *Earl* of
 Kildare.

Henry O'Brien, *Earl* of Tho-
 mond.

Smyth Burk, *Earl* of Clanric-
 kard, a *Minor*.

Richard Boyle, *Earl* of Cork,
 Lord *Treaſurer*.

Alexander Mac Donnell, *Earl* of
 Antrim.

The Present STATE

- Thomas Nugent, *Earl of Westmeath*. *
 James Dillon, *Earl of Roscommon*.
 Basil Fielding, *Earl of Desmond*.
 Chaworth Brabazon, *Earl of Meath*.
 James Barry, *E. of Barrymore*.
 Arthur Chichester, *Earl of Donegal*.
 Richard Lambert, *E. of Cavan*.
 William O'Brien, *Earl of Inchiquin*.
 John Boyle, *Earl of Orrery*.
 Algernoon Coote, *Earl of Mountgath*.
 Edward Moore, *Earl of Drogheda*.
 Gilbert Talbot, *Earl of Waterford and Wexford*. *
 Hugh Montgomery, *Earl of Mount-Alexander*.
 Theobald Taaf, *Earl of Carlingford*. *
 George Forbes, *E. of Granard*.
 Richard Coote, *Earl of Bellingmont*.
 Godart Ginkell, *E. of Athlone*.
 Charles Butler, *Earl of Arran*.
 William Fitz-William, *Earl Fitz-William*.
 Richard Parsons, *Earl of Ross*.
 Henry Petty, *E. of Shelburne*.
 John Villers, *Earl of Grandison*.
 Thomas Fitzmorris, *Earl of Kerry*.
 Edward Bligh, *Earl of Darnley*.
 — Pitt, *Earl of Londonderry, a Minor*.
 Richard Child, *Earl Tylney*.
 John Percival, *Earl of Egmont*.

VISCOUNTS. 50.

- Richard Butler, *Viscount Mountgarret*.
 Arthur Annesly, *Vis. Valentia*,
 Nicholas Nettervill, *Viscount Nettervill*.
 Robert Needham, *Vis. Killmurry*.
 Theobald Bourk, *Vis. Mayo*.
 Richard Lumly, *Vis. Waterford*.
 Philip Smith, *Vis. Strangford, a Minor*.
 Richard Wenman, *Vis. Tuam*.
 Richard Molyneux, *Viscount Maryborough*. *
 Nicholas Fairfax, *Vis. Emely*. *
 Somerset Hamilton Butler, *Vis. Ikerine*.
 Richard Fitz-William, *Viscount Fitz-William*.
 Bryan Cockain, *Vis. Cullen*.
 Thomas Tracy, *Vis. Rathcoole*.
 Richard Bulkeley, *Vis. Cashel*.
 Henry Barnwall, *Vis. Kingstown*. *
 Richard Boyle, *Vis. Shannon*.
 Clotworthy Skeffington, *Vis. Massareen*.
 George Cholmondely, *Viscount Kells*.
 James Caulfield, *Vis. Charlemont*.
 Henry Dawney, *Vis. Downe*.
 William Stuart, *Vis. Mountjoy*.
 John Vaughan, *Vis. Lisburn*.
 Thomas Windesford, *Viscount Windesford*.
 Sir Scroop How, *Vis. How*.
 James Hamilton, *Vis. Strabane*.
 Sir John Verney, *Vis. Fernagh*.
 Arthur St. Leger, *Vis. Doneraile, a Minor*.
 Edward Davis, *Vis. Mountcashel*.
 Christopher Wandesford, *Vis. Castlecomer*.
 Richard Moleworth, *Viscount Moleworth*.
 Walter Chetwynd, *Vis. Chetwynd*.
 Alan Brodrick, *Vis. Middleton*.
 Gustavus

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Gustavus Hamilton, *Vis.* Boyne.
Trevor Hill, *Vis.* Hillsborough.
Joshua Allen, *Viscount* Allen.
Charles Fane, *Viscount* Fane.

Sir John Brownlow, *Viscount* Tyrconnel.

James Hamilton, *Vis.* Lime-
rick.

William Grimston, *Vis.* Grim-
ston.

John Barrington, *Vis.* Barring-
ton.

William Vane, *Viscount* Vane.

Thomas Gage, *Viscount* Gage.

Sir Marcus Beresford, *Viscount* Tyrone.

Sir Montague Blundell, *Viscount* Blundell.

Brabazon Ponsonby, *Viscount* Duncannon.

Henry Temple, *Vis* Palmerston.

William Bateman, *Vis.* Bate-
man.

John Monkton, *Vis.* Gallway.

Brinsley Butler, *Vis.* Lanesbo-
rough.

BISHOPS. 18.

Doctor Arthur Price, *Bishop* of
Meath.

Dr. Charles Cobbe, *Bishop* of
Kildare.

Dr. Thomas Mills, *Bishop* of
Waterford and Lismore.

Dr. John Sterne, *Bishop* of
Clogher.

Dr. Nicholas Forster, *Bishop* of
Raphoe.

Dr. Charles Carr, *Bishop* of
Killaloe.

Dr. Francis Hutchinson, *Bishop*
of Down and Connor.

Dr. Josiah Hort, *Bishop* of Kil-
more and Ardagh.

Dr. William Burfough, *Bishop*
of Limerick, Ardtert and
Aghadoe.

Dr. Henry Mule, *Bishop* of
Dromore.

Dr. Robert Howard, *Bishop* of
Elphin.

Dr. Robert Clayton, *Bishop* of
Cork and Ross.

Dr. Edward Synge, *Bishop* of
Ferns and Leighlin.

Dr. Mordecai Cary, *Bishop* of
Killala and Achonree.

Dr. George Berkley, *Bishop* of
Cloyne.

Dr. Thomas Rundle, *Bishop* of
Derry.

Dr. John Whetcombe, *Bishop* of
Clonsfert and Kilmacduagh.

Dr. Charles Este, *Bp.* of Ossory.

BARONS. 31.

Francis Bermingham, *Baron* of
Athenree.

Gerald de Courcy, *Baron* of
Kinsale.

William St. Lawrence, *Baron*
of Howth.

Theobald Butler, *Baron* of Ci-
hir. *

Henry Maynard, *B.* of Wick-
low.

William Digby, *B.* of Geshill.

Charles Blaney, *B.* of Blaney.

John Calvert, *Baron* of Balti-
more.

Henry Haire, *B.* of Coleraine.

Bennet Sherrard, *Baron* of Lei-
trim.

Francis Hawley, *B.* of Dunna-
more.

James King, *B.* of Kingston.

Henry Barry, *Baron* of Santry.

Richard Annesly, *Baron* of Al-
tham.

John Bellew, *Baron* of Bellew.

James O Hara, *B.* Tyrawly.

Fr. Conway, *Baron* Conway
and Kilultagh, a Minor.

Sir Arthur Cole, *B.* Raneagh.

John Fitz Patrick, *B.* Goran,
a Minor

George Evans, *Baron* Carbery.
E + Charles

The Present STATE

Charles Moore, *Baron Moore*,
of *Tullamore*.

Thomas Southwell, *B. South-*
well.

Matthew Aylmer, *Lord Ayl-*
mer, Baron of Balrath.

George Carpenter, *Baron Car-*
penter.

James Darcy, *Baron Darcy*.

Thomas Wyndham, *Baron*
Wyndham.

John Fane, *Baron of Cather-*
lough.

William Flower, *Baron of*
Castle Durrow.

John Cuff, *Baron of Desert*.

William Clayton, *B. Sundon*.

William Duff, *Baron Braco*.

The COMMONS.

County of ARMAGH. 6.

William Brownlow, *Esq;*
Robert Cope, *Esq;*

Borough of *Armagh*.

Edward Knatchbull, *Esq;*

Ambrose Phillips, *Esq;*

Borough of *Charlemont*.

The Hon John Caulfield, *Esq;*

John Moor, *Esq.*

County of ANTRIM.

The Hon. John Skeffington,
Esq.

John Upton, *Esq;*
Borough of *Lisburne*.

The Rt. H. Thomas Clutter-
buck, *Esq;*

Nicholas Price, *Esq.*

Borough of *Belfast*.

The Hon. David John Barry,
Esq.

George Macartney, *Esq.*

Borough of *Antrim*.

Robert Colvill, *Esq.*

Hugh Henry, *Esq.*

Borough of *Randalstown*.

Charles O Neile, *Esq.*

Henry O Hara, *Esq.*

County and Town of CAR-
RICK-FERGUS. 2.

Arthur Dobbs, *Esq.*

John Lyndon, *Esq.*

County of CATHERLOGH. 6.

Robert Burton, *Esq.*

Sir Richard Butler, *Bart.*

Borough of *Catherlogh*.

James Hamilton, *Esq.*

Richard Wolfeley, *Esq.*

Borough of *Old Leighlin*.

Thomas Trotter, *Esq;* L. L. D.

John Beauchamp, *Esq.*

County of CAVAN. 6.

Charles Coote, *Esq.*

John Maxwell, *Esq.*

Borough of *CAVAN*.

Thomas Nesbitt, *Esq.*

Henry Clements, *Esq.*

Borough of *Belturbet*.

The Hon. Humphrey Butler,
Esq.

The Hon. Thomas Butler, *Esq.*

County of CLARE. 4.

Rt. Hon. Francis Burton, *Esq.*

Sir Edward O'Brien, *Bart.*

Borough of *ENNIS*.

Samuel Bindon, *Esq.*

David Bindon, *Esq.*

County of CORKE. 26.

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The Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle,
Esq; now Speaker of the Hon.
House of Commons.

Sir Matthew Dean, Bart.
City of Corke.

Hugh Dickson, Esq.
+ Emanuel Piggott, Esq.
Town of Youghal.

Rt. Hon. James Tynte, Esq.
The Hon. James O'Brien, Esq.
Town of Kinsale.

Sir Richard Meade, Bart.
Richard Ponsonby Esq.
Town of Bandon-Bridge.

Stephen Bernard, Esq.
Bellingham Boyle, Esq
Town of Mallow.

Anthony Jephson, Esq.
Colethorp Clayton, Esq.
Borough of Baltimore.

Sir John Freke, Bart.
Richard Tonson, Esq.
Borough of Cloghnikelty.

Francis Bernard, Esq.
Sir Richard Cox, Bart.
Borough of Charleville.

John Lysaght, Esq.
Pryce Hartstonge, Esq.
Borough of Castlemartyr.

Bartholomew Purdon, Esq.
O'Brien Dylks, Esq.
Borough of Middleton.

Richard Bettlesworth, Esq.
Eaton Stannard, Esq; Recorder
of the City of Dublin.

Borough of Rathcormuck.
James Barry, Esq.
William Fitzherbert, Esq.

Borough of Doneraile.
John Waller, Esq.

The Hon. Hayes St. Leger, Esq.

County of DUBLIN, 10.

The Hon. Edward Brabazon,
Esq.

Sir Compton Domyile, Bart.

City of DUBLIN.

James Somervell, Esq.
Humphry French, Esq.

University of DUBLIN.

Rt. Hon. Marm. Coghill, Esq;
L. L. D.

John Elwood, Esq; L. L. D.
Borough of Swords.

The Hon. Byssie Molefworth,
Esq.

Edward Bolton, Esq.
Borough of Newcastle.

Robert Sandford, Esq.
+ The Hon. James Butler, Esq.

County and Town of Drogheda. 2.

Henry Singleton, Esq; his Ma-
jesty's Prime Sergeant.

Rt. Hon. William Graham, Esq.

County of DONEGALL, 12.

Hon. Henry Hamilton, Esq.
+ George Knox, Esq.

Borough of Donegall.

Arthur Gore, Esq.

John Folliot, Esq.

Borough of St. Johnston.

Hon. George Hamilton, Esq.

William Forward, Esq.

Borough of Ballyshannon.

Rt. Hon. William Conolly, Esq.

Thomas Pearson, Esq.

Borough of Killybeggs.

William Cunningham, Esq.

Henry Cunningham, Esq.

Borough of Lifford.

Abraham Creighton, Esq.

Thomas Montgomery, Esq.

County of DOWNE, 14.

George Hawkins Magill, Esq;

The Hon. Arthur Hill, Esq.

Borough of Downpatrick.

Rt. Hon. Edward Southwell,
Esq; Principal Secretary of
State. Cromwel

The Present STATE

Cromwel Price, Esq.
 Borough of *Killyleagh*.
 James Stephenson, Sen. Esq.
 James Stephenson, Jun. Esq.
 Borough of *Newry*.
 Robert Nedham, Esq.
 Robert Ross, Esq.
 Borough of *Bangor*.
 Atcheson Moore, Esq.
 Sir Robert Maud, Bart.
 Borough of *Newtown*.
 Robert Jocelyn, Esq. his Ma-
 jesty's Attorney-General.
 Sir John Denny Vesey, Bart.
 Borough of *Hillsborough*.
 Rt. Hon. Thomas Carter, Esq.
 Master of the Rolls.
 William Cooper, Esq.

County of FERMANAGH, 4.

Henry Brook, Esq.
 Nicholas Archdale, Esq.
 Borough of *Inniskillen*.
 James Saunderson, Esq.
 John Cole, Esq.

County of GALWAY. 8.

John Eyre, Esq.
 Frederick Trench, Esq.
 Town of *Galway*.
 Thomas Staunton, Esq.
 † Dominick Burke, Esq.
 Town of *Athenry*.
 John Blakeney, Esq.
 Thomas Bolton, Esq.
 Borough of *Tuam*.
 Agmondisham Vesey, Esq.
 William Vesey, Esq.

County of KERRY. 8.

Sir Maurice Crosbie, Knt.
 Arthur Denny, Esq.
 Borough of *Dingle-Isough*.
 John Fitzgerald, Esq.
 The Hon. John Lord Percival,
 Borough of *Tralee*.

John Blennerhassett, Esq.
 Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq.
 Borough of *Ardfert*.
 William Crosbie, Esq.
 † William Crosbie, Esq.

County of KILDARE. 10.

The Hon. Richard Allen, Esq.
 Maurice Keating, Esq.
 Borough of *Kildare*.
 John Digby, Esq.
 † Robert Downes, Esq.
 Borough of *Naas*.
 John Bourk, Esq.
 Thomas Burgh, Esq.
 Borough of *Athy*.
 Sir Walter Burrows, Bart.
 Marcus Anthony Morgan, Esq.
 Borough of *Harrystown*.
 Edward Stratford, Esq.
 John Graydon, Esq.

County of KILKENNY. 16.

The Honourable William Pon-
 sonby, Esq.
 Patrick Wemys, Esq.
 City of *Kilkenny*.
 William Gore, Esq.
 John Blunden, Esq.
 Borough St. *Kennis*, alias *Irish-*
town.
 Richard Dawson, Esq.
 Harvey Morres, Esq.
 Borough of *Goran*.
 Henry Agar, Esq.
 David Chaigneau, Esq.
 Borough of *Thomastown*.
 Luke Gardiner, Esq.
 Nicholas Aylward, Esq.
 Borough of *Enistoge*.
 The Hon. Henry Ponsonby,
 Esq.
 Edward Dean, Esq.
 Borough of *Callan*.
 Warden Flood, Esq.
 Henry Wemys, Esq.

Borough

Borough of *Knocktopher*.

Edward Worth, Esq.

William Wall, Esq.

County of LEITRIM. 6.

Theophilus Jones, Esq.

William Gore, Esq.

Borough of *Jamestown*.

John King, Esq.

Robert French, Esq.

Borough of *Carrick*.

Richard St. George, Esq.

John Usher, Esq.

County of LIMERICK. 8.

Eyre Evans, Esq.

The Hon. Henry Southwell,
Esq.

City of *Limerick*.

Hon. Lieut. General Thomas
Pearce.

Charles Smith, Esq.

Borough of *Killmallock*.

Robert Oliver, Esq.

William Blakeney, Esq.

Borough of *Askeaton*.

Berkeley Taylor, Esq.

Edward Taylor, Esq.

County of LONGFORD. 10.

Anthony Sheppard, Esq.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Newco-
men, Bart.

Borough of *Longford*.

Michael Cuffe, Esq.

Anthony Sheppard, Junior,
Esq.

Borough of *Granard*.

James Macartney, Esq.

John Folliot, Esq.

Borough of *Lanesborough*.

Thomas Burgh, Esq.

Anthony Marlay, Esq.

Borough of *St. Johnstown*.

Henry Edgworth, Esq.

Thomas Newcomen, Esq.

County of LONDON-DER-
RY. 8.

Hercules Rowley, Esq.

Arthur Dawson, Esq.

City of *Londonderry*.

George Tomkins, Esq.

Robert Norman, Esq.

Borough of *Coleraine*.

Henry Carey, Esq.

Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Borough of *Newtown-Lima-
vady*.

Thomas Medlycot, Esq.

Alexander Nesbit, Jun. Esq.

County of LOWTH. 10.

Faithful Fortescue, Esq.

William Aston, Esq.

Borough of *Asherdee*.

Robert Parkinson, Esq.

John Donnellan, Esq.

Borough of *Dundalk*.

Thomas Fortescue, Esq.

John Hamilton, Esq.

Borough of *Carlingford*.

Robert Ross, Jun. Esq.

Harry Townley, Esq.

Borough of *Dunleer*.

Francis North, Esq.

Thomas Tennison, Esq.

County of MAYO. 4.

Sir Arthur Gore, Bart.

Sir John Bingham, Bart.

Borough of *Castlebar*.

Rt. Hon. Henry Bingham, Esq.

John Wynne, Esq.

County of MEATH. 14.

Peter Ludlow, Esq.

James Lenox Napper, Esq.

Borough of *TRIM*.

Richard Wesley, Esq.

† Joseph Ashe, Esq.

Borough

The Present STATE

Borough of *Atboy*.
The Hon. Thomas Bligh, Esq.
Hon. Lieut. Gen. Robert Nap-
per.

Borough of NAVAN.

Nathaniel Preston, Esq.
John Preston, Esq.

Borough of *Kells*.

Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Taylor,
Bart.

Thomas Taylor, Esq.

Borough of *Duleek*.

Nathaniel Clements, Esq.

Stephen Ram, Esq.

Borough of *Rataoth*.

Charles Hamilton, Esq.

Rowley Hill, Esq.

County of MONAGHAN. 4.

Hugh Willoughby, Esq.

Hon. Thomas Coote, Esq.

Borough of *Monaghan*.

Francis Lucas, Esq.

Sir Henry Cairnes, Bart.

KING's County. 6.

Sir William Parsons, Bart.

Colley Lyons, Esq.

Borough of *Banagher*.

Richard Trench, Esq.

Henry Lestrangle, Esq.

Borough of *Philipstown*.

The Hon. William Moleworth,
Esq.

Robert Adair, Esq.

QUEEN's County. 8.

Ephraim Dawson, Esq.

Richard Warburton, of *Gary-
linch*, Esq.

Borough of *Maryborough*.

William Wall, Esq.

Warner Westera, Esq.

Borough of *Ballynakill*.

John Barrington, Esq.

Richard Warburton, Esq.

Borough of *Portarlington*.

Rt. Hon. Lord George Sack-
ville.

William Henry Dawson, Esq.

County of ROSCOMMON. 8.

Rt. Hon. Sir Henry King,
Bart.

† Edward Crofton, Esq.

Borough of *Roscommon*.

Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Crof-
ton, Bart.

William Sandford, Esq.

Borough of *Boyle*.

Arthur French, Esq.

Richard Wingfield, Esq.

Borough of *Tulsk*.

Toby Caulfield, Esq.

St. George Caulfield, Esq.

County of SLIGOE. 4.

Rt. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Owen
Wynne. *Dead.*

Joshua Cooper, Esq.

Borough of *Sligoe*.

Owen Wynne, Esq.

Francis Ormsby, Esq.

County of TIPPERARY. 8.

George Matthew, Esq.

† Joseph Damer, Esq. *Dead.*

Borough of *Clonmell*.

Robert Marshal, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas
Prendergalt, Bart.

City of *Cashel*.

Richard Buckworth, Esq.

Richard Pennefather, Esq.

Borough of *Fethard*.

Matthew Jacob, Jun. Esq.

John Clear, Esq.

County of TYRONE. 10.

Henry Mervyn, Esq;

Tho.

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Hon. James Stewart, Esq.

Borough of *Dungannon*.

Charles Echlin, Esq.

Thomas Knox, Esq.

Borough of *Strabane*.

Hon. Charles Hamilton, Esq.

William Hamilton, Esq.

Borough or City of *Clogher*.

Rt. Hon. Walter Cary, Esq.

Richard Vincent, Esq.

Borough of *Aughur*.

Rt. Hon. Richard Tighe, Esq.

William Balfour, Esq.

County of WATERFORD. 10.

Sir John Osborn, Bart.

† Beverly Usher, Esq.

City of *Waterford*.

Thomas Christmas, Esq.

John Mason, Esq.

Borough of *Dungarvan*.

Robert Dillon, Esq.

Robert Roberts, Esq.

Borough of *Tallagh*.

Redmond Barry, Esq.

† John Colthurst, Esq.

Borough of *Lismore*.

Noblet Dunscombe, Esq.

Richard Aldworth, Esq.

County of WEST-MEATH. 10.

Anthony Malone, Esq.

Robert Rochfort, Esq.

Borough of *Athlone*.

George St. George, Esq.

Gustavus Handcock, Esq.

Borough of *Kilbeggan*.

Charles Lambert, Sen. Esq.

Charles Lambert, Jun. Esq.

Mannor of *Mullingar*.

Sir Arthur Atcheson, Bart.

John Rochfort, Esq.

Borough of *Fore*.

Robert Percival, Esq.

William Handcock, Esq.

County of WEXFORD. 12.

Cæsar Colclough, Esq.

Nicholas Loftus, Esq.

Town of *Wexford*.

† Thomas Lehunte, Esq.

† Thomas Cuffe, Esq.

Town of *New Ross*.

Charles Tottenham, Esq.

John Leigh, Esq.

Borough of *Eniscorthy*.

Richard Lehunte, Esq.

William Berry, Esq.

Borough of *Fethard*.

James Stopford, Esq.

Philip Doyne, Esq.

Borough of *Newborough*, alias *Gory*.

Abel Ram, Senior, Esq.

Abel Ram, Junior, Esq.

Borough of *Bannew*.

George Ogle, Esq.

William Harrifon, Esq.

Borough of *Clomines*.

Thomas Loftus, Esq.

William Tighe, Esq.

Borough of *Taghmon*.

William Hore, Junior, Esq.

John Bowes, Esq.; His Majesty's Solicitor-General.

County of WICKLOW. 10.

The Hon. Rob. Allen, Esq.

William Hoey, Esq.

Borough of *Wicklow*.

Samuel Walter Whitshed, Esq.

† Thomas Theaker, Esq.

Borough of *Baltinglass*.

John Stratford, Esq.

Daniel Falkiner, Esq.

Borough of *Carysfort*.

Richard Hull, Esq.

Hon. John Allen, Esq.

Borough of *Blessington*.

Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.

Patrick French, Esq.

The

THE
NAMES

OF THE

LORD LIEUTENANT,
LORDS JUSTICES, His
Majesty's Most Hon. PRIVY-
COUNCIL, the ARCH-
BISHOPS and BISHOPS,
and the Chief OFFICERS, CIVIL
and MILITARY, in *IRELAND*,
in *June 1737*.

LORD LIEUTENANT General, and General Governor of
Ireland, His Grace, *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devon-*
shire, &c.

LORDS JUSTICES,

Their Excellencies, *Dr. Hugh Boulter*, Lord Archbishop of
Armagh, Primate and Metropolitan of all *Ireland*.

Thomas Wyndham, Lord Baron *Wyndham* of *Finglas*, Lord
High Chancellor of *Ireland*.

Henry Boyle, Esq; Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons,
and one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue.

Their Excellencies meet at the Castle on Mondays and Fridays.

His

His MAJESTY's Most Hon. PRIVY-COUNCIL.

His Grace Dr. *Hugh Boulter*, Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*,
Primate and Metropolitan of all *Ireland*.
Right Hon. *Thomas Wyndham*, Lord Baron *Wyndham* of *Fin-*
glas, Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*.
Right Hon. *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington* and *Cork*, Lord
High Treasurer.
His Grace Dr. *John Hoadley*, Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*.
His Grace Dr. *Theophilus Bolton*, Lord Archbishop of *Cashel*.
His Grace Dr. *Edward Synge*, Lord Archbishop of *Tuam*.
Right Hon. *Robert Fitzgerald*, Earl of *Kildare*.
Right Hon. *Henry O'Brien*, Earl of *Thomond*.
Right Hon. *Chaworth Brabazon*, Earl of *Meath*.
Right Hon. *James Barry*, Earl of *Barrimore*.
Right Hon. *Richard Lambert*, Earl of *Cavan*.
Right Hon. *Algernon Coote*, Earl of *Montrath*.
Right Hon. *George Forbes*, Earl of *Granard*.
Right Hon. *Henry Petty*, Earl of *Shelburne*.
Right Hon. *John Villiers*, Earl of *Grandison*.
Right Hon. *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, Earl of *Kerry*.
Right Hon. *John Percival*, Earl of *Egmont*.
Right Hon. *Arthur Annesley*, Earl of *Anglesey*.
Right Hon. *Richard Fitz-William*, Lord Viscount *Fitz-William*.
Right Hon. *Richard Boyle*, Lord Viscount *Shannon*.
Right Hon. *Richard Moleworth*, Lord Viscount *Moleworth*.
Right Hon. *Gustavus Hamilton*, Lord Viscount *Boyne*.
Right Hon. *Trevor Hill*, Lord Viscount *Hillsborough*.
Right Hon. *Joshua Allen*, Lord Viscount *Allen*.
Right Hon. *Charles Fane*, Lord Viscount *Fane*.
Right Hon. *Brabazon Ponsonby*, Lord Viscount *Duncannon*.
Right Hon. *Pattee Byng*, Lord Viscount *Torrington*.
Right Rev. Dr. *Arthur Price*, Lord Bishop of *Meath*.
Right Rev. Dr. *Charles Cobbe*, Lord Bishop of *Kildare*.
Right Rev. Dr. *John Sterne*, Lord Bishop of *Clogher*.
Right Hon. *William St. Lawrence*, Lord Baron of *Howth*.
Right Hon. *James King*, Lord Baron of *Kingslon*.
Right Hon. *William Berkeley*, Lord Baron *Berkeley* of *Stratton*.
Right Hon. *James O'Hara*, Lord Baron of *Tyraswley*.
Right Hon. *Arthur Cole*, Lord *Ranelagh*.
Right Hon. *George Evans*, Lord *Carbery*.
Right Hon. Sir *Thomas Southwell*, Lord Baron *Southwell* of
Castlematrefe.

Right

The Present STATE.

Right Hon. *William Flower* Lord Baron of *Castle Durrrow*.

Right Hon. *Sir Thomas Wentworth*, Earl *Malton*, Knight of the Bath.

Right Hon. *Henry Boyle*, Esq; Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons of *Ireland*, and one of the Commissioners of the Revenue.

Right Hon. *Marmaduke Coghill*, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Right Hon. *John Rogerson*, Esq; Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Right Hon. *Thomas Carter*, Esq; Master of the Rolls.

Right Hon. *James Reynolds*, Esq; Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Right Hon. *Thomas Marlay*, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Right Hon. *Sir John Stanley*, Bart.

Right Hon. *Sir Henry King*, Bart.

Right Hon. *Sir Edward Croston*, Bart.

Right Hon. *Sir Thomas Pendergast*, Bart.

Right Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Esq; Secretary of State.

Right Hon. *Francis Gwin*, Esq.

Right Hon. *James Tynte*, Esq.

Right Hon. *Martin Bladen*, Esq.

Right Hon. *Edward Webster*, Esq.

Right Hon. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, Esq.

Right Hon. *Richard Edgcumbe*, Esq.

Right Hon. Marquess of *Montandre*.

Right Hon. *William Conolly*, Esq.

Right Hon. *Walter Cary*, Esq.

Right Hon. *Francis Burton*, Esq.

Right Hon. *William Graham*, Esq.

Right Hon. *Henry Bingham*, Esq.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Dr. *Hugh Bolter*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, Primate and Metropolitan of all *Ireland*.

Dr. *John Hoadley*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, Primate of *Ireland*.

Dr. *Theoph. Bolton*, Archbishop of *Cashel*.

Dr. *Edward Synge*, Archbishop of *Tuam*.

BISHOPS

BISHOPS.

Dr. *Arthur Price*, Bishop of *Meath*.
 Dr. *Charles Cobbe*, Bishop of *Kildare*.
 Dr. *Thomas Mills*, Bishop of *Waterford and Lismore*.
 Dr. *John Sterne*, Bishop of *Clogher*.
 Dr. *Nicholas Forster*, Bishop of *Raphoe*.
 Dr. *Charles Carr*, Bishop of *Killaloe*.
 Dr. *Francis Hutchinson*, Bishop of *Down and Connor*.
 Dr. *Josiah Hort*, Bishop of *Kilmore and Ardagh*.
 Dr. *William Burscough*, Bp. of *Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe*.
 Dr. *Henry Maule*, Bishop of *Dromore*.
 Dr. *Robert Howard*, Bishop of *Elphin*.
 Dr. *Robert Clayton*, Bishop of *Cork and Ross*.
 Dr. *Edward Synge*, Bishop of *Ferns and Leighlin*.
 Dr. *Mordecai Cary*, Bishop of *Killala and Achonry*.
 Dr. *George Berkeley*, Bishop of *Cloyne*.
 Dr. *Thomas Rundle*, Bishop of *Derry*.
 Dr. *John Whetcombe*, Bishop of *Clonfert and Kilmacduagh*.
 Dr. *Charles Este*, Bishop of *Ossory*.

Court of Chancery.

Lord High Chancellor, the Right Hon. *Thomas Lord Baron Wyndham of Finglas*.

Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, in the Lord Chancellor's Absence, Rt. Rev. *John Lord Archbishop of Dublin*,
 Rt. Rev. *Richard*, Lord Viscount *Molesworth*, and Rt. Rev. *Arthur*, Lord Bishop of *Meath*. Sworn Sept. 20, 1736.

Their Secretary, *Edward Madden*, Esq; *Bride-street*.

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. *Tho. Carter*, Esq; Office in *King's Inns*.

Masters in Chancery, 4.

William Vesey, Esq;
Thomas Trotter, Esq;
William Hore, Esq;
Henry Stephens, Esq;

} Office in *Chancery-Lane*, in one House.

Six Clerks.

Thomas Towers, Esq; *Ross-lane*.

Charles Powell, Esq; *Darby-square*.

Isaac Dobson, Esq; *Bride-street*.

Edward Richardson, Esq; *Chancery-lane*.

John Burton, Esq; ditto.

Michael Jones, Esq; *Skinner-row*.

Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, *Sir Compton Domville*, Bart.
Bride-street.

Register, *Richard Hill* and *Richard Tisdall*, Esqrs; *Darby-square*.

F

Cursitor,

The Present STATE

Curfitor, Right Hon. *William Conolly*, Esq; *Temple-bar.*
 Register and Clerk of the Faculties, *Arthur Baldwin*, Esq;
Stephen's Green.
 Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, *Edward Knatchbull*, Esq;
Stephen's Green.
 Purse-Bearer, *Richard Tickell*, Esq;
 Chief Examiner, *William Cooper*, Esq; *Darby-square.*
 Second Examiner, *Whitfeld Doyne*, Jun. Esq; *Darby-square.*
 Usher, *Charles Broughton*, Esq;
 Pursuivant, *James Browne*, Gent.
 Deputy Clerk of the Rolls, *David de Limarest*, Gent. *King's Inns.*
 Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper, *Edward Madden*, Esq; *Bride-street.*
 Deputy Register, *William Cooper*, Esq; His Clerk, *Michael Benson*, Gent.
 Deputy Curfitor, *Dan. Heatly*, Gent.
 Deputy Examinators, *Robert Connon*, and *Richard Jones*, Gent.
 Treasurer to the Hon. Society of *King's Inns*, Right Hon. Lord
 Chief Justice *Rogerson*.
 Steward, *William Batley*, Gent.
 Clerk, *Mathias Reily*, Gent.

Court of King's Bench. Office, School-house-lane.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. *John Rogerson*, Esq; *Mary-street.*
 Second Justice, *Michael Ward*, Esq; *Britain-street.*
 Third Justice, *Henry Rose*, Esq; *Dominick-street.*
 Clerk of the Crown, Prothonotary, Keeper of the Writs,
 Philizer, Clerk of the Entries, and Clerk of the Errors, The
 Right Hon. *Thomas Carter*, Esq; and *Thomas Carter*, Esq;
 his Son. *Henrietta-street.*
 Deputy Clerk of the Crown, St. *John Rowden*, Esq; *Fervis-str.*
 Clerk to the Lord Chief Justice *Rogerson*, *Alexander Carroll*,
 Gent. *Lower Ormond Quay.*
 Clerk to Mr. Justice *Ward*, *Michael Merrifield*, Gent. *Abbey-str.*
 Clerk to Mr. Justice *Rose*, *George Studdart*, Gent. *Maculla's Alley.*
 Deputy Prothonotary, Keeper of the Writs, Clerk of the En-
 tries, and Clerk of the Errors, *James Smith*, Gent.
 Deputy Philizer, - - -
 Deputy Seal Keeper, - - -
 Tipstaff, *Richard Spring*, Gent.

Court

Court of Common Pleas. Office, *Winetavern-street,*

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. *James Reynolds*, Esq; *York-street.*
 Second Justice, *George Gore*, Esq; *Oxmantown Green.*
 Third Justice, *Robert Lindsay*, Esq; *Suffolk street.*
 Prothonotary, *John Maxwell*, Esq; *Little Green.*
 Keeper of the Writs, and Chirographer, *Thomas Aston*, Esq;
 and *William Aston*, Esq; his Son. *Bride-street.*
 Philizer, *Whitfeld Doyne*, Esq;
 Exigenter, *Edward Knatchbull*, Esq;
 Clerk of the Warrants, *James Fenner*, Gent.
 Clerk of the Entries, *William Fenner*, Gent.
 Clerk of the Effoins, Clerk of the Errors, and Clerk of the
 Juries, *William Fenner*, Gent.
 Clerk of the Outlawries, *Richard Fenner*, Jun. Gent.
 The Three Examiners, *William Fenner*, *William Marshall*, and
William Sandys, Gent.
 Clerk to Lord Chief Justice *Reynolds*, *Richard Wilson*, Gent.
Darby-square.
 Clerk to Mr. Justice *Gore*, *Lewis Meares*, Esq; *Caple-street.*
 Clerk to Mr. Justice *Lindsay*, *William Mac-Causland*, Gent.
Ferries-street.
 Deputy Keeper of the Writs and Chirographer, *William Sandys*,
 Gent.
 Deputy Prothonotary, *Richard Fenner*, Esq;
 Deputy Philizer, *William Marshall*, Gent.
 Deputy Exigenter, *Richard Wilson*, Gent.
 Deputy Seal Keeper, *William Fenner*, Jun. Gent.
 Tipstaff, *Richard Wilson*, Gent.

Court of Exchequer. *Exchequer Office,*
Kennedy's Lane.

Lord High Treasurer, Right Hon. *Richard*, Earl of *Burlington*
 and *Cork.*
 Vice-Treasurers, Right Hon. *Pattee*, Lord Viscount *Torrington*,
 and Right Hon. *Richard Edgcumbe*, Esq;
 Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. *Marmaduke Coghill*,
 Esq; *Caple-street.*
 Lord Chief Baron, Right Hon. *Thomas Marlay*, Esq; *Henry-*
street.
 Second Baron, Sir *John St. Leger*, Knt. *Caple-street.*
 Third Baron, *John Wainwright*, Esq; *William-street.*
 Prime Serjeant, *Henry Singleton*, Esq; *Caple-street.*

The Present STATE

Attorney General, *Robert Jocelyn, Esq; Peter-street.*
 Solicitor General, *John Bowes, Esq; Warburgh street.*
 Second Serjeant, *Richard Bettefworth, Esq; Ship-street.*
 Third Serjeant, *Henry Purdon, Esq;*
 Auditor General, *Lord Nassau Powlett, Lower Castle-Yard.*
 Deputy Vice-Treasurer, *Luke Gardiner, Esq; Office, Dublin-Castle; House, Henrietta street.*
 Escheator of *Leinster, Lewis Meares, Esq; Caple-street.*
 Surveyor General of Lands, Supervisor and Valuer of his Majesty's Honours, &c. *Hon. William Molefworth, Esq; Lower Castle-Yard.*
 Chief Remembrancer, *Henry, Lord Viscount Palmerston. Office, Exchequer Office, Kennedy's Lane. His Deputy, Robert Roberts, Esq; Secondaries, Richard Vincent, Esq; Philizer, Edward Warren, Francis Anderson, and Abraham Hill, Gent.*
 Second Remembrancer, *Richard Morgan, Esq; and Richard Morgan, his Son. Office, Fishamble-street.*
 Clerk of the Pleas of the Exchequer, *David Nixon, Esq; Law or Plea Office of the Exchequer, Michael's Lane.*
 Clerk of the Pipe, *Hon. John Butler, Esq;*
 Chief Chamberlain, *Robert Fox, Esq;*
 Second Chamberlain, *James Wall, Esq; and Charles William Wall, his Son.*
 Comptroller of the Pipe, *Lewis Meares, Sen. Esq; and Lewis Meares, his Son. Caple-street.*
 Usher of the Exchequer, *Benjamin Gale, Gent.*
 Transcriber and Foreign Apposer, *William Lingen, Esq; Dublin Castle.*
 Summonister and Clerk of the Estreats, *William Roberts, Esq; LL. D. Kennedy's Lane.*
 Marshal of the Four Courts, *Eleazar Peirson, Esq; and Colman Peirson, his Son. Marshalsea, Coal Key and Fishamble-street.*
 Clerk of the Pells, *George Doddington, Esq; Dublin Castle.*
 Clerk of the First Fruits, *Richard Tickell, Esq; Dublin Castle.*
 Cryer of the Exchequer, *Robert Savage, Esq;*
 Pursuivant of the Exchequer, *Chudley Dering, Esq;*
 Auditor of Foreign Accounts and Imprests, *Henry Dering, and Robert King, Esqrs;*
 Cashier, or Teller of the Exchequer, *Nathaniel Clements, Esq; His Deputy, George Boyde, Gent.*
 Deputy Second Remembrancer, *Joseph Harrison, Gent.*
 Deputy Clerk of the Pleas, *James Flack, Sen. Gent.*
 Deputy Philizer, *Roberts White, Gent.*
 Deputy Auditor General, *Lewis Jones, Esq; Lower Castle Yard.*
 Clerk to Lord Chief Baron Marlay, *Robert Savage, Esq; Chancery-lane.*
 Clerk to Baron *St. Leger, John Dennis, Esq; Stephen's Green.*
Clerk

Clerk to Baron *Wainwright*, *Thomas Pocklington*, Esq; *Stephen's Green*.

Deputy Transcripitor and Foreign Apposer, *John Caldbeck*, Gent. *Dublin Castle*.

Deputy Summonister, *Thomas Green*, Gent.

Deputy Clerk of the Pells, *John Bayly*, Esq;

Deputy Clerk of the First Fruits, *John Caldbeck*, Gent. *Dublin Castle*.

Deputy Clerk of the Pipe, *Thomas Cade*, Gent. *Castle-street*.

Deputy Comptroller of the Pipe, and Deputy Pursuivant, *Thomas Hanly*, Gent.

Deputy Cryer, *John Harvey*,

Examinators.

Robert Savage, Esq; *Chancery-lane*.

Thomas Pocklington, Esq; *Stephen's Green*.

John Dennis, Esq; *Stephen's Green*.

Deputy Keeper of the Seals, *James Flack*, Jun. Gent.

Lord Almoner, His Grace, *Hugh*, Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*.

Principal Secretary of State, Right Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Esq;

Publick Register of Deeds and Conveyances, Hon. *Arthur Hill*, Esq; Office, *Lower Castle Yard*.

Secretary to the Lord Lieut. Right Hon. *Walter Cary*, Esq;

Secretaries to the Lords Justices, *Thomas Tickell*, and *William Lingen*, Esqrs; Offices, *Dublin Castle*.

State Physician, *Henry Cope*, Esq;

Clerk of the Council, Right Hon. Lord *George Sackville*,

Deputy Clerk of the Council, *Robert Harris*, Esq; *Dublin Castle*.

Sollicitor in Criminal Causes, St. *John Bowden*, Esq;

Ulster King at Arms, *William* and *John Hawkins*, Esqrs; *Cork Hill*.

Athlone Pursuivant, *Philip Ridgate*, Esq;

Chief Serjeant at Arms, *Richard Povey*, Esq;

Second Serjeant at Arms, *Thomas Carter*, Sen. and Jun. Esqrs;

First Pursuivant, *James Belcher*, Esq;

Second Pursuivant, *Thomas* and *Edward Lill*, Gent.

Third Pursuivant, *Alexander Carroll*, Gent.

Keeper of the Council Chamber, *William Palmer*, Gent.

Keeper of the Records in *Birmingham Tower*, *William Tighe*, Esq;

Clerk of the Paper Office, *Arthur Dawson*, Esq;

Constable of *Dublin Castle*, *Thomas Hatton*, Esq;

Ranger of the Phoenix Park, and Master of the Game, Brigadier *John Ligonier*.

Judge, and Ranger of the Course of the Curragh of *Kildare*, Right Hon. *Thomas Carter*, Esq;

The Present STATE

Master of the Revels, *Luke Gardiner, Esq;* and *Charles* his Son.
Groom-Porter, *Sackville Bale, Esq;* His Deputy, Captain
Bickerstaff.

King's House-keeper at *Dublin Castle* and *Chappel-izod*, Mrs.
Humphry.

Chaplain to the Castle, *Rev. Michael Hartlib, A. M.*

Clerk of the Right Hon. House of Lords, *Enoch Sterne*, and
Henry Baker Sterne, Esqrs;

Clerk of the Hon. House of Commons, *Isaac Ambrose*, and
Burdet Worthington, Esqrs.

Post Master General, *Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart.* Post Office,
Sycamore Alley.

King's Printer, *George Grierson.*

King's Stationer, *Samuel Fairbrother.*

Keeper of the Parliament House, *William Maple, Esq;*

Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, for
the County of the City of Dublin. In
Octob. 1736.

James Somervell, Esq; Lord Mayor, or the Lord Mayor for
the Time being.

Thomas, Lord Wyndham, Lord High Chancellor.

Chaworth, Earl of Meath. *Richard*, Earl of Ross.

Richard, Lord Viscount Fitz William.

Joshua, Lord Viscount Allen.

John Rogerson, Esq; Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Thomas Carter, Esq; Master of the Rolls.

James Reynolds, Esq; Lord Chief Justice of the Common
Pleas.

Thomas Marlay, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir John St. Leger, Knt. second Baron.

George Gore, Esq; second Justice of the Common Pleas.

Michael Ward, Esq; second Justice of the King's Bench.

John Wainwright, Esq; third Baron of the Exchequer.

Robert Lindsay, Esq; third Justice of the Common Pleas.

Henry Rose, Esq; third Justice of the King's Bench.

Henry Singleton, Esq; Prime Serjeant at Law.

Robert Jocelyn, Esq; Attorney General.

John Bowes, Esq; Solicitor General.

Richard Bettesworth, Esq; second Serjeant.

Henry Purdon, Esq; third Serjeant.

Eaton Stannard, Esq; Recorder of the City of Dublin.

Boleyn Whitney, Esq; Seneschal of St. Sepulchre's.

Warden Flood, Esq; Seneschal of St. Thomas-Court and Donore.

Thomas Lehunt, Esq; Seneschal of the Liberties of St. Patrick's.

Marmaduke Coghill, J. U. D.

George

George Forbes,
John Porter,
Nathaniel Pearson,
Joseph Nuttall,
Humphry French,
Luke Gardiner, Esq;

Aldermen.

Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, for
the County of Dublin.

Thomas, Lord Wyndham, Lord High Chancellor: Chaworth,
Earl of Meath: Richard, Earl of Ross: Richard, Lord Viscount
Fitz-William: Joshua, Lord Viscount Allen: William, Lord
Baron of Howth: Richard, Lord Baron of Altham: Arthur,
Lord Baron of Ranelagh: Thomas, Lord Baron Southwell:
Marmaduke Coghill, John Rogerfon, Thomas Carter, James
Reynolds, Thomas Marlay, Esqrs; Sir John St. Leger, Knight:
George Gore, Michael Ward, John Wainwright, Robert
Lindlay, Henry Rose, Henry Singleton, Robert Jocelyn,
John Bowes, Richard Bettesworth, Henry Purdon, Eaton
Stannard, Boleyn Whitney, Warden Flood, Thomas Lehunt,
James Tynte, Edward Brabazon, Esqrs; Sir Compton Dom-
vile, Sir Robert Echlin, Esqrs. Ephraim Dawson, David
Chaigneau, Edward Bolton, Thomas Trotter, John Graydon,
Luke Gardiner, Maurice Keating, John Rochfort, Richard
Wingfield, John Hamilton, and Richard Warburton, Esqrs;

Court of Exchequer Chamber, near the
Exchequer.

Judges, Right Hon. Lord Chancellor, and the Lords High
Treasurer, and Vice-Treasurers.
Assistant Judges, Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Rogersen,
and Lord Chief Justice Reynolds.
Clerk of the Errors in the said Court, Luke Donagh. Garter-
court.

Prerogative Court.

Judge, Right Hon. Marmaduke Coghill, Esq; J. U. D. Caple-
street.
Register, Ambrose Philips, Esq; Stafford-street.

Consistory Court in Dublin.

Judge, Thomas Trotter, Esq; J. U. D. Vicar General of the
Diocese of Dublin. Caple street. Surro-

The Present STATE

Surrogate, to Dr. Trotter, Rev. *James King*, A. M. *Kevan-street*.

Register, *Edward Sale*, Esq; J. U. D. *Bride-street*.

Court of Admiralty.

Judge, *John Hawkshaw*, Esq; J. U. D.

Register, *Thomas Medlicott*, Esq; *Peter-street*.

Marshall, *James Palmer*, Esq;

Court of Delegates.

Register, *James Medlicott*, Esq; J. U. D. *Peter-street*.

Seneschal of *St. Sepulchre's*, *Boleyn Whitney*, Esq;

Register of ditto, *Joseph Bury*, Esq;

Coroner and Deputy Register of ditto, *William Williams*, Gent.

Seneschal of *Donore* and *Thomas-Court*, *Warden Flood*, Esq;

Register of ditto, *Mark Barns*, Gent.

Seneschal of the Liberties and Mannor of *Grange-Gorman*,
Gerard Burke, Esq;

Seneschal of the Liberties of *St. Patrick's*, *Thomas Lekunt*, Esq;

Register of the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church*, *Dublin*,
Richard Morgan, Esq;

Register of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*,
William Shiell, Gent.

*Governors of the Work-House of the City
of Dublin, for employing and maintaining
the Poor thereof.*

*The present Court of Assistants are mark'd
thus *. No. 57.*

Governors for the Time being, Oct. 1736.

His Grace, the Lord Lieutenant: The * Lord Primate:
* Lord High Chancellor: * Lord Archbishop of Dublin:
* Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin: * Speaker of the
House of Commons: The * Lord of the Mannor of *Thomas-
Court* and *Donore*: The * Chancellor of the Exchequer: The
Principal Secretary of State: * *John Rogerson*, Esq; Lord
Chief Justice of the King's Bench: * *James Reynolds*, Esq;
Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas: * *Thomas Marlay*,
Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer: * *Henry Singleton*,
Esq; Prime Serjeant at Law: * *Robert Jocelyn*, Esq; Attor-
ney General: * *John Bowes*, Esq; Solicitor General: * *Tho-
mas Trotter*, Esq; J. U. D. Vicar General of Dublin: * Dr.
Charles

Charles Cobbe, Bishop of Kildare, and Dean of Christ-Church, Dublin: * Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin: The * Recorder, * * + * * Aldermen, and Sheriffs of Dublin: Dr. Henry Cope, State Physician: Dr. Upton Peacock, Physician General of the Army: John Nicholls, Esq; Surgeon General: Arthur Dobbs, Esq; Surveyor General: The High Sheriff of the County of Dublin: Boleyn Whitney, Esq; Seneschal of St. Sepulchre's: Warden Flood, Esq; Seneschal of Thomas-Court: The Master of the Royal Hospital: * John Antrobus, A. M. Prebendary of St. Michan's: * Alexander Bradford, D. D. Vicar of St. Andrew's: * David Burges, D. D. Vicar of St. Mark's: Philip Chamberlain, A. M. Curate of St. Nicholas without the Walls, or the Parish Church of St. Patrick: William Cross, Rector of St. Mary's: Patrick Delany, D. D. Curate of St. Warburgh's: Anthony Dopping, A. M. Curate of St. Luke's: Henry Echlin, A. M. Vicar of St. Catharine's: * John Ellis, D. D. Vicar of St. James's: Robert Grattan, A. M. Prebendary of St. Audoen's: John Grattan, A. M. Curate of St. Nicholas within the Walls: * James King, A. M. Curate of St. Bridget's: * John Madden, D. D. Vicar of St. Ann's: * Gabriel John Maturin, A. M. Prebendary of St. John's: * John Owen, D. D. Prebendary of St. Michael's: William Williamson, A. M. Rector of St. Paul's: * Charles Whittingham, D. D. Vicar of St. Peter's:

GOVERNORS of the Work-House of the City of Dublin, in Oct. 1736. Being those named by Act of Parliament, or elected on any Vacancy since passing the Act.

* Dr. Theophilus Bolton, Archbishop of Cashel: Robert Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare: Edward Moore, Earl of Drogheda: James Barry, Earl of Barrymore: Thomas Fitzmaurice, Earl of Kerry: Richard Fitz William, Lord Viscount Fitz-William: Cotworthy Skiffington, Lord Viscount Massareen: * William Stuart, Lord Viscount Mountjoy: * Joshua Allen, Lord Viscount Allen: Brabazon Ponsonby, Lord Viscount Duncannon: Humphry Butler, Lord Viscount Laneborough: * Dr. Arthur Price, Lord Bishop of Meath: Dr. John Sterne, Lord Bishop of Clogher: * Dr. Edward Synge, Lord Bishop of Ferns. William St. Lawrence, Lord Baron of Howth. Sir Arthur Acheson, Bart. * Hon. Robert Allen, Esq; Sir John Bingham, Bart. Right Hon. Henry Bingham, Arthur Blenerhasset, Esqrs; Brigadier Phineas Bowles, Hon. Edward Brabazon, William Brownlowe, * James Butler, Esqrs; * Hon. Captain Thomas Butler, Thomas Carter, * David Chaigneau, Nathaniel Clements, Marmaduke Coghill, J. U. D. Caesar Colclough, Charles Coote, Robert Cope, Michael Cusse, Ephraim Dawson, Esqrs; Sir Compton Domville, Bart. * John Folliot, * Arthur French, * Luke

The Present STATE

* Luke Gardiner, * Richard Geering, Right Hon. William Graham, * Hon. Henry Hamilton, Hugh Henry, Hon. Arthur Hill, *E/qrs*; * Right Hon. Sir Henry King, Bart. Charles Lambert, * Francis Lucas, *E/qrs*; Sir Robert Maude, Bart. Thomas Medlicot, James Macartney, John Maxwell, *E/qrs*; Lieutenant General Robert Naper, * Thomas Prior, Abel Ram, John Rochfort, Henry Rose, * Robert Ross, Jun. Hercules Rowley, William Sandford, * Fielding Shawe, * Anthony Shepard, Jun. Eaton Stannard, *E/qrs*; * Dr. William Stephens; James Stephenson, Sen. *E/q*; * Richard Tighe, *E/q*; Councillor at Law; James Tynte, Agmondisham Vesey, William Vesey, * Richard Warburton, * Richard Wesley, Edward Worth, *E/qrs*; Owen Wynne, *E/q*; * Rev. Dr. John Wynne; Marcus Anthony Morgan, and Robert Fox, *E/qrs*;

A GENERAL BOARD meets at least four times in the Year, at the Work-House, *viz.* on every Monday immediately following every 24 June, 29 Sept. 25 Dec. and 25 March. Fifteen are a Quorum.

THE COURT of ASSISTANTS meets every Tuesday at the Tholsel. Five are a Quorum.

Treasurer to the Work-house, Captain Nicholas Grueber.

Surgeon, Mr. John Stone. Register, Mr. John Hodgson

The Trustees for the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures.

LEINSTER 18.

Right Hon. Lord High Chancellor for the Time being; Right Hon. Earl of Kildare; Right Hon. Earl of Granard; Right Hon. Earl of Anglesey; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Fitz-William; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Allen; Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Meath; Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Right Hon. Thomas Carter, Right Hon. Francis Burton, *E/qrs*; Right Hon. Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. Mr. Prime Sergeant Singleton; Robert Jocelyn, *E/q*; Attorney General; John Bowes, *E/q*; Solicitor General; Luke Gardiner, Robert Ross, Junr. John Pratt, *E/qrs*; and Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart.

MUNSTER 18.

His Grace, the Lord Archbishop of Cashel; Right Hon. Earl of Barrymore; Right Hon. Earl of Kerry; Right Hon. Earl of Egmont; Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Rogerson; Mr. Justice Rose; Mr. Baron St. Leger; Sir John Bingham, Bart. William Burgh, Hon. Henry Hamilton, Edward Hoare Peter Ludlow, Robert Hawkins Magill, George Mathew, *E/qrs*; Sir Robert Maude, Bart. John Maxwell, Robert Oliver, *E/qrs*; and Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart.

Con'

CONNAUGHT 18.

His Grace, the Lord Primate; Lord Archbishop of Dublin; Lord Viscount Lanesborough; Lord Bishop of Kilmore; Right Hon. James Tynte, Right Hon. William Conolly, *E/qrs*; Mr. Justice Gore; Henry Brooke, William Caulfield, Richard Dawson, John Eyre, Thomas Fortescue, Hon. Arthur Hill, Robert Sandford, Anthony Shepard, Jun. *E/qrs*; Dr. Thomas Trotter; Agmondisham Vesey, *E/q*;

ULSTER 18.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Massareen; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Boyne; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Limerick; Right Hon. Lord Visc. Tyrone; Right Hon. Lord Visc. Duncannon; Right Hon. Marm. Coghill. *E/q*; Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Marlay; Right Hon. Sir Henry King, Bart. Mr. Justice Ward; Sir Richard Mead, Bart. William Brownlowe, Thomas Coote, Charles Coote, Robert Cope, Francis Lucas, James Macartney, Robert Rochfort, and Samuel Waring, *E/qrs*;

Clerk to the Trustees of the Linnen Manufacture, Christopher Usher, *E/q*; *Molesworth street*.

The Trustees meet at the Castle every Friday, and a Committee in the Linnen Hall every Wednesday.

Factors in the Linnen-Hall, William Stephenson, Moses Kelly, Gabriel Clark, Michael Reilly, and Joseph Carr.

Clerk in the Hall, George Sherston.

Chamberlain, George Lawe.

Hours of Sale in the Hall; From 1 Oct. to 1 April, beginning at 9 in the Morning, till 1 in the Afternoon; And from 1 April to 1 Oct. beginning at 8 in the Morning, till 1 in the Afternoon, excepting Sundays and Holidays.

The Commissioners of the Tillage Act, or the Act for the Inland Navigation. In Oct. 1736.

The Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom; Lord Archbishop of Armagh; Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; Lords Keepers of the Great Seal; Lord Archbishop of Dublin; Lord Archbishop of Cashel; Lord Archbishop of Tuam; And, the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, ALL for the Time being.

MUNSTER 20.

Right Hon. Earl of Barrymore; Right Hon. Earl of Kerry; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Tyrone; Right Hon. Lord Southwell;

The Present STATE

well; Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Rogers; Right Hon. Thomas Carter, Right Hon. James Tynte, *E/qrs*; Mr. Justice Rose; Stephen Bernard, Richard Bettefworth, Arthur Blennerhasset, O'Brien Dilks, Eyre Evans, John Fitzgerald, Robert Marshall, *E/qrs*; Sir Robert Maude, Bart. Eaton Stannard, Samuel Warter Whitshed, and Edward Worth, *E/qrs*; *One Vacant*.

LEINSTER 20.

Right Hon. Earl of Kildare; Right Hon. Earl of Meath; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Allen; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Duncannon; Right Hon. Marm. Coghill, *E/q*; Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Marlay; Hon. Robert Allen, Cæsar Colclough, Right Hon. William Conolly, Luke Gardiner, James Hamilton, Robert Jocelyn, Maurice Keating, Robert Percival, John Rochfort, Hon. Henry Singleton, James Stopford, *E/qrs*; Dr. Thomas Trotter; Richard Warburton, and Patrick Wemys, *E/qrs*;

ULSTER 20.

Right Hon. Earl of Antrim; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Massareen; Rt Hon. Lord Viscount Boyne; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lanesborough; Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Clogher; Hon. Mr. Justice Ward; Hon. Mr. Justice Lindsay; Sir Arthur Acheson, Bart. Henry Brooke, Charles Coote, Robert Cope, Richard Dawson, Arthur Dobbs, John Folliott, Henry Hamilton, Hon. Arthur Hill, Francis Lucas, Robert Hawkins Magill, John Moore, and Robert Needham, *E/qrs*;

CONNAUGHT 20.

Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Elphin; Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ferns; Sir John Bingham, Bart. Right Hon. Henry Bingham, Right Hon. Francis Burton, Joshua Cowper, *E/qrs*; Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. Michael Cuffe, Arthur French, Robert French, *E/qrs*; Sir Arthur Gore, Bart. Walter Jones, *E/q*; Sir Henry King, Bart. Thomas Medlicott, Anthony Shepard, Jun. Agmondisham Vesey, William Vesey, *E/qrs*; Sir John Denay Vesey, Bart. Lieutenant General Owen Wynne, and Owen Wynne, *E/q*;

Secretary, Isham Baggs, *E/q*;
Chief Director for executing the Canal to Newry, Richard Castle, *E/q*;

Governors

Governors of Dr. Stevens's Hospital, (Sept. 29, 1736. No 23) *where all sick and wounded Persons, who are Objects of Charity, and curable, are received, maintained, and cured of their Disorders. It is desired, (to prevent Imposition) that the Ministers and Church-Wardens of the respective Parishes throughout the Kingdom, will certify, who are Objects of Charity.*

* The Lord Primate of all Ireland; * The Lord High Chancellor; * The Lord Archbishop of Dublin; John, Lord Bishop of Clogher; * The Chancellor of the Exchequer; * Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; * Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; * Lord Chief Baron; * The Dean of Christ-Church, Dublin; * The Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; * Provost of Trinity College, near Dublin; Right Hon. Dr. Marmaduke Coghill; John Rochfort, Edward Worth, Henry Aston, Thomas Burgh, Esqrs; Dr. James Grattan; Dr. Richard Helsham; Dr. Bryan Robinson; Dr. Henry Cope; * John Nicholls, Esq; Surgeon General; and Mr. Joseph Butler. *One vacant.*

** Governors for the Time being.*

Clerk, Mr. Michael Wills.

The Governors of the Blue-Coat Hospital, Dublin, (in Oct. 1736) founded in the Reign of K. Charles the 2d. for the educating, maintaining, cloathing, and putting out to Apprenticeship at Trades, or Sea Service, the Sons of reduced Citizens of the City of Dublin: Containing at present about 160 Boys.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Sheriffs Peers, Master of St. Ann's Guild, (now Richard Geering, Esq;) and Senior Master of Trinity Guild, All for the Time being; The Lord Primate; The Lord Archbishop of Dublin; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord Viscount Massareen; The Lord Bishop of Meath; The Lord Bishop of Kildare; Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Right Hon. Marm Coghill, Esqrs; Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Rogerson; Reverend Dean Swift; Arthur Hill, Richard Wesley, Esqrs; and Rev. Dean Daniel.

The Governors meet the first Friday of every Month.
Physician, Dr. Richard Weld.

Chaplain,

The Present STATE

Chaplain, Rev. Ral. Grattan, A. M.

Agent and Register, Alfred Howard, Gent. *King-street, facing Smithfield.*

Steward, Thomas Thorn, Gent. *At the Hospital.*

Surgeon, Mr. Francis Whetstone.

Commissioners of the Revenue and Excise.

Edward Thompson, *E/q;*

Hon. Rob. Sawyer Herbert, *E/q;*

Giles Earle, *E/q;* Edward Riggs, *E/q;*

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Galway.

Right Hon. Henry Boyle, *E/q;*

Samuel Grey, *E/q;*

Their Secretary, Hon. Robert Allen, *E/q;*

Sollicitor, James Howison, *E/q;*

Sollicitor in England, Robert Manning, *E/q;*

Principal Clerk in the Secretary's Office, Edward Griffith:

Other Clerks, John Lyndon, William Norcliffe, Balthasar Cramer, and David Burleigh.

Clerk of the Quit-Rents, and Forfeitures, Thomas Coppelston, *E/q;* His Deputy in the Forfeiture Office, William Hawkins; In the Quit-Rent, Francis Guybon; Other Clerks, William Elderton, Nathaniel Trewbody, and James Arbuckle. Register Seizures, William Elderton.

Council to the Revenue, St. George Caulfield, *E/q;*

Sollicitor for the Quit-Rents, Thomas Pocklington, *E/q;*

Clerk of the Wool Accounts, Nathaniel Clements, *E/q;*

Clerk of Ships Entries, George Babe.

Clerk Land Permits, William Harrison.

Clerk Coast Permits, John Cook.

Examinator of the Customs, Thomas Lill, *E/q;*

Examinators of the Excise, Darby and Michael Clarke, *E/qrs;*

Examinator of the Diaries, Captain John Dawson.

Examinator Hearth Accounts, William Cockledge, *E/q;*

Store-Keeper, William Douglass;

Cheque to ditto, John Trench;

Clerk Assistant, William Bushe.

Dublin Port. Collr. John Fowke.

Surveyor in the Store, Chr. Lovett.

Ditto Custom House Key, Philip Craven, and George Gardiner.

Land-Waiters, James Sandford, Richard Burleigh, John Howison, and Thomas Harrison.

Jerquer, Theophilus Glover.

Surv. Aston's Key, Rob. Whitehall.

Land-Waiters ditto, Nicholas King, Philip Sweetenham, James Caswell, and James Nugent.

Surv. Rogerson's Key, Jn. Hacket.

Surv.

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Surv. Land Carriage, Tho. Griffith.

Survrs. Ringsend, Tho. Griefsdall, Roger Tuthill, and George Hannell.

Commander of the Thompson Galley, Luke Mercer.

Dublin City-Excise.

Collector, William Sandford.

Surveyors General, Patrick Aylmer, Resident Surveyor General in Dublin; John Sheppard, and Philip Fletcher, *Esqrs*;

Examinator Gaugers Books, Bartholomew Clossley.

Principal Surveyor, Love Hiat; Surveyors, James Wheeler, Theophilus Jones, and John Leake.

Custom-house Hours of Attendance for the discharging Officers; From 1 Oct. to 1 March, beginning at 10 in the Morning, till 3 in the Afternoon; And from 1 March, to 1 Oct. from 9 till 12 in the Forenoon; and from 2 till 4 in the Afternoon, Holidays excepted.

Dublin County.

Collector, Brewster Laughlin.

Surveyor, Langford Burleigh.

Ditto Licences, Thomas Wallen.

Patentee Officers.

Comptroller and Accomptant General, Agmondisham Vesey, *Esq*; and Agmondisham Vesey, his Son; Deputy, William Brickenden, *Esq*;

Surveyor General of the Customs in Ireland, Henry Stanley Monck, *Esq*; and Sir John Stanley, Bart. in Trust; Deputy, Samuel Tomkins.

Customers and Collectors of the Port of Dublin, Hon. Philip Percival, and Hon. Henry Hamilton, *Esqrs*; Deputy, William Sheppey.

Craner, Thomas Tilson, *Esq*; Comptroller, Robert Dashwood, *Esq*; Taster of Wines, Charles Delafaye, *Esq*; Searcher, Packer, and Gauger, Right Hon. Edward Webster, *Esq*; Their Deputy, Rt. Norman, *Esq*;

Collectors of the Revenue in the Country, with the principal Surveyors and Land Waiters, Sept. 29, 1736.

Armagh; Collector, Jones Cuff; Surveyors Excise, John Harrison, and Alexander Seaton.

Athlone; Collr. Robert Handcock. Surveyors Athlone District, Josiah Shadwell, and Daniel Moore.

Baltimore. Collector, Richard Tonson. Surv. Port, Thomas Lucas.

Belfast.

The Present STATE

Belfast. Collector, George Macartney. Land-Surveyor, Charles Macartney. Tide ditto, Edward Clarke. Land-Waiters, William Johnston, and Robert Warter.

Cavan. Collr. Tho. Nesbit. Surv. Exc. Francis Forster, and William King.

Clonmell. Collector, Ponsonby Newcomen. Surv. Exc. William Hume.

Coleraine. Collector, Henry Sandford. Surveyor Port, Packenham Beaty. Ditto Excise, Charles Craige. Land-Waiter, John Wilson.

Cork. Collector Port, Hugh Dickson. Ditto Excise, Edward Travers. Surveyor, Boyle Maynard. Of Stores, Ambrose Cramer. Of Tide at Cove, Richard Toler. Of Excise, Cork-City, John Garnet. Out-Surveyor, William Higginbotham. Land-Waiters, Francis Knapp, Benjamin Roberts, and Robert Taylor.

Carlingford Port. Surveyor, Henry Courtney.

Donoghadee. Collector, Gustavus Lambart. Surveyor Port, John Smith. Land-Waiter, Hugh Langley.

Drogheda. Collector, Hon. Thomas O Bryen. Surveyor Port, Nicholas Coddington. Dist. Excise, Edward Helly. Land-Waiter, Allan Bellingham.

Dundalk. Collector, Christopher Carlton. Surveyor Port, William Metcalf. Surveyors Excise, John Hughes, and James Drope.

Dingle. Surveyor, Nehem. Donnellan.

Ennis. Collector, Samuel Barrington. Surveyor Excise, John Owens.

Foxford and Newport. Collector, James Moore. Surveyor Newport Port, William Miller. Of Excise, Thomas Blackburn. Land-Waiter of Foxford, Edward Thewles.

Galway. Collector, John Disney. Surveyor Port, Samuel Waugh. Surveyor Excise, Thomas Skellern. Land-Waiter, Matthew Pennesfather.

Killybeggs. Collector, John Clark. Surveyor Port, Andrew Hamilton. Surveyor Excise, John Fitzgald.

Kilkenny. Collector, Edward May. Surveyor Excise, Marcus Usher.

Kinsale. Collector, George Rose. Surveyor Port, William Bowler. Surveyor Excise, William Tuthill.

Limerick. Collector, William Taylor. Surveyor Port, Thomas Cross. Surveyor Excise, Simeon Marshall. Land-Waiter, Richard Lyndon.

Lisburn. Collector, Henry Donlevy. Surveyors Excise, William Jones, and Joseph Budd.

Londonderry. Collector, Roger Harrison. Surveyor Port, Cornelius Helden. Surveyor Excise, Joseph Hill. Land-Waiter, Henry White.

Loughbrea.

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Loughrea. Collector, William Dawson. Surv. Excise, Richard Ireland.

Maryborough. Collector, Edward Elsmere. Surveyors Excise, John Burroughs, and Nicholas Dowdall.

Moyallow. Collector, John Kean. Surveyor Excise, Peter Tidyman.

Naas. Collector, Richard Evelyn. Surveyors Excise, Colin Maxwell, and John Morris.

Newry. Land-Waiter, Thomas Disney.

Rofs. Collector, Jeremiah Symes. Surveyor Port, William Dowdall. Land-Waiter, Nathaniel Estwick.

Sligoe. Collector, Philip Cox. Surveyor Port, Edmond Netterville. Surveyor Excise, John Lewis.

Strabane. Collector, Anthony Coane. Surveyor Excise, James Nugent.

Strangford. Collector, Robert Ward. Port-Surveyor, Samuel Hill. Of Excise, Arth. Conolly. Land-Waiter, Jonathan Furnace.

Tralee. Collector, Francis Chute. Surveyor Excise, George Crosbie. Land-Waiter, Samuel Collis.

Trim. Collector, James Clarke. Surveyor Excise, Henry Greenshields.

Waterford. Collector, William Gore. Port-Surveyor, Christ. Phillips. Of Passage, Godfrey Swanton. Of Excise, Fran. Lumley. Land-Waiters, Charles Young, and William comen.

Wexford. Collector, Henry Harrison. Port-Surveyor, James Gifford. Of Excise, Peter Heyton. Land-Waiter, Yelverton Dennis.

Wicklow. Collector, John Mac-Allen. Port-Surveyor, Robert Boswell. Of Excise, Stephen Trock. Land-Waiter, William Gay.

Youghall. Collector, Talbot Ivory. Port-Surveyor, William Fielding. Of Excise, Andrew Hunt. Land-Waiter, Francis Knapp.

Stamper of Cards and Dice in the Custom-House, Dublin, William Maple.

Affay-Master, Receiver of the Duties on Plate, and Maker of Weights for all Foreign Gold current in this Kingdom, William Archdall. Office, Goldsmith's Hall in Warburgh-street on Tuesdays and Fridays: House, Skinner-row.

Commissioners of Appeals

Thomas Trotter, Esq;
Robert French, Esq;
Thomas Tennison, Esq;
Their Secretary, Robert Roberts, Esq;

} Exchequer Chamber.

G

General

General Officers on the Establishment.

General and Commander in Chief, Richard, Lord Viscount Shannon.

Lieut. General Thomas Pearce,
Lieut. General William Evans, } As Majors General.

Lieut. General Thomas Wetherham,

Lieut. General Andrew Bisset,

Lieut. General Phil. Honeywood,

Lieut. General Henry Grove,

Lieut. General Lord Mark Kerr,

Lieut. General Robert Naper, } As Brigadiers General.

Major General Gervas Parker,

Major General James Tyrrell,

Major General Richard, Lord

Viscount Molesworth,

Secretary to the General Officers, Benjamin Barrington, Esq;

Aids du Camp to the Lord Lieutenant.

Hon. Col. Stephen Cornwallis.

Hon. Col. Philip Bragg.

Aids du Camp to the Lords Justices.

To the Primate, Lieut. Col. Peter Ker. To the Lord Chancellor, Lieut. Col. Edward Richbell. And to the Speaker, Captain Michael O Bryan Dilkes.

Secretary to the General, or Commander in Chief, Richard Tickell, Esq;

Aid du Camp to the Lord Shannon.

Cornet Richard Stevenson.

Must. Master General, Charles, Lord Tullamore.

Deputy Must. Master General, John Lyons, Esq;

Thomas Scaife, Esq;

St. John Noble, Gent.

Commissaries. } William Rowland, Gent.

Hugh Cane, Gent.

James Carlan, Gent.

Charles Mercier, Gent.

Quarter Master General, Major General Gervas Parker,

Adjutant General, Hon. James Butler, Esq;

Physician General, Dr. Upton Peacock.

Judge Advocate General, William Hore, Esq;

Chyrurgeon General, John Nicholls, Esq;

Provost Martial General, William Heath, Gent.

Field

Field Officers of the Regiments of Horse.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Col. Lieut. General Thomas Pearce. (e) | 3 Col. Charles, Lord Cathcart. (e) |
| Lieut. Col. Richard Pyott. | Lieut. Col. Richard St. George. |
| Major, Peter Renouard. | Major, John Folliot. |
| 2 Col. Lieut. General Robert Naper. (b) | 4 Col. John Ligonier. (c) |
| Lieut. Col. Hon. Tho. Bligh. | Lieut. Col. Robert Dalway. |
| Major, John Daniel Degennes. | Major, Hugh, Lord Viscount Primrose. |

Dragoons.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 Col. Lord Charles Hay. (g) | Major, Francis Ligonier. |
| Lieut. Col. Alexander Rose. | 4 Col. Phineas Bowles. (d) |
| Major, William Cope. | Lieut. Col. Jasper Trice. |
| 2 Col. (e) | Major, John Johnston. |
| Lieut. Colonel Samuel Warter Whitshed. | 5 Col. Henry Hawley. (e) |
| Major, Cuthbert Ellison. | Lieut. Col. Peter Ker. |
| 3 Col. Richard, Lord Viscount Molesworth. (a) | Major, Shuckburgh Whitney. |
| Lieut. Col. William Blakeney. | 6 Col. Clement Nevil. (d) |
| | Lieut. Col. Henry D'Granges. |
| | Major, Cuthbert Smith. |

Foot,

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Col. | Lieut. Col. John Battereau. |
| Lieut. Col. Charles Cockburn. | Major, Mordecai Abbott. |
| Lieut. Col. Alexander Irwin. | 7 Col. Sir James Wood, Bart. (f) |
| Major, James Home. | Lieut. Col. Francis Fleming. |
| Major, Lewis Grant. | Major, Thomas Don. |
| 2 Col. Earl of Crawford. (a) | 8 Col. Brig. Thomas Howard. (a) |
| Lieut. Col. Charles William Pearce. | Lieut. Col. Gilbert Primrose. |
| Major, James Paterson. | Major, Hector Hamon. |
| 3 Col. Lieut. General James Dormer. (f) | 9 * Col. Sir Thomas Read. |
| Lieut. Col. John Murray. | Lieut. Col. Edmund Devilcher. |
| Major, John Cotterell. | Major, - - - - - |
| 4 Col. Charles Lanoe. (i) | 10 Col. Archibald Hamilton. (e) |
| Lieut. Col. George Keightley. | Lieut. Col. John Campbell. |
| Major, James Beschefer. | Major, Thomas Blagrove. |
| 5 Col. Lieut. General Richard Sutton. (e) | 11 Col. Philip Bragg. (e) |
| Lieut. Col. Hugh, Lord Sem-
pill. | Lieut. Col. Alexander Hutchin-
son. |
| Major, Richard Hawley. | * Now at Gibraltar. |
| 6 Col. Earl of Effingham. (a) | G 2 Major, |

The Present STATE

- | | |
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| <p>Major, John Beckwith.
 12 Col. Lieut. General And. Bisset. (e)
 Lieut. Col. Richard Harward.
 Major, Francis Pierfon.
 13 Col. Brigadier Wm. Hargrave. (e)
 Lieut. Col. Samuel Daniel.
 Major, Anthony Ladaveze.
 14 Col. Thomas Paget. (c)
 Lieut. Col. Bernard Dennett.
 Major, Samuel Stone.
 15 Col. Lieut. Gen. Robert Dalzell. (e)
 Lieut. Col. Richard Chaloner Cobbe.
 Major, Christopher Clapham.
 16 Col. Brigadier Charles Ot-</p> | <p>way. (e)
 Lieut. Col. William Berry.
 Major, William Wright.
 17 Col. Steph. Cornwallis. (d)
 Lieut. Col. James Paterfon.
 Major, John Hely.
 18 Col. Major General John Moyle. (e)
 Lieut. Col. John Grant.
 Major, Theophilus Sandford.
 19 Col. Henry Ponsonby. (e)
 Lieut. Col. Edward Richbell.
 Major, Patrick, Lord Ellibank.
 20 Col. Thomas Wentworth. (a)
 Lieut. Col. James Fountain.
 Major, Philip Savage.</p> |
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The Names of the Agents to the several Regiments, with literal References.

- (a) John Archer, Esq; *Blind-key.*
- (b) Benjamin Barrington, Esq; *Big Ship-street.*
- (c) Capt. Theoph. Desbrisay, *Cork-hill.*
- (d) Mr. John Dunkin, *Treasury Office.*
- (e) Capt. George Johnston, *Cork-hill.*
- (f) Simon Sandys, Esq; *Blind-key.*
- (g) Mr. Ralph Turner, *Bolton-street.*
- (h) Dominick Dalton, Esq; *Bow-street.*
- (i) George Banastre, Esq; *Cork-hill.*
- Agent to the Half-pay Officers on the Irish Establishment, Darby Clarke, Esq; *Custom-house.*
- Agent to the Widows of Officers, William Wogan, Esq; His Deputy, Captain John Dawson, *Custom-house.*
- Agent to the Half-pay French Officers and Pensioners, Cornet Daniel Gervais, *William-street.*

Company of Battle-Ax-Guards.

Robert Burton, Esq; Col.
 Hon. Robert Butler, Esq; Capt.
 Charles Annesley, Esq; Capt.

Trustees for the Barracks.

Right Hon. Lieut. Gen. Wynne: Hon. Lieut. Gen. Pearce:
 Hon. Major Gen. Parker: Luke Gardiner, and Arthur Dobbs, Esqrs;

Barrack-

Barrack-Officers.

Major Gen. Gervas Parker, Quarter Master and Barrack Master General.

John Macarrell, Esq; Register of the Barracks.

Charles Bucknall, and Thomas Armstrong, Esqrs; Inspectors.

Richard Bettsworth, Esq; Council to the Barracks.

Barrack-Masters.

Ald. William Aldrich, of DUBLIN.

Andrew Armstrong, *Athlone*, &c.

Rd. Bermingham, Jun. *Longford*, &c.

Arundel Belt, Esq; *Kilkenny*, &c.

John Brush, *Drogheda*, &c.

Capt. Edward Brereton, *Charles-fort*, &c.

Archibd. Cathcart, *Enniskillen*, &c.

Middleton Clark, *Castlebar*, &c.

Hugh Clement, *Bray*, &c.

John Craggs, *Tralee*, &c.

Hugh Cuming, *Mullingar*, &c.

Henry Cult, *Charlemont*, &c.

Hill Hunter, *Carrickfergus*, &c.

John Jones, *Cavan*, &c.

Andrew Makilwain, *Londonderry*, &c.

John Miller, Jun. *Limerick*, &c.

James Murdock, *Youghall*, &c.

Carnrofs Nesbitt, *Sligo*, &c.

James Nesbitt, *Nenagh*, &c.

Thomas Parker, *Cork*, &c.

Robert Rogers, *Bantry*, &c.

Thomas Rose, *Charleville*, &c.

John Shaw, Jun. *Clonmell*, &c.

Ald. William Thomson, *Waterford*, &c.

James Ribet Vigie, *Galway*, &c.

John Watson, *Asby*, &c.

Deputy Barrack Master of *Dublin*, Mr. Robert Wilks.

Ordnance, Superior Officers.

Master General, Marquis de Montandre.

Lieutenant, Edward Hill, Esq;

Major of the Train of Artillery, Hon. James Steward, Esq;

Surveyor and Comptroller, Peter Virasell, Esq; .

Clerk of the Ordnance, Hector Pain, Esq;

Store-keeper, John Favier, Esq;

Engineer, Overseer, and Surveyor General of the Fortifications

The Present STATE

and Buildings, Arthur Dobbs, Esq;
 Second Engineer of Ireland, John Corneille, Esq;
 Third Engineer, to attend the Train of Artillery, Lewis Marcell, Esq;
 Surgeon to the Train of Artillery, Henry Brownrig, Gent.
 Pay-master to ditto, Mr. George Boyd.

Governors of Garrisons, &c.

Londonderry, and *Culmore Fort*, Governor, Right Hon. Gen. Pierce.

Cork, Governor, James Jefferyes, Esq;

Limerick, Governor, Lieut. General Thomas Pearce.

Town-Major, John Miller, Gent.

Kinsale, Governor, Lieut. General Humphry Gore.

Lieutenant Governor, Major General Gervas Parker.

Fort-Major, Andrew Knox, Esq;

Duncannon, Governor, Right Hon. Charles, Lord Cathcart.

Fort-Major, William Armstrong, Gent.

Ross-Castle, Governor, Lord William Fitzmaurice.

DUBLIN, Town-Major, William Petitot, Esq;

Charlemont, Governor, Hon. John Tichborne, Esq;

Galway, Governor, John Usher, Esq;

Town-Major, Henry Littleton, Gent.

Governors of the Royal Hospital, near Kilmainham.

N. B. *The Offices mark'd thus *, are now discontinued in Ireland, but there are Governors elected or appointed pursuant to the Charter, as if those Offices were still in Being: And at those mark'd thus †, the Office is continued, but the Name of it altered.*

The Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland.

The Lord Primate.

Lord Chancellor.

Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

The Heirs Male of James, Duke of Ormond, to whom the Dukedom of Ormond shall descend. - - -

† Marshal of the Army, Right Hon. Richard, Lord Viscount Shannon.

Master of the Ordnance.

Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The Secretary of State.

* Major General of the Foot, Right Hon. Lieut. General Owen Wynne.

* Colonel

- * Colonel of the Regiment of Guards, Hon. Lieut. General Robert Naper.
- * Commissary General of the Horse, John Folliott, Esq;
The Muster-Master General.
- † Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Robert Burton, Esq;
- * Captain of the Troop of Horse Guards, Hon. James Butler, Esq;
- * Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Guards, Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Cavan.
The Quarter-Master General.
- * Major of the Regiment of Guards, Hon. Lieut. General Thomas Pearce.
- The Master of the Hospital. - - -

*The Names of the Reverend Deans in Ireland,
in Oct. 1736.*

Alex. Alcock, Dean of <i>Lismore</i> .	William Gore, <i>Cashel</i> .
James Auchmuty, <i>Armagh</i> .	John Hinton, <i>Tuam</i> .
Thomas Bindon, <i>Limerick</i> .	Samuel Hutchinson, <i>Dromore</i> .
Hugh Bolton, <i>Waterford</i> .	Owen Lloyd, D. D. <i>Connor</i> .
John Brandreth, <i>Emly</i> .	Peter Mahon, <i>Elphin</i> .
Jemmat Brown, <i>Ros</i> .	John Madden, D. D. <i>Kilmore</i> .
Jonathan Bruce, <i>Kilsenora</i> .	Peter Maturin, <i>Killalla</i> .
Francis Chamberlayne, D. D. <i>Clogher</i> .	William Mead, <i>Cork</i> .
Right Rev. Dr. Charles Cobbe, Lord Bishop of <i>Kildare</i> , Dean of <i>Christ-Church, Dublin</i> .	Charles Meredith, <i>Ardfert</i> .
William Cottrell, L. L. D. <i>Raphoe</i> .	Robert Mossom, <i>Offory</i> .
William Cross, <i>Leighlin</i> .	John Richardson, D. D. <i>Kilmacduagh</i> .
Richard Daniel, <i>Down</i> .	Lewis Saurin, D. D. <i>Ardagh</i> .
Anthony Dopping, <i>Clonmacnoise</i> .	George Stone, <i>Derry</i> .
Giles Eyre, <i>Killaloe</i> .	Joseph Story, <i>Ferns</i> .
Isaac Goldsmith, <i>Cloyne</i> .	Jonathan Swift, D. D. St. <i>Patrick's, Dublin</i> .
	Sutton Symes, D. D. <i>Achonry</i> .
	Robert Taylor, <i>Clonfert</i> .
	Sanchy Winter, <i>Kildare</i> .

*The Names of the Chancellor, Visitors, Provost,
and Fellows, &c. of Trinity College, near
Dublin, in Oct. 1736.*

- Chancellor, His Royal Highness, FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, &c.
- Vice Chancellor, Right Rev. Dr. John Sterne, Lord Bishop of Clogher.
- Pro-Vice-Chancellor; Right Hon. Marmaduke Coghill, Esq;
J. U. D. G 4 Visitors,

The Present STATE

Visitors, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Archbishop of Dublin.

Provost.

Rev. Richard Baldwin, D. D.

Senior Fellows.

John Elwood, J. U. D. Vice-

Provost.

Rev. Charles Stewart, D. D.

Rev. Robert Shawe, D. D.

Rev. Lambert Hughes, B. D.

Rev. Henry Clarke, D. D.

Rev. Caleb Cartwright, D. D.

Rev. Hugh Graffan, D. D.

Junior Fellows.

Rev. John Pellissier, B. D.

Rev. John Obins, A. M.

Rev. Edward Hudson, B. D.

Rev. Edward Molloy, A. M.

Rev. Maturine Allenet, A. M.

Rev. Wood Gibson, A. M.

William Clements, A. M.

Rev. John Forster, A. M.

John Lawson, A. M.

Rev. Thomas Foster, A. M.

Brabazon Disney, A. M.

John Whittingham, A. M.

Paul Read, A. M.

Professors.

Divinity, Rev. Claudius Gilbert, D. D.

Civil Law, John Elwood, J. U. D.

Physick, Richard Helsham, M. D.

Natural Philosophy, Richard Helsham, M. D.

History and Oratory, Rev. Robert Shawe, D. D.

Lecturers.

Chemistry, William Stephens, M. D.

Anatomy, Francis Foreside, M. D.

Botany, William Clements, A. M.

Anatomist, Vesey Shawe, Surgeon.

Members of Parliament for the College.

Right Hon. Marmaduke Coghill, Esq; J. U. D.

John Elwood, J. U. D.

Keeper of the College Library, Rev. Edward Hudson, B. D.

The Names of the President, Censors, and Fellows of the College of Physicians, in Oct. 1736.

President.

Thomas Kingsbury, M. D. *Anglesea-street.*

Censors.

* James Grattan, M. D. *Henry-street.*

John Van Lewen, M. D. *Molesworth-street.*

John Hemsworth, M. D. *Kennedy's-lane.*

Francis Foreside, Register, M. D. *Suffolk-street.*

Fellows.

* Samuel Jemmat, Treasurer, M. D. *Anglesea-street.*

* Brian Robinson, M. D. *Mary-street.*

* Henry Cope, M. D. *William-street.*

Francis Lehunte, M. D. *Bride-street.*

Samuel

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Samuel Arnoldi, M. D. *Bride-street.*

William Stephens, M. D. *Stafford-street.*

Honorary Fellows.

Patrick Mitchell, M. D. *Caple-street.*

Richard Helsham, M. D. *Fervis-street.*

William Smith, M. D. *Waterford.*

Licentiates.

George Martin, M. D. *Mary's-lane.*

Ephr. Thwaites, M. D. *Peter-street.*

Upton Peacock, M. D. *Mary's-abbey.*

Richard Weld, M. D. *King-street, Oxmant.*

James Arbuckle, M. D. *Caple-street.*

John Rutty, M. D. *Bloom-alley.*

George Maconchy, M. D. *Abbey-street.*

*Thus mark'd *, are Examiners of Apothecaries Shops, Ware-houses, &c. together with Mr. Edward Croker in Caple-street. and Mr. Thomas Quin in Warburgh-street, Apothecaries.*

The Names of the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. of the Hon. City of Dublin, in Oct. 1736.

Lord-Mayor.

* ‡ Right Hon. James Somervell, Esq; *As the Mayoralty House, Dawson-street.*

Recorder.

* Eaton Stannard, Esq; *Stephen's Green.*

Aldermen.

† † Ald. George Forbes, *Ushers-key.*

† Ald. John Porter, *Lower Ormond-key.*

† Ald. William Emplon, *Mark's-alley.*

† Ald. Henry Burrows, *Charles-street.*

|| Ald. Percival Hunt, *Bride-street.*

† Ald. Nath. Pearson, *Stephen's-green.*

† Ald. Joseph Nuttall, *Bull-lane.*

† Ald. Thomas How, *Earl-street.*

† * Ald. Nathan. Kane, *Peter-street.*

Ald. Richard Dawson, *Fervis-street.*

Ald. William Walker, *Bride-street.*

Ald. John Macarrell, *Bolton-street.*

Ald. Daniel Falkiner, *Britain-street.*

* Ald. Samuel Cooke, *James's-street.*

Ald. William Aldrich, *Liffy-street.*

Ald. Gilbert King, *Abbey-street.*

* Ald. Henry Hart, *Eustace-street.*

* Ald. David Tew, *Thomas-street.*

Ald. John Walker, *Castle-street.*

* Ald. Edward Dudgeon, *Thomas-court.*

AB,

Ald. Benjamin Archer, *Church-street.*

Ald. Robert King, *Bolton-street.*

Ald. Daniel Cooke, *Fervis-street.*

One vacant *

* Thus mark'd, are of the present Court of Assistants.

† Have been Lord-Mayors, and are thereby Justices of the Peace.

‡ Fined, instead of serving.

† Member of Parliament for Dublin,

Sheriffs.

Richard White, Esq; *Meath-street.*

Edward Hunt, Esq; *Francis-street.*

Sheriffs-Peers.

Nathaniel Shawe, Esq; *In the Country.*

William Dobson, Esq; *Longford-street.*

Richard Blair, Esq; *In the Country.*

David King, Esq; *Skinner-row.*

Robert Nesbit, Esq; *Gone abroad.*

|| David Chaigneau, Esq; *Dawson-street.*

Ralph Blundell, Esq; *Usher's-key.*

Henry Daniel, Esq; *Skinner-row.*

|| Richard Norton, Esq; *Coombe.*

John Sterne, Esq; *Upper Ormond-key.*

George Tucker, Esq; *Fervis-street.*

William Woodworth, Esq; *Cork hill.*

Charles Burton, Esq; *Abbey-street.*

Thomas Cooke, Esq; *Abbey-street.*

John Twigg, Esq; *Bridge-street.*

‡ Fined, instead of serving.

The Common-Council of the City of Dublin, in
Oct. 1736. In No. 96.

I. Trinity-Guild.

Char. Rossell, *Lower Ormond-key.*

Anthony Lennon, *Strand-street*

George Ribton, *Dame-street.*

John Hornby, *Anglesea-street.*

Jerom Bredin, *Warburgh street*

Caleb Goold, *Eustace-street.*

John Sican, *Essex-street.*

Thomas Mead, *Bride-street.*

Thomas Broughton, *Bridge-foot-street.*

William Grattan, *Abbey-street.*

George Frazer, *Usher's-key.*

Robert Scriven, *Castle-street.*

Michael Sampson, *Fervis-str.*

Edward Moland, *Church-street*

James Diggs Latouche, *Bachelors-key.*

Jason Hassard, *Essex-street.*

George Swettenham, *Caple-street.*

John Martin, *Cusse-street.*

David Latouche, Jun. *Castle-street.*

William Darquier, *Blind-key.*

Robert Donovan, *Bride-street.*

William Empson, Jun. *Mark's-alley.*

Daniel Molineux, *Essex-street.*
Edmond

- Edmond Weld, *Castle-street*. James Eldall, *Cork-hill*.
 John Forbes, *Blind key*. 10. Cooks.
 John Adamson, *Bride-street*. Abraham Crowd, *Strand-street*.
 Thomas Read, *Anderson's-court*. James Connor, *Ormond-market*.
 John Higgins, *Bride-street*. 11. Tanners.
 Samuel Hutchinson, *Truck str.* Robert Gruby, *Wine-tavern-street*.
 John Bradshaw, *Strand-street*. Peter Vauteau, *Mill-street*.
 John Morrison, *Eustace-street*. 2. Taylors. 12. Tallow Chandlers.
 Joseph Allinson, *Coombe*. Arthur Lamprey, *Bride-street*.
 James Doyle, *Turnstyle-alley*. Charles Wilcocks, *Glebe*.
 Thomas Ashburner, *Francis-street*. 13. Glovers and Skinners.
 Charles Shudall, *Fishamble str.* James Taylor, *New-row Puddle*.
 3. Smiths. John Shore, *Cork-hill*.
 John Bolton, *Pill lane*. 14. Weavers.
 Michael Ransford, *Dame-street*. William Andrews, *Coombe*.
 James Collins, *Hammon-lane*. Ephraim Dickison, *Francis-str.*
 William Barret, *Pill-lane*. John Hennis, *Gone abroad*.
 4. Barber-Surgeons. 15. Sheermen and Dyers.
 Wm. Husband, *Upper Ormond-key*. Isaac Gladwell, *Meath-street*.
 Chidly Freeman, *Smithfield*. Thomas Cowlfon, *New-row Puddle*.
 Thomas Lawler, *Chequer-lane*. 16. Goldsmiths.
 Robert Freeman, *College-green*. Charles Leslie, *Skinner-row*.
 5. Bakers. William Archdall, *Skinner-row*.
 Hugh Ker, *Dame street*. William Sinclair, *Skinner-row*.
 Israel Julibert, *Dame-street*. Matthew Walker, *Skinner-row*.
 John Madden, *Digg-street*. 17. Coopers.
 Anthony Perrier, *Chequer-lane*. Samuel Lawrence, *Fleet-street*.
 6. Butchers. William King, *Fleet-street*.
 Joseph Gibson, *Patrick-street*. 18. Felt-Makers.
 John Wilde, *Channel-row*. John Walker, *Blind-key*.
 Richard Richardson, *Coghill's-court*. Benjamin Maddock, *Temple-bar*.
 7. Carpenters. 19. Cutlers, &c.
 Richard Meeks, *Castle-Market*. James Read, *Cutler, Blind-key*.
 Hugh Wilson, *Bloody bridge*. John Wotton, *Painter, Aungier-street*.
 Richard Constant, *Pill lane*. Geo. Ewing, *Stationer, Dame-street*.
 8. Shoemakers. 20. Bricklayers.
 William Wetheral, *Stephen-str.* Gilbert Plummer, *Boot lane*.
 John Hall, *Corn-market*. William Spence, *Bolton-street*.
 Thomas Norton, *High-street*. 21. Hosiery.
 Jonathan Doddridge, *Bride-str.* Luke Stock, *Essex bridge*.
 9. Sadlers. Thomas Knowles, *Essex-street*.
 David Ross, *Dame-street*. 22. Curriers.
 Humphry Blair, *Upper Ormond-key*. John Martin, *Patrick-street*.
 John

John Bee, *Patrick-street.* Thomas Granger, *Mary's-
23. Brewers. abbey.*
John Bailie, *Ann-street.* 24. Joiners.
William Espinasse, *James's- Thomas Gunston, King's-Inns.
gate.* Laurence Darby, *Batchelors-
Paul Espinasse, James's-street. key.*

*The Corporations of Dublin, their Swearing Days,
and the Names of the Masters and Wardens:*

1. *GUILD, or Merchants*, Monday before Michaelmas Quarterly Assembly. Charles Rossell, Anthony Lennon, Masters: George Ribton, John Hornby, Wardens.
2. *Tailors*, June 24. John Myars, Master: Edward Burrowes, George Bennett, Wardens.
3. *Smiths*, 1st Thursday in August. Samuel Sparks, Master: William Siddon, Paul Smith, Wardens.
4. *Barber-Surgeons*, July 22. Edward Smith, Master: Bryan McCabe, Richard Cox, Wardens.
5. *Bakers*, July 26. John Madden, Master: Anthony Perrier, William Hanlon, Wardens.
6. *Butchers*, Friday after 8 Sept. Joseph Gibson, Master: Thomas Ward, Henry Mills, John Lewis, Wardens.
7. *Carpenters*, August 16. Daniel Tracy, Heyler, Master: Anthony Robinson, Matthew Slater, Carpenters, Wardens.
8. *Shoemakers*, 1st Monday after Midf. John Hall, Hugh Kennedy, Masters: John David, Nath. Howard, Wardens.
9. *Sadlers*, March 24. Hugh Moore, Upholder, Master: Thomas Bagshaw, Ropemaker, Charles Strong, Coachmaker, Wardens.
10. *Cooks*, July 25. Abraham Crowd, Master: George Dalzell, William Grant, Wardens.
11. *Tanners*, 1st Thursday after All-Saints. Robert Gruby, Master: John Hoult, John Widows, Wardens.
12. *Tallow Chandlers*, April 23. Joseph Manypenny, Master: Thomas Wilcocks, Thomas Rose, Wardens.
13. *Glovers and Skinners*, March 25. John Tudor, Master: John Tincler, William Taylor, Wardens.
14. *Weavers*, May-Day. Henry Rainsford, Master: Joseph Dawker, John Woodman, Wardens.
15. *Sheermen and Dyers*, Dec. 6. Samuel Gilbert, Master: John Brett, William Heathwood, Wardens.
16. *Goldsmiths*, Nov. 1. Robert Calderwood, Master: Thomas Williamson, George Cartwright, John Wilme, Wardens.
17. *Coopers*, August 8. Robert Burton, Master: James Lane, Robert Burton, Wardens.
18. *Felt-Makers*, Jan. 3. Charles Fisher, Master: George Darling, Rowland Benson, Wardens.
19. *Cutlers*,

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19. *Cutlers, Painter-Stainers, and Stationers*, Oct. 18. William Smith, Stationer, Master: George Mitchell, Cutler, Charles Sempill, Painter-Stainer, Wardens.
 20. *Bricklayers*, August 24. John Ogan, Master: Christopher Connor, Thomas Fleetwood, Wardens.
 21. *Hofiers*, April 23. Thomas Cade, Master: Nathaniel Steakes, John Paddison, Wardens.
 22. *Curriers*, 1st Monday after All-Saints. John Martin, Master: Richard Wilson, Richard Bowman, Wardens.
 23. *Brewers*, Dec. 1. James Carfan, Master: George Cannon, James Usher, Wardens.
 24. *Joiners*, 1st Monday after All-Saints. Henry Robinson, Master: John Walker, Wheeler Woodworth, Wardens.
- CITY Treasurer, the late Lord Mayor.
 City Receiver General, Alderman Nathaniel Pearson.
 City Coroners, Alderman William Walker, and Alderman David Tew.
 Town Clerk, Thomas Gonne, Esq;
 Keeper of the publick Library of Dublin, Rev. Dr. John Wynne.
 Mayor of the Staple, the late Lord Mayor: Constables of ditto, the late Sheriffs: Sworn into their Office, 27 Dec.
 Alnager of Ireland, or Seal-Master of all Irish Woollen Manufactures, Hon. William Molesworth, Esq; Deputy Alnagers County and City of Dublin, Martha Johnson, Williams Johnson, and Henry Ellison.
 Ballast-Master of Dublin, Alderman William Walker: His Deputy, Robert Curtis: *Office, Essex-street.*
 Chaplain to the City, Reverend James King, A. M.
 Receiver of the City Toll-Corn, Thomas Thorn, Gent.
 City Marshal, John Cook, Esq; *Marshalsea, Merchants key.*
 Overseer of City Works, Ja. Nelson.
 City Carpenter, Hugh Wallace.
 City Plummer, Thomas Doyle.
 City Surveyor of Ground, Roger Kendrick, *Kevan-street.*
 City Engine-Keepers for extinguishing of Fires, John Bolton at the *Scales in Pill-lane*, and Paul Bolton at the *Cross-Keys; Thomas-street.* The several Parish Engines may be heard of at the Churches in the Day, and Watch-Houses in the Night.
 The four Quarterly Assembly Days, and the first Days of the four General Quarter Sessions of Dublin, are to be found in the Kalendar: And the first Days of the Quarter Sessions all over the Kingdom are held on some one Day of the same Week, in which they are held in Dublin; Kilmainham Thursday, Limerick Tuesday, &c.

Bankers

Bankers of Dublin.

Mr. James Swift, and Company, *Eustace-street.*

Hugh Henry, Esq; and Company, *Upper Ormond-key.*

Messrs. Larouche and Kane, *Casile-street.*

Mr. Joseph Fade, and Company, *Thomas-street.*

HOLYDAYS *Agreed by the Bankers of DUBLIN, to be kept, and no other, 1737, viz.*

1 January: 6 January: Ash-Wednesday: 1 March: 25 March: Easter Monday and Tuesday: Whitson Monday and Tuesday: 1 July: 1 August: 4 November: 25 December, and 3 following Days.

Early Hours of Divine Service on Sundays in the Churches of Dublin, where Masters of Families may send those Servants, whom they cannot spare from home at the more stated Times.

At St. James's, Prayers, Sermon, and Sacrament, the First Sunday of every Month; beginning at 6 a'Clock in the Morning.

At St. Ann's, ditto, the Third Sunday of every Month, at 7 a'Clock.

At St. Audoen's, ditto, at 6, the Third Sunday of every Month.

At St. Mary's, ditto, the Sunday before Christmas, Sunday before Easter, Sunday before Whitsunday, and Sunday before Michaelmas.

At St. Michael's, ditto, every Last Sunday in December, in March, in June, and in September.

At St. Michan's, as at St. Michael's.

At St. Andrew's, Prayers and Sacrament, the Last Sunday of every Month.

The Magistrates of the Cities and Corporate Towns of Ireland, in Oct. 1736.

Armagh, Joseph Burgefs, Esq; Sovereign.

Athlone, George St. George, Esq; Sovereign: Arthur Johnston, and James Lackey, Bailiffs.

Carrickfergus, Francis Ellis, Mayor: Nathaniel Byrtt, John Coleman, Sheriffs.

City of Cashel, Richard Pennefather, Esq; Mayor: John Dolard, Robert Cooke, Bailiffs.

Clonmel, Charles Atkins, Esq; Mayor: Robert Moore, Gilbert Lane, Esqrs; Bailiffs.

Coleraine, Griffin Howard, Esq; Mayor; till March 25.

City of Cork, Thomas Farren, Mayor: Hugh Dickson, Esq; Recorder:

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III

Recorder: Daniel Crone, Richard Bradshaw, Sheriffs:
Robert Hoare, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Drogheda, Henry Ackland, Esq; Mayor: Henry Singleton,
Esq; Recorder: Henry Sheil, Richard Jebb, Sheriffs: Ed-
ward Meade, Town-Clerk.

City of Dublin, See Pages 105, 106,

Dundalk, William Mercer, Esq; Bailiff.

Fore, Thomas Croston, Esq; Sovereign.

Galway, John Staunton, Esq; Mayor: Thomas Staunton, Esq;
Recorder: Henry Ellis, Patrick Blake, Jun. Sheriffs: Alex-
ander Lynche, Gent. Town-Clerk.

Kilbeggan, William Midgley, Provost: John Harold, Recorder:
Michael Daly, Laurence Murphy, Serjeants.

Kildare, Boyle Spencer, Esq; Sovereign.

City of Kilkenny, Algernon Warren, Esq; Mayor: William
Evans, George Carpenter, Sheriffs.

Kinsale, Hugh Winter, Esq; Sovereign.

City of Limerick, Thomas Vincent, Esq; Mayor: Arthur
Blenerhasser, Esq; Recorder: George Robinson, Henry
Long, Esqrs; Sheriffs: George Roche, Esq; Town-Clerk.

City of Londonderry, Hugh Edwards, Esq; Mayor: Francis
Knox, Alexander Lecky, Esqrs; Sheriffs, till Feb. 2.

Longford, Samuel Forth, Esq; Sovereign: Anthony Sheppard,
Jun. Esq; Recorder; Arthur Deane, William Kenny, Bailiffs;
Israel Woods, Serjeant at Mace.

Monaghan, Oliver Anctell, Provost.

Naas, Thomas Burgh, of Naas, Esq; Sovereign.

New Ross, John Leigh, Esq; Sovereign; Thomas Tucker,
Bailiff-Receiver.

Strabane, Robert Cunningham, Esq; Provost.

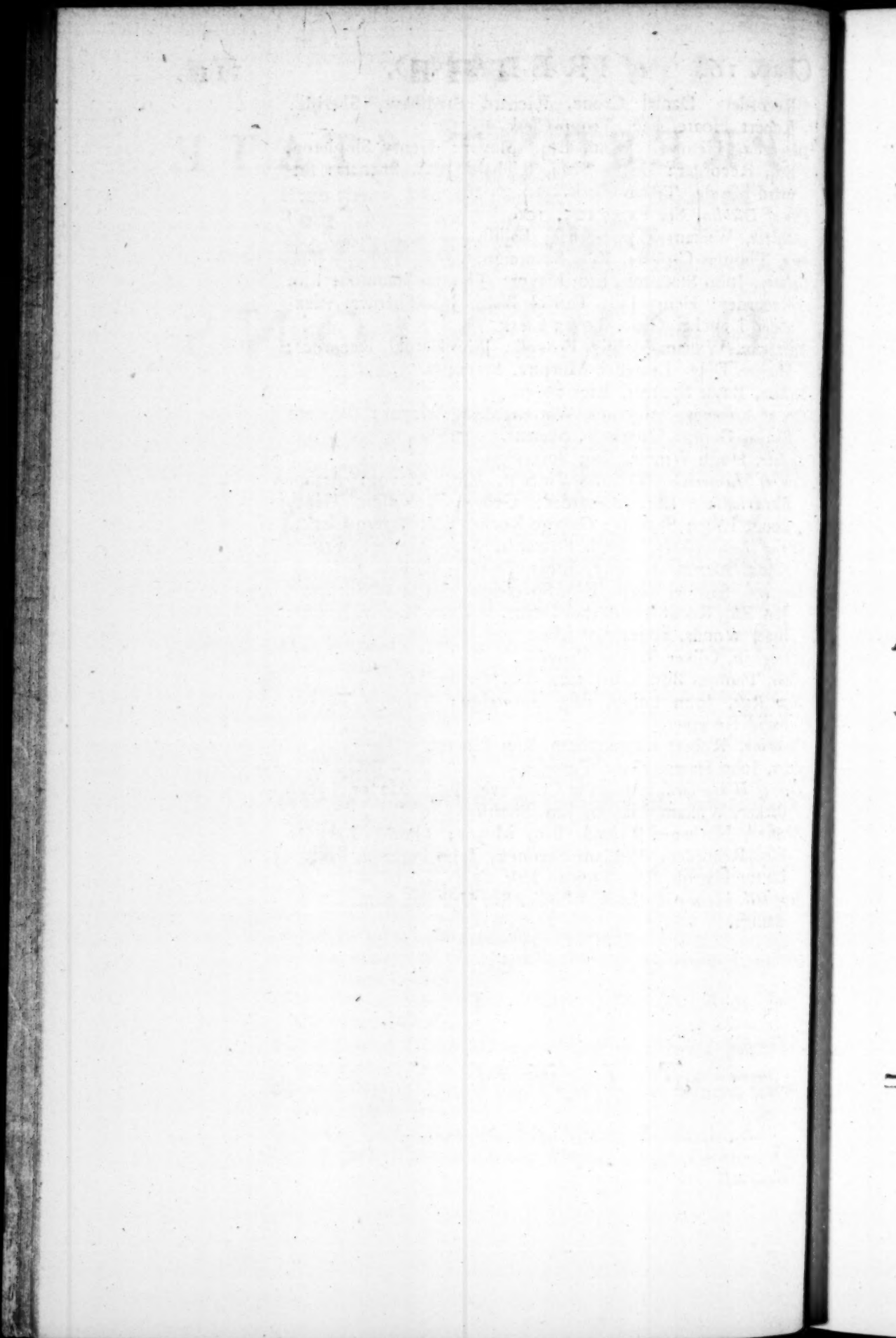
Trim, John Harris, Gent. Portrive.

City of Waterford, Ambrose Congreve, Esq; Mayor; John
Barker, William Martin, Jun. Sheriffs.

Wexford, Nathaniel Ryland, Esq; Mayor; Thomas Lehunte,
Esq; Recorder; William Sherlock, John Percival, Bailiffs;
Lotus Hatton, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Youghall, Henry Ruthven, Mayor; Bor Uniacke, Sam. Luther,
Bailiffs.

F I N I S.



THE
PRESENT STATE
Of His MAJESTY'S
DOMINIONS
IN
GERMANY.

CONTAINING
An Exact DESCRIPTION of the same.



LONDON:
Printed in the Year MDCCXXXVII.

THE
PRESIDENTIAL STATE

OF THE
DOMINION

OF THE
CROWN

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Of His M A J E S T Y ' S
D O M I N I O N S
I N
G E R M A N Y.



H E Great Historical *Atlas* informs us, That they consist of, 1. The Dutchy of *Calenberg*, in which lies the City of *Hanover*, its Capital.

2. Of the Principality of *Grubenhagen*.

3. Of the Dutchy of *Lunenburgh-Zell*, as Successor to his Uncle and Father-in-Law *George*

William.

4. Of the County of *Diepholtz*.

5. Of the County of *Hoy*.

6. Of the County of *Danneburg*.

7. Of the Dutchy of *Sax-Lawenburg*, in Conjunction with the Prince of *Wolfembüttel*, a Branch of the same Family of *Brunswick*.

An Account of His Majesty's

His Majesty has also Pretensions, first, to be chief Treasurer of the Empire.

Secondly, to be chief Standard-Bearer of the Empire, which is controverted by the Family of *Wirtemberg*.

Thirdly, On the County of *Staden*, against the Archbishop of *Bremen* formerly, now against the King of *Sweden*.

Fourthly, Upon the County of *Poitou* in *France*, by Donation from *Richard I.* of *England*, to *Otho I.* of *Brunswick*, in 1190.

Fifthly, On the Succession of *Maud* Dutcheis of *Lombardy* in *Italy*.

Sixthly, On the Dominions which formerly belonged to *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who married *Maud* of *England*.

Seventhly, Upon the County of *Eiksfelt*, possessed by the Elector of *Mentz*.

Eighthly, On the County of *Regenslein*, possessed by the King of *Prussia*.

Ninthly, On the Principality of *Taranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by a Treaty made in 1337.

Tenthly, Upon the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and *Hoxtar*, which has been the Subject of several Controversies, and is now possessed by the Elector of *Cologne*, as Administrator, by a Treaty made at *Brunswick* in 1653.

The Protestants in that Bishoprick being oppressed by the Elector of *Cologne*, his late Majesty, when Elector, was obliged to put some Troops into the capital City, to make the Papists keep to the Treaty of *Westphalia* on the Head of Religion. This was complained of to the *German Dyet*, upon which the Elector published a Manifesto, to justify his Proceedings, and proved that they were according to the Agreement made with the Elector of *Cologne* in 1643, and other later Conventions; so that the Papists were at last oblig'd to redress the Grievances of the Protestants, and the Elector withdrew his Troops.

'Tis also to be observed, that the Bishoprick of *Osnabrugh* is, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, to be alternately conferred upon Protestants and Papists, and that the Chapter is obliged, when it comes to a Protestant's Turn, to elect of the younger Sons of his Majesty's Family to be their Bishop, or in case there be none such, they are to chuse the reigning Prince; and in case the Family should fail, they are to chuse a Prince of the House of *Brunswick Wolfembustel*. His Majesty's Uncle, Duke *Ernest*, is now Bishop of that Place.

The *German* Dominions, possessed by his Majesty at present, lie betwixt the Lat. $51\frac{3}{2}$ and $54\frac{3}{2}$, including *Sax Laueburg*, and between Long. 8. from the Meridian of *London* to Long. 12.

The

Dominions in GERMANY.

5

The Breadth and the Length of these Dominions are both unequal, because they are indented by those of *Holstein*, *Bremen* and *Mecklenburg*, on the N. N. W. and N. E. by those of *Hesse-Cassel*, and part of *Thuringen* on the S. and by the Dominions of *Prussia* on the E. and part of *Westphalia* on the W. and by the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and the Dutchy of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, which lie inclosed betwixt the Dutchy of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, on the S. Zell on the N. and the County of *Schawenburg* on the W. The Dominions being thus limited, are above 150 Miles, where longest from the County of *Diepholtz* on the W. to the farthest part of *Danneburg* on the E. and 175 where broadest, from the Borders of *Hesse-Cassel* on the S. to the farthest part of *Sax Lawenburg* on the N.

His Majesty's German Dominions and Titles being so many and various, his Coat of Arms is the same; and not being easy to be separated from those of the Branch of *Wolfembuttel*, are blazon'd together in the *Atlas* as follows:

<i>Gules</i> , two Leopards <i>Or</i> langued, for <i>Brunswick</i> —	1	2	Arms.
<i>Gules</i> , a Horse <i>Argent</i> , for <i>Lower Saxony</i> —	2	2	
<i>Or</i> , a Lion <i>Azure</i> strow'd with Harts <i>Gules</i> , for <i>Lunenburg</i> —	3	3	
<i>Azure</i> , a Lion <i>Argent</i> crown'd, for <i>Eberstein</i> —	3	4	
<i>Gules</i> , a Lion <i>Or</i> with a Border <i>Campe</i> , <i>Argent</i> and <i>Azure</i> , for <i>Homburg</i> —	5	5	
<i>Azure</i> , a Lion <i>Argent</i> , for <i>Diepholtz</i> —	6	7	
<i>Argent</i> , an Eagle <i>Gules</i> , for <i>Diepholtz</i> —	7	8	
A Scutcheon <i>Argent</i> , for the Electoral Dignity —	8		
<i>Gules</i> , a Lion <i>Argent</i> , for <i>Lauterburg</i> —	9	9	
<i>Or</i> , three Fesses <i>Gules</i> , for <i>Lauterburg</i> —	10	10	
<i>Argent</i> , an Hart <i>Sable</i> , for <i>Chettenburg</i> —	11	11	
Quartered in the first and fourth, <i>Or</i> two Bears Feet in Pale, in the second Cut in the upper Part <i>Or</i> and <i>Gules</i> , and in the lower part <i>Gironée Argent</i> and <i>Azure</i> , for <i>Hoye</i> and <i>Bruckhausen</i> —	12	6	
<i>Checkee</i> , <i>Argent</i> and <i>Gules</i> , for <i>Holstein</i> —	13	14	
<i>Argent</i> , a Branch of Deer's Horns <i>Gules</i> , for <i>Rein-</i> <i>stein</i> —	14	12	
<i>Argent</i> , a Branch of Deer's Horns <i>Sable</i> for <i>Blanken-</i> <i>berg</i> —	15	13	
The Helmets.			
<i>Or</i> , a Peacock's Tail with Branches of Deer's Horns on the Sides, for <i>Honstein Lauterburg</i> —	1	4	
<i>Or</i> , two Bears Feet for <i>Hoye</i> —	2	2	
<i>Or</i> , a Beam <i>Argent</i> with a Horse a-crofs it <i>Argent</i> for <i>Brunswick</i> —	3	1	

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Or, two Horns <i>Argent</i> charged with Six red En-	4	3
signs, for <i>Bruckhausen</i> —————		
Or, two Buffler's Horns with two Branches of	5	5
Deer's Horns on the Sides, for <i>Reinstein Black-</i>		
<i>enstein</i> —————		

We come next to give a particular Geographical Description of his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*; and shall begin in the North with

Sax-Lawen-
burg.

I. The Dutchy of SAX-LAWENBURG: It lies on the North and South Banks of the *Elbe*, between *Holstein* on the West, and the South part of *Mecklenburg* on the East, and *Lunenburg* on the South. It was subject to its own Duke, of the ancient Family of the Dukes of *Saxony*, and belonged to that Dutchy, till about 1260, when *John*, the youngest Son of *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*, had it for his Share, and his Successors called themselves Dukes of *Angria* and *Westphalia*; but Duke *Erick*, missing of his Pretensions to the Electorate after the Death of *Albert*, added the Name of *Sax* to keep up his Pretensions, *Julius Francis*, their last Duke, dying without Heirs Male in 1689, the Claims of the Elector of *Saxony*, the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell* to it, are not yet determined; but the latter seized it, and it is still in the Possession of the House of *Hannover*.

The Places of most Note in this Dutchy are, 1. *Lawenburg* the chief Town, in Long. 10, 38. Lat. 53. 18. on the Conflux of the *Stekenitz* and *Elbe*. It has a strong Castle built on a Hill over against the Fortress of *Ertemberg*, on the other side the River. 'Tis a small, but populous and trading Town. 'Tis said to have been built by *Henry* the Lion, Duke of *Saxony*, and from him called *Leoburgum*; but being much damaged by War, it was rebuilt and enlarged by *Bernard* of *Anhalt*. It lies about 35 Miles South-East from *Hamburg*, and 15 North East from *Lunenburg*.

2. *Mollen*, famous only for the Quarrels it has occasion'd betwixt the Dukes of *Sax-Lawenburg* and the Town of *Lubeck*.

3. *Wittenburg*, a pretty little Town, with a Castle on the *Elbe*.

4. *Ratzeburg*, on a lake of that Name, 17 Miles North of *Lawenburg*, and about 10 North of *Lubeck*. It was made a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Bremen* by *Henry* the Lion, and continued so, till by the Treaty of *Munster*, it was secularised and given to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, but the Castle and Town to the Duke of *Lawenburg*. The Duke of *Lunenburg* seized and fortified it in 1689, and the King of *Denmark* took it in 1693, and demolished the Fortifications before he restored it. 'Tis the chief Town of a small Principality of the same

Name,

Name, and embraced *Lutheranism* in 1566. Also the Dukes of *Lawenberg* were anciently buried here. Part of the Dutchy of *Bremen* is subject to this Country, with the Towns of *Frankenhausen*, *Saxenhausen*, and some others on the *Elbe*. The Elector of *Saxony* quitted his Pretensions to the Dutchy, and this Town to the House of *Lunenbourg*, in 1697, and they began to re-fortify the Place in 1700. The Authority of the Emperor *Leopold*, and of the late King *William*, contributed to the quiet Possession of this Family, as having the best Pretensions both by antient and modern Titles and Agreements.

II. The Dutchy of *LUNENBURG* has the Dutchy of *Meck-Lunenbourg*, *lenbourg* and the Dominions of *Brandenburg* on the East, the County of *Hoye*, with the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* on the West; the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*, and the Dutchy of *Sax Lawenberg* on the North; the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and the Dutchy of *Calenberg* on the South; so that it makes up the largest Part of his Majesty's *German* Dominions, and is not mixed with any other. The greatest Length from East to West is about 170 *English* Miles, and the greatest Breadth from South to North above 70.

The Country abounds with Woods and Forests, which afford good Fir, Oak, and Elm, that they sell to the *Hamburgers* and *Dutch*, with all Sorts of Deer, wild Swine, and other Venison; and a great Part of it consists of vast Heaths and Wastes, the largest of which lies West of the City of *Lunenbourg*, in the Way to *Hamburg*, and is desert for several Leagues; yet in the barren Parts the Inhabitants keep Bees, and make a great Profit of their Honey and Wax.

The Inhabitants are reckoned by the other *Germans* to be the most rustical, both in Habit and Language, of any in the Empire; but whatever they were formerly, it will not appear to be so now, especially as to their Cloathing. The *Cherusci*, Part of whom inhabited this Country, contributed much to the Defeat of *Varus* and the *Roman* Legions. The present Inhabitants are also accounted good Soldiers, being bred in a cold Climate, with a spare Diet. They have Store of good Fish in their Lakes, Pools, and Rivers, and breed great Numbers of Pheasants.

The chief Places of Note in this Dutchy are, 1. *Lunenbourg* the Metropolis: It lies in long. 10. 20. from the Meridian of *London*, and in lat. 53. 37. almost 14 *English* Miles South-West of *Lawenberg*, and 28 South-East of *Harburg*. 43 North of *Zell*, 61 North of *Brunswick*, and 69 North-East from *Hannover*.

Some ascribe the Foundation of this City to *Julius Caesar*, but this is rejected as fabulous. It is mentioned in the Reign

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of the Emperor *Henry II.* and afterwards as the greatest City belonging to *Otho Duke of Saxony*, about the Year 1073. *Henry the Lion* is said to have been the first who fortified it in 1189, it being formerly defended only by a Castle built in 1076, on the Mountain of *Calkberg*, which lies near it.

It was formerly an Imperial City, but now subject to its own Prince. 'Tis of an oblong Form, about two *English Miles* in Compass, the Streets broad, and most of the Houses well built. The Duke's Palace stands over against the Town-House, which is a very neat Structure.

There's also a fine University here which was formerly a Monastery; and there's a stately Bridge over the River *Elminaw*, which is here navigable. The chief Trade of the City is in Salt, made from salt Springs, which rise within the Walls. The Salt-Houses are fenced in, and continually guarded as being the main Support of the City, a considerable Part of the Duke's Revenue, and affording constant Employment for great Numbers of Poor. It is reckon'd the best for Colour and Taste of any in *Germany*, and therefore exported in great Quantities.

2. *Bardowick*, about four *English Miles* North West from *Lunenburg* upon the same River. It is now only a Village, but formerly a strong and populous City. Some reckon it to have been the first in *Saxony*, and built 990 Years before our Saviour. It had nine Churches, of which the Cathedral only is left. Over the Gate there are some barbarous *Latin Verses* in an old *Gothick* Character, which alledge it was built 235 Years before *Rome*, and that it was destroyed by *Henry the Lion* in 1189. Some derive the Name from *Bardo*, an ancient Knight-Errent; but *Meibomius* derives it from an antient People in that Country call'd *Bardi*: It is more probable, that it was a College of the ancient Poets called *Bards*. In the Cathedral there are eight residentiary Canons, and a few Vicars.

3. *Uitzen*. 'Tis a neat little Town on the Conflux of three Streams, which form the River *Elminaw*, 26 Miles South East of *Lunenburg*, and 23 North East from *Zell*. It was formerly called *Lawenwald*, i.e. *Lion Forest*, as appears by their Records, and an Inscription on the Town-Hall. It had its present Name from the Neighbouring Monastery of *O'denstadt*, formerly call'd *Old Ufen*. In 1646, most of the City was burnt down, and never wholly rebuilt since, but the Streets are larger, and the Houses more splendid and regular than before. It is said that the first *English Saxons* went from hence to *Britain*, and that those who returned hung up a gilt Tin Ship in the Market-Place, as a Memorial of their Success, which continued there till the abovementioned Fire.

4. *Zell*,

4. *Zell*. It lies in a sandy Plain, near the Conflux of the Rivers *Aller* and *Fuse*, which fall into the *Weser* below *Verden*. It lies in Long. 10. 14. from the Meridian of *London*, and in Lat. 52. $\frac{3}{4}$. 47 Miles South from *Lunenburg*, 55 South from *Harburg*, 26 North East from *Hanover*, and 27 North West from *Brunswick*. Some derive its Name from its having been a Cellar, as the *German* Word signifies; but in a Charter of 1203, which is kept in the Duke's Archives, it is called *T'seile*. It consists of three Streets, which lie parallel; and is well fortified, the Ramparts large and well mounted with Cannon. The Duke has a Palace here, which stands near the Gate of *Hanover*: It is a square Building, moated round, and has four Platforms. In the lower Court beyond the Ditch, there is a very fine Riding-House; and there any many fine Gardens, Orchards, and Grotto's, near the Palace. It was built in 1485, by Duke *Henry*, and is the Seat of the chief Courts of Judicature.

5. *Walfrod*, i. e. *Walo's Cross*, formerly a Monastery, built by *Walo*, a Prince of *Anhalt*, in 986, as appears by an Inscription on his Statue in the Church. It is now a considerable Town, seated in a pleasant Valley, encompassed with Woods and Mountains. Its chief Trade consists in Honey, Wax, Wool and Beer: It lies on the River *Bohme*, near the Confines of *Verden*, 26 Miles North West of *Zell*, and 44 South West of *Lunenburg*.

6. *Harburg*, on the River *Lotz*, near the Place where it falls into the *Elbe* over-against *Hamburg*, with a strong Castle. This Town is the strongest Frontier of the Country on this Side, and well fortified. It is very populous, because the Inhabitants have great Privileges; and is capable of being improved by Trade, especially now that his Majesty of *Great Britain* is able to protect it from the Insults which *Hamburg* is liable to from its Neighbours.

7. *Danneberg*, on the River *Jetze*, 6 Miles from the Place where it falls into the *Elbe*. 'Tis the chief Town in the County of that Name, which was given to *Otho* Duke of *Brunswick* in 1462, by *Nicholas* Count of *Danneberg*, and lies 35 Miles South East from *Lunenburg*.

8. *Snackenburg*, on the Confines of *Brandenburg*, where the *Weck* falls into the *Elbe*. It is a large trading Town, 65 Miles South East of *Lunenburg*.

The remarkable Woods and Forests in this Country are mark'd a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, in *Moll's* lesser Map, which also gives an Account of their Names; and in a larger one since publish'd he has mark'd fifty of those Woods and Forests with Numbers.

County of
Hoye.

III. The County of HOYE has *Bremen* and Part of *Oldenburg* on the N. *Ninden* on the S. *Diepholtz* on the W. and *Lunenburg-Zell* on the E. *Moll* makes it about 35 Miles from S. to N. and about 28 from E. to W. The Capital of the same Name lies on the E. Bank of the River *Weser*, about 35 Miles S. E. from *Bremen*, 15 S. W. from *Verden*, 40 N. E. from *Minden*, 45 N. W. from *Zell*, and 42 N. W. from *Hanover*. 'Tis a small Town, but well fortified, and has one of the strongest Castles in the Circle of *Westphalia*. It had formerly Counts of its own, of an ancient *Saxon* Family, to whom it was given by the Emperor *Lotharius*. They were much respected in the Empire; the last of them died in 1582, upon which the County was divided betwixt the Families of *Brunswick* and *Hesse*; but is now entirely subject to his Majesty of *Great-Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick*.

The most considerable Place in this County, next to *Hoye*, is *Neimberg*, on the same Side the River, about 10 Miles to the S. W. 'Tis a well fortified Town, and sustained several Sieges during the Wars in *Germany*.

Other Places of Note are, 1. *Freudenburg*, about 22 Miles N. W. from *Hoye*. 2. *Drakeburg* on the *Weser*, about 8 Miles S. E. from it. 3. *Sidberg*, about 15 Miles S. W. 4. *Liebenaw* 20 Miles S. W. 5. *Barenberg*, at the same Distance, more to the S. W. on the River *Oame*. 6. *Stolzenau*, 30 Miles S. and, 7. *Ucht*, about 32 S. W. from *Hoye*.

Diepholtz.

IV. The County of DIEPHOLTZ has the County of *Oldenburg* on the N. the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* on the S. the County of *Hoye* on the E. and this Bishoprick of *Munster* on the W. It is about 30 Miles long from S. to N. but the Breadth unequal; the broadest Place being about 18 Miles from E. to W. The Capital of the same Name lies on the Lake *Dummer*, 32 Miles S. W. from *Hoye*. It had formerly Lords of its own, whose Posterity failing in 1587, it fell to the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*. The Town suffered much by the Civil Wars of *Germany*, when a great Part of it was ruined, but is since rebuilt and defended by a Fort. There's a Hill in this Country called *Hulpemburg*, (i. e.) the Mount of Help: It was so named, says the Chronicle of *Brunswick*, because *Charlemain* pray'd here against *Wittekind* the *Saxon* and his Idols; upon which the Emperor having obtained the Victory, he built a Chapel on the Top of this Hill, which being much frequented, a large Village was built in the Neighbourhood, and call'd *St. Hulp*. They had afterwards an annual Fair granted them, where the Monks sold Indulgences, but that wicked Practice was abolished at the Reformation. They have fine Pastures and Meadows, with great Flocks of Cattle; and their Butter is highly esteemed.

V. The

V. The County of SCHAWENBURG has part of the Dut-^{Schawenburg.}chy of *Lunenburgh-Zell* on the N. the County of *Lippe*, and Part of *Brunswick-Lunenburg* on the S. the Dutchy of *Calenberg* on the E. and the Principality of *Minden* on the W. It extends about 34 Miles S. and N. is of an unequal Breadth, and about 25 where broadest from S. to N. It abounds with Corn and Hay, Quarries of Free-Stone, of which they export considerable Quantities; Salt-Pits, Timber, Coal, Allum, Chalk, and Venison. It has also Copper Mines, in which there are some small Quantities of Gold and Silver-Oar. It is plentifully supplied with Fish, especially Perch, both for Consumption and export, by the *Weser*, some other Rivers, and the *Steinhader-See*, a Lake five Miles long, and two broad. This County was given by the Emperor *Conrad II.* to *Adolph*, a Saxon Lord, about 1032; but his Posterity failing in 1459, *Christian* of *Oldenburg*, King of *Denmark*, descended from a Daughter of the Family, became Heir to it. It was afterwards in Possession of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, but since came to the House of *Brunswick*. There is a Castle of the same Name near the S. E. Corner of the Country, about 27 Miles S. W. from *Hannover*, and 18 S. W. from *Minden*. It has only two other Places of Note, viz. *Stadthagen*, about 22 Miles S. W. from *Hannover*, and *Sachsenhagen*, about 20 W. from it.

VI. The Dutchy of CALENBERG has *Lunenburgh-Zell* on^{Calenberg.} the N. *Brunswick-Lunenburg* on the S. the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* on the E. and the County of *Schawenburg* on the W. so that according to *Moll's Map*, it is about 33 Miles from S. to N. and 18 from E. to W. It is more fruitful than *Lunenburg*, has fine Meadows and Fields, breeds excellent Horses, and affords Sheep and Wool for Export, with Salt and Tobacco enough for the Inhabitants.

The Metropolis is HANNOVER, the Duke's Court being re-^{Hannover.}mov'd hither by *George Duke of Brunswick-Calemburg*, upon the Death of *Frederick Ulrich*, the last Prince of the ancient House of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*. This Town at first was called *Lawenroda*, from a neighbouring Castle subject to the Courts of that Name. About *Henry the Lion's* Time it was called *Hanover* (i. e. *Have-over*) being then a Ferry over the *Lina*. The City is handsome and well built, divided into the New and Old Towns by the River, which is navigable here by small Boats, and was the ordinary Residence of the Elector. Most of the Houses are of Timber, interlaid with Brick or Plaister; and they have likewise many of Brick and Stone. The Streets are regular and broad, and well furnished with Lanthorns to give Light in the Winter Nights. It is regularly fortified, and the Ravelins before the Gates are well mounted with Cannon. The Elector's

Castle.

Electors Palace or Castle is at one End of the City near the Ramparts, a large Structure of Free Stone, with several square Courts and fine Stair-Cases. It was formerly a large Monastery, but now so beautifully repair'd, that were it not for History, it could not be known that Monks were its ancient Inhabitants. It has many Apartments, with very fine and rich Furniture, which makes it one of the most splendid Courts of the Empire. There's a pretty Theatre in it, with handsome Lodgings for Persons of all Ranks; and the Court being at the Charge of it, No-body pays any Money for seeing Plays there. The House for the Opera is visited as a Rarity by all Travellers, the Painting and Contrivance being reckoned the best in *Europe* for a House of that Kind; and there is a Closet of Rarities, with a noble Collection of Medals, antient and modern.

Guards.

The Electors Troop of Horse-Guards consisted of 150 proper Men, with good Horses and fine Equipage. He had two Regiments of Foot-Guards, of one Battalion each, cloathed in Red lin'd with Blue; and he usually kept 6000 Horse, and 6000 Foot in Pay in time of Peace, before the Dutchy of *Zell*

Churches.

fell to him. The most remarkable Churches here are, 1. That dedicated to St. *James*, in which there are two Crucifixes, with the Pictures of the Apostles, and many Saints. 2. That dedicated to the Holy Cross, built of Stone, and much finer and neater than the other. It has a double Row of Galleries round from the Altar; and upon the first the History of the Gospel, divided into fifty three Parts, is painted by the best Masters. This City is enrich'd by the Electors Court, and four Fairs *per Ann.* much frequented by Foreigners, as well as his native Subjects. They have also a considerable Trade here in a pleasant Malt Liquor called *Bruhan*, of which they export considerable Quantities. This City lies in Lat. $52^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ and Long. $9^{\circ} \frac{2}{3}$ from the Meridian of *London*. The Elector has a Country Seat at *Herrenhausen*, about two *English* Miles North from the City, with a delicate Garden, noble Waterworks, Basins and Fountains extremely large, and a Wilderness well contriv'd, and adorn'd with Ever-Greens. The Walks are of firm Gravel. There are many beautiful Cascades, an Orangery reckon'd one of the largest in *Europe*; and there's a perfect Theatre cut out into green Seats, Dressing-Rooms for the Actors, being Arbours and Summer-Houses on both Sides; the whole set off with many fine Statues, most of them gilt: And there is an excellent Waterwork just behind. That most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress Dowager of *Hanover*, Mother to his late Majesty *George I.* delighted much in this Seat and the Gardens, where she fell into a Fit of an Apoplexy, of which she died, *June 8, 1714.*

Court.

2. *Hamelen*, an antient City at the Mouth of the *Hamel*, on the Banks of the *Wefer*, and the Frontiers of this Dutchy, about seven and twenty Miles South West from *Hanover*. 'Tis the Key of the Country, and therefore the best fortified and garison'd of any in the Dutchy. The Records of this City give an Account of a strange Accident which fell out there, the 26th of *June* 1284. This City being then much pester'd with Rats, which they could not destroy, a Stranger undertook it on promise of a Reward, which being agreed to, he took a Tabor and Pipe, and playing upon them, the Rats followed his Musick to the River, where they were all drown'd; but being denied his Reward, he left the Town in a Rage, and threatned Revenge: Accordingly he returned next Year, and with the same Musick entic'd most of the Children of the Town after him to the Mouth of a great Cave on the Top of a neighbouring Hill, called *Coppleburg*, where he and they entred, but were never heard of more. In remembrance of this sad Accident, the Citizens for many Years after dated all their publick Writings from the Day they lost their Children, as is evident by many old Deeds and Records. They still call the Street through which the Children pass'd *Tabor-street*; and at the Mouth of the Cave there is a Monument of Stone, with an Inscription in barbarous *Latin* Verse, giving an Account of this sad Tragedy, by which it is said they lost an hundred and thirty Boys.

Story of the
Hamelen
Piper.

In 1633, the *Swedens* gain'd a great Victory over the *Imperialists* near this Town, and that same Year *George Duke of Brunswick* retook it.

VII. The Dutchy of *BRUNSWICK*. The Country properly *Brunswick*, so called, comprehends only the Territories that were formerly subject to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Hanover*; but the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, and the Countries of *Blankenburg* and *Reinslein* are compriz'd under the Name, because they were subject to the Dukes of *Zell* and *Wolfembustel*, who both have the Title of Dukes of *Brunswick*: But what belong'd to the Duke of *Zell* is now possess'd by the Elector of *Hanover*, his Nephew and Son in Law; and therefore *Moll* has mark'd them in his Map as the Dominions of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*. This Country taken under the Notion of the Dutchy of *Brunswick* in general, has *Hesse* and Part of *Thuringia* on the South, *Lunenburg* on the North, *Magdeburg* on the East, the Country of *Lippe* and the Bishoprick of *Paderborn* on the West, and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* lies in the middle of it; and it has some Territories North of the Bishoprick, intermixed with the said Dutchy. It is not easy to give the Dimensions of this Country, because it is so intermix'd and indented with the Dominions of other Princes; but we may say of the Dutchies
of

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of *Brunswick* and *Hanover* in general, that they are populous and fruitful: Their Wheat and Rye grow sometimes to such a Height, as to exceed the tallest Man on Horseback. A great Part of the *Hercynian* Forest did formerly run through this Country, and is now divided into smaller Woods and Parks, which afford Timber, Fuel, Store of Deer, wild Swine, Hares, &c. and Fowl of all Sorts. They have also rich Mines of Iron, Salt, and Coal. Their chief River is the *Wefer*, by which, and the *Aller* and *Osier*, Goods are brought to *Brunswick*, and by the *Lein* to *Hanover*; and they have many Rivers of less Note, which abound with Fish. The Ruins of many old Castles and Forts are found on the Tops of Hills and Mountains in this Country, which some take to have been built by the *Romans*, and others by the *Saxons*, during their Wars with *Charles* the Great. The Inhabitants now, as of old, are a stout and warlike People, and of a larger Size than most other *Germans*. The Commonalty are used to cold Lodgings and coarse Diet, which makes them the more hardy; and because they feed much on dried Swine's Flesh and Sausages, their Neighbours call them Bacon-Guts. They are not accounted so very complaisant as other *Germans*, but more hospitable and sincere. They have no Wine of their own Product, but Plenty of good Beer of several Sorts.

Having given this Account of the Dutchy of *Brunswick* in general, we come now to describe that Part of it which is subject to his Majesty, and lies South of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and the Dominions of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*. Mr. Moll in his Map calls this *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, with the Dutchy of *Grubenhagen*; of which last in its Place.

The chief Places in that which Moll calls *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, are, 1. *Northeim*, a pretty little Town on the River *Leine*, above seven *English* Miles South-East of *Grubenhagen*, and fifty South from *Hanover*. 2. *Göttingen* on the same River, suppos'd to be the *Munitium* of the Ancients. The *Imperialists* belieg'd it in 1641, but in vain. It is ten Miles South from *Northeim*, and sixty from *Hanover*. 3. *Münden* on the Confluence of the *Fulda* and the *Wefer*, 17 Miles South-West from *Göttingen*, and 65 South from *Hanover*. It was almost entirely destroy'd by the *Imperialists* under Count *Tilly* in 1625. 4. *Lavenstein*, where there are Salt Pits. And 5. *Calenberg*, with a strong Castle, 12 Miles South from *Hanover*.

Grubenhagen. We proceed next to treat of *GRUBENHAGEN*. It signifies a Wood or Forest belonging to the Family of the *Grubes*, who built a Castle there that gave Name to the Country. It is mostly overgrown with Woods of Fir and Pine, formerly Part of the *Hercynian* Forest, now called *Hartz*, because of the great Quantity of Rosin and Pitch distill'd from the Trees. In this Country

Country are most of the Mines of Silver, Copper, and Lead, belonging to the King as Elector. The chief of them are, *Rammelsberg*, *Wildman*, and *Zellerfeld*. *Rammelsberg* is a high Mountain near the City of *Goslar*, 43 Miles S. E. from *Hanover*. The Mines here were discover'd by one *Ramme*, a Hunter, whose Horse's Foot struck up a piece of Oar in 972; upon which the Emperor *Otho* I. got a Company of *Franks*, who understood Minerals, to refine the Metal; from whom the Town of *Frankenburg* near this Place had its Name. The Miners increasing, they found out that of *Wildman* in 1045, and that of *Zellerfeld*, which is the chief, in 1070. They all lie together, according to *Moll*, in the North-East Corner of this Country, on the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*. The Overseer of the Mines keeps his Court at *Zellerfeld*, and pays the Workmen every Saturday. The chief Minerals in those Mines are Silver, Litharge, Lead, and two Sorts of Copper, one melted from the Oar, and the other made by Vitriol Water, in which they steep great Plates of Iron in Troughs made on purpose. They find many other Minerals here, which yield much Money, but frequently kill their Workmen by their nauseous Smells. The chief of these are, 1. Grey Vitriol. 2. The Inkstone of many Colours, from which two, bray'd and boil'd together, is made green Vitriol. 3. Another Vitriol, which grows like Icicles, and is used without any farther cleansing. 4. Blue Vitriol from Copper-Oar. 5. White Vitriol from Lead Oar. 6. Misy of the Nature and Colour of Brimstone. 7. Brimstone from a peculiar Sort of Oar, from whence the *Flores Sulphuris* drop like Icicles.

The Mines of *Wildman*, *Clausthall*, *Cellersfelt*, *Grind*, &c. are Silver, and many of them very rich. There are above one hundred and ten, named capital Mines, several of which have many smaller ones belonging to them. Some of them are wrought at his Majesty's Charge, and the rest farm'd out; so that they bring in a great annual Revenue, 900,000 Dollars having been coin'd in one Year from that of *Clausthall* alone; and the adjacent Country is well stor'd with Wood for working them. The Elector's Revenues, before the Addition of the Dutchies of *Zell* and *Luzenburg*, were computed at 300,000 *l. Sterling per Annum*, which chiefly arises from those Mines that lie in the *Hartzwald*, Part of the old *Hercynian* Forest, at the Foot of a high Mountain called *Melibocus* by *Ptolomy*, and now *Bokkenberg*. This Part of the Country is also remarkable for giving Birth to the German Heroe *Arminius*, mentioned by *Tacitus*, and other Roman Authors, for his great Exploits in War.

The chief Towns and Places in this Dutchy are, 1. *Eynbeck*, so called from the Conflux of a great many Rivulets near it. It lies about 28 Miles South-East from *Hamelen*, and about

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42 almost South from *Hanover*; it is pretty well fortified, and was formerly an Imperial Town, but submitted to the House of *Brunswick*, to free themselves from the Oppression of the Counts of *Welen*. The adjacent Country is fruitful in Corn, so that abundance of that Sort of Beer called *Bruhan* is made in this Town.

2. *Grubenbagen*. The Castle, which gives Name to the Country, as formerly mentioned, lies about four Miles almost South from *Eynbeck*. 3. *Lutterburg*, formerly the Capital of a County of the same Name, near the Frontiers of *Anhalt*, about 28 Miles South East from *Eynbeck*, on a River which fall into the *Lien* at *Northheim*. 4. *Andreasberg*, a small Town with rich Iron Mines, near the Head of the same River, five Miles North from *Lutterburg*, and thirty East from *Eynbeck*. 5. *Clausshall*, eight Miles North West from *Andreasberg*. 6. *Altena*, 7. *Offzerod*, about six Miles South West from *Clausshall*. These three last are all inhabited by Miners, who live so much under Ground, that they don't much affect good Houses above it.

*Blankenburg
and Rein-
stein.*

The County of *BLANKENBURG* and *REINSTEIN*. The ancient Name was *Hartsgow*, i. e. the *Hercynian* County, but the present Name is deriv'd from the Forts of *Blankenburg* and *Reinstein*. The Boundaries of it are much contracted to what they were formerly, when the County of *Weringen*, and its Capital *Elbingerode*, were included in it. Now it has the Dominions of *Halberstadt* and *Quedlinburg* on the East; the County of *Elbingerode* pert of *Grubenbagen* and of *Anhalt* on the West; part of *Anhalt* on the South; and part of *Halberstadt* on the North. It is so enclosed with other Dominions, that 'tis difficult to give an Account of its Dimensions; only *Moll* makes it about 24 Miles from South to North, and the Breadth from East to West very uncertain, and but eight at most.

The Air is very sharp, especially in the Winter. It is so much exposed to the North Winds, that the Snow lies on the Mountains here till Midsummer. The Inhabitants are strong and vigorous, so that many of them live to above one hundred Years of Age. The highest Mountain in this Country, and perhaps in *Germany*, is the *Bruckerus* of the *Latins*, now called *Broxberg*, of which the common People tell many fabulous Things. There is little Corn in this Country, but the Forests abound with Cattle and Venison of all Sorts, and they have Abundance of Iron Mines. The greatest Curiosity of Nature here is a huge Cave betwixt *Blankenburg* and *Elbingerode*, called *Bumanshole*, from *Buman* the Discoverer. The Mouth is so narrow, that one must creep in; where soon after, they come to a dark high Gallery, the End of which was never yet found; though some of the Miners have confidently affirm'd, they have gone under Ground as far as *Goslar*, which

is

it twenty Miles. They say, that a young venturous Fellow going into it alone, his Light went out, and he wander'd eight Days before he found his way back. At his Return, his Hair was perfectly grey, and he told many frightful Stories of Spirits; some of whom condemn'd him to be hang'd, and put a Rope about his Neck, but let him go. Others pretend also to have met Spirits there, but more civil ones. In this Cave are frequently found large Bones of strange Creatures, which the neighbouring Gentry keep for Rarities; and among others, they found the Skeleton of a Giant. Near the Monastery of *Michalstein*, not far from *Blankenburg*, are two high Rocks fronting one another, which represent Monks in their proper Habits, as if they had been form'd by Art, and therefore are called the Monks *Craigs*. The Country abounds with high and inaccessible Rocks, on the Tops of which there are old Forts and Castles; but the only habitable one almost remaining is that of *Blankenburg*. Many of them have been hewn out of entire Rocks. The most remarkable of those ruinous Castles is that of *Hartsburg*, near the *Brockberg*, which they say was built by the *Chauci*, a Branch of the *Saxons* three hundred Years before *Christ*. Here they had also a Temple for *Saturn*, represented like an old Man standing bare-footed on the prickled back of a Ruff, to denote the Security of his Adorers (says *Pomarius*) in their hardest Undertakings. In his Right Hand he had a Bucket of Water, strew'd over with Flowers and Fruits, to signify that he would send them Rain and Plenty; In his Left he had a Wheel, to signify that his Worshippers ought to live in Unity. *Mechtilde*, Daughter to the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*, wrought the History of this Idol in a rich Silk Coat of Needle-work, which the *Swedes* took out of the Cathedral of *Goslar*, during the *German Civil Wars*, and carried to *Sweden*. This Idol and his Temple were destroy'd by Command of *Charlemagne*, and the Name of the Place called *Hartzburg*. In the Time of *D. Julius*, a Salt Fountain was found at the Bottom of this Hill; upon which a small Town was built for the Work-men, called *Julius Hall*, now grown rich and large by their Trade in Salt, Copper, Kettles, Pots, Wire, &c.

Blankenburg, which gives the Name to this Country, lies about the middle of it, eight Miles West from *Quedlinburg*, and as much South-West from *Halberstadt*.

Goslar, an Imperial Town, is by some plac'd in this Country. It lies on the River *Gose*, that falls into the *Oker*, about twenty Miles North-West from *Blankenburg*, upon the South Frontiers of *Hildesheim*, and about forty-five Miles South-East from *Hanover*. It is an Imperial Town, independant on the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, and has the same Privilege with other Imperial Cities, besides an Exemption from Tolls in all the Markets of the Empire but three. In all Imperial Writs it is

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called *Nobile Membrum Imperii*; and is suppos'd to have been built by the Emperor *Henry I.* who had a Palace here. The Houses are cover'd with a glittering Slate very ornamental, which in a Sun-shine Day dazles ones Eyes. Most of the Inhabitants are employ'd either in digging Mines, or in cleaning and tempering Minerals.

Hohenstein County lies in the South-East Part of the King's German Dominions, is about eighteen Miles from South to North, and twenty where broadest from East to West. The chief Town of this Country is by some reckon'd to be *Northhausen*, which *Moll* in his Map places in the Dominions of *Saxony*, and about four Miles from the East-side of this County. 'Tis an Imperial City, said to have been built by the Emperor *Theodosius II.* or *Merovius*, King of *France*, about 447. 'Tis noted for some Dyets that have been held here, but otherwise not remarkable.

*The Genealogy and History of his Majesty
King GEORGE's Family, drawn up
from a Genealogical-Tree of the Family
of Brunswick-Lunenburg, in the Atlas
printed at Amsterdam in 1708, and from
Mr. Disney's Genealogy of the same Fa-
mily, printed at London in 1714, im-
proved by Collections from Leibnitz's
History of the House of Brunswick-Lu-
nenburg.*

THE *Atlas* assures us, that several Authors derive this Family from *Actius*, King of *Alba*, Father to another of the same Name, who was King of the *Volsi*, and Father to *Marcus Actius Balbus*, Grand-Father by the Mother's side to the Emperor *Augustus*: But there is no Certainty of this.

Mr. *Disney* observes, that *Henninges* and *Reusner* pretend to derive *Azo* or *Albert d'Este*, great Marquiss in *Lombardy*, and the Founder of the *Brunswick* Family, lineally from *Caius Actius*, a Roman of Note at *Ateste* or *Este*, A. D. 390, who, they say, was of the same Family with *Augustus's* Grand-Father, that descended from *Actius Navius* the *Augur*: But this is a mere Conjecture from the Affinity of Names, and the Residence of the *Actian* Family at *Este*.

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The *Atlas* above says, that most German Authors make this *Azo* Son to *Hugh* Marquifs of *Ferrara*.

Mr. *Disney* tells us, that others derive him from *Hugh*, King of *Italy*, and by consequence from *Charlemain*: Others suppose him to have been of German Extraction; but let this be as it will, it is certain he was a very rich Prince, of great Power in *Lombardy*, and liv'd near 100 Years. The Authors for this are *Reufner*, *Henninges*, *Spener* in his *Syll. Genealog. Abbas Urspergensis*, and *Imhoff* in *Hist. Ital. & Hisp. Genealog.*

Others, according to the *Atlas*, carry his Genealogy higher, and derive him from *Azo* I. Count of *Este*, who was the Emperor's Vicar in *Italy*, and died A. D. 970. He had a Son called *Thibaut*, who succeeded him, was created Marquifs of *Este*, and Lord of *Lucca*, and died in 976. He was succeeded by his Son *Albert Azo*, whom others call *Sigefrid*, and say he died in 995. He was succeeded by his Son *Hugh*, whose Wife was *Mary*, Daughter to *Theodore*, Marquifs of *Parma*. He died in 1014, and was succeeded by his Son.

Azo, or *Albert*, who is agreed by most Authors to be the Founder of the *Brunswick* Family. The *Atlas* agrees with Mr. *Disney*, that he was a very powerful Prince in *Lombardy*, and adds, that he was Marquifs of *Tuscany*; that when the Emperor *Conrad* II. return'd to *Germany*, *Azo* follow'd him, and there married *Cunigunda*, or *Cunigundis*, the only Daughter of *Guelph*, by whom he had *Guelph d' Este*, his Successor. The *Atlas* says, he lived above 100 Years.

Mr. *Disney* calls this Lady Sister of *Guelph* III. Earl of *Altorf*, and *Ravensberg*, and Duke of *Carinthia*. He adds, that the first or antient *Guelphs*, of whom this Lady descended, were very considerable in the Empire, as appears from the Account which *Urspergensis* gives of them. The Marriage of *Rudolph* (Grandfather of *Cunigundis*) with *Itha*, Grandaughter of *Otho* I. surnam'd the Great, introduc'd the Imperial Blood of *Saxony* into their Veins; and though they were only Earls of *Altorf* and *Ravensberg*, till *Guelph* III. (the last Male Heir of that Race) possess'd himself of the Dutchy of *Carinthia* and the *Veroneze*, their Power was formidable, and some of the German Emperors found it so by Experience. This *Guelph* III. dying without Issue in 1055, his Dominions pass'd, in Right of his Sister, to her Son *Guelph* IV. from whom the second or present *Guelphic* Family, the most illustrious House of *Brunswick*, is descended.

Mr. *Disney* and the *Atlas* both agree, that *Azo* or *Albert* abovemention'd, had a second Wife called *Ermengard*, who was Daughter of *Hugh*, Count of *Maine*; and Mr. *Disney* says he had a Son by her called *Azo* or *Fulco*, Marquifs or Lord of *Este*, from whom descends the noble House of *Este* in *Italy*, Dukes of *Modena*, &c.

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Azo's eldest Son by his first Wife was *Guelph IV.* Earl of *Altorf*, &c. first Duke of *Bavaria* of this Family, says *Mr. Disney*. His first Wife was *Ethelina*, Daughter to *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, whom he divorc'd, and had no Issue by her. The Duke her Father being proscribed by the Emperor *Henry IV.* his Title and Dominions were given to *Guelph*, *A. D.* 1071. His second Wife was *Judith*, Daughter of *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, by whom he had Issue: She died in 1094, and *Guelph IV.* died in 1101.

The *Atlas* calls him *Guelph* the Valiant. He agrees with *Mr. Disney* in what has been said above, and adds, that he made a Voyage into the *Holy Land*, and died in his Return.

By *Judith* of *Flanders* he had two Sons, viz. 1. *Guelph II.* Duke of *Bavaria*, who died without Issue in 1119. He was a pious and valiant Prince, married *Maud* Dutches of *Lombardy*, and assisted the Emperor *Henry V.* against Pope *Paschal II.* in which War he fell. And, 2. *Henry the Black*, Duke of *Bavaria*, who married *Wulfield*, Daughter of *Magnus Billig*, Duke of *East Saxony*, which includes *Lunenburg* and *Brunswick*.

Mr. Disney observes, that the first of this Family, *Herman Billingius*, was created Duke of *Saxony* by the Emperor *Otho I.* *A. D.* 966. Duke *Magnus*, the fourth in Descent from him, was proscribed by *Henry IV.* of all his feudal Dominions, and his Dutchy was given to *Lotharius*, afterwards Emperor; but *Lunenburg* not being held of the Imperial Crown, pass'd with *Wulfield*, his eldest Daughter, and Heiress to *Henry the Black*, Duke of *Bavaria*, her Husband. By this Marriage she transmitted to her Posterity the Royal Blood of *Norway* and *Denmark* by her Father's side, and the Royal Blood of *Hungary* by that of her Mother.

Henry the Black had Issue by her, 1. *Henry the Proud*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, who continued the Line, as we shall hear anon. 2. *Conrad*, who became a Benedictine Monk, was afterwards created Cardinal, and died in 1125. 3. *Guelph III.* who was made Prince of *Tuscany* and *Sardinia*, and Duke of *Spoleto*, by the Emperor *Frederick I.* but being wholly addicted to his Pleasures, which run him in Debt, he sold those Principalities again to the Emperor, and his Estate in *Swabia* and *Bavaria* to his Nephew *Henry the Lion*. He had a Son called *Guelph IV.* who died before him in 1163, and he himself gave up the Ghost in 1191.

We return to the eldest Son, *Henry the Proud*: He married *Gertrudis*, Daughter to the Emperor *Lotharius II.* with whom he received the Dutchie of *Saxony* and *Brunswick* (says the *Atlas*) in 1137. *Henry the Proud* was design'd Successor to the Empire by his Father-in-Law *Lotharius*, who thereupon sent him the Imperial Ornaments; but *Conrad III.* being elected, he sent to *Henry* for the Regalia in 1138, which he refused to deliver.

deliver. Upon this *Conrad* complained to the Dyet at *Goslar*, charg'd *Henry* with a Design to overturn the Constitution of the Empire, and that he was encouraged to it by his overgrown Dominions, which reached from *Denmark* to *Sicily*, and by his Relation to many great Families in *Germany* and *Italy*: He also took notice of the Trouble that *Henry's* Ancestor *Hugo* had given to the Emperor *Henry II.* and in short prevail'd with the Dyet to deprive *Henry* of the Dutchies of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*: The former was given to *Leopold* of *Austria*, and the latter to *Albert* of *Brandenburg*. *Henry* the black Prince died the same Year, but his Brother *Guelpho*, or *Welfo*, vindicated *Henry's* Memory, maintain'd his Pretension, and carried on a War against *Conrad* with various Success; but at last being closely besieged by *Conrad* in *Wernsburg*, Anno 1140, was obliged to surrender on this Condition, that *Guelpho's* Lady and others should have leave to march unmolested through the Emperor's Camp with their best Jewels, &c. This being granted, that Lady and the rest came out with their Husbands at their Backs, and left all their Riches behind. This generous Stratagem did so much please the Emperor, that he readily granted Pardon to *Guelpho* and his Officers, and entered into an Alliance with him. *Guelpho* afterwards recover'd *Bavaria* and *Saxony* by Arms from the Houses of *Austria* and *Brandenburg*; but the Emperor obliged him to quit *Bavaria*, and took him along with him to the *Holy Land*. *Guelpho* died, and his Nephew.

Henry the Lion, Son to *Henry* the Black, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, succeeded. He married *Maud*, Daughter to *Henry II.* King of *England*; by which the *English*, *Saxon*, *Norman*, and *Scottish* Blood Royal was transmitted to their Posterity: For *Henry II.* her Father, was of the *English Norman* Blood, being great Grandson to *William* the Conqueror; and by his Grandmother *Maud*, Daughter to *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*, and *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Atheling*, the *Scottish* and *Saxon* Blood Royal were united in his Veins.

He made a Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land* with a great Retinue of Princes, Bishops, &c. and the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* sent an Embassy to the *Greek* Emperor on his behalf; so that he received him with the greatest Magnificence. When he came to the *Holy Sepulchre*, he gave great Proofs of his Liberality to those who kept it, and all the marks of Devotion which were usual in those Times. He was also at great Expence in repairing and beautifying the Place. He narrowly escaped an Ambush laid for him by a treacherous *Saracen* in his Return; had a splendid Reception from the Sultan of the *Turks*, who called him Brother, congratulated his Escape from that treacherous Plot, and made him many rich Presents.

This *Henry*, as *Mr. Disney* observes, was by far the most potent Prince in the Empire, his Dominions extending in Breadth

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from the *Elbe* to the *Rhine*, besides the Dutchies of *Holfstein* and *Mecklemburg* obtained by Conquest, beyond the *Elbe*; and in Length they lay from the *German Ocean* and the *Baltick*, to the Confines of *Italy*. This overgrown Power drew upon him the Envy of other Princes, who exasperated the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* against him, because he refused to assist in the War against Pope *Alexander III.* so that in the Dyet of *Wurtzburg*, Anno 1179, or 1180, he was proscribed; his Dutchy of *Bavaria* given to *Otho*, Count *Wittelspatch*, from whom are descended the present Electoral Families of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*. The Dutchy of *Saxony* was given to *Bernard Ascanius*, Founder of the House of *Anhalt*; and all its other Territories were distributed among several other Princes and Free Towns. Upon this he retired to *England*, and by his Father-in-Law's Intercession, *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg* were restor'd to him, or (as the *Atlas* says) *Lower Saxony*. His Lady *Maud* died in 1189, and he himself in 1195.

Radericus de Gestis Fred. I. Imp. Lib. IV. Cap. XLII. who was his Cotemporary, gives the following Character of this Prince. He was of a graceful Presence, a strong Body, and extraordinary Genius. He affected generous Exercises, abhor'd Sloth and Luxury, was modest and grave, had a manly Severity of Temper, was a constant Terror to Offenders, who rarely escap'd him, and was exceedingly beloved by the Innocent and Good, whom he protected by a due Execution of Justice. His Courage was great, and his Actions considerable; yet he was always more desirous of doing what deserved Applause, than of receiving it; and accordingly never loved to speak of himself, but did great things with little Pomp and Noise. He had by *Maud* of *England*, 1. *Henry*, who was Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, in Right of his Wife *Agnes*, Daughter and Heir of *Conrad* of *Swabia*; and from a Daughter and Son by her the present Families of *Bavaria*, the *Palatinate*, and *Baden* are descended: He died in 1227. 2. *Otho IV.* who was elected Emperor in 1198 and again in 1208. He was very much favour'd by King *Richard I.* of *England*. his Uncle, who gave him the Earldom of *Poitou* in *France* in 1196, and made him Earl of *York* in *England*. He was there when he was first chosen Emperor by the Archbishop of *Cologne* and some other Princes, against *Philip* of *Swabia*, who, with all his Adherents, was excommunicated by Pope *Innocent III.* *Otho* was crown'd at *Aix la Chapelle* that same Year, and again at *Mentz* in 1200. He maintain'd his Title to the Empire with various Success; and though he was at last forsaken by the Pope and most of his Friends, he would never quit his Claim, but held it resolutely till the Death of his Rival *Philip* in 1208, when with the unanimous Consent of the Princes, he was re-elected Emperor, and succeeded peaceably. Pope *Innocent III.* receiv'd him

him with great Joy at *Rome*, and crown'd him there, *A. D.* 1209. The solemn Oath, which the Pope then impos'd and made him take, contain'd (amongst other Articles) that he should obey the Holy See, and restore to it entire the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, which had been detain'd by several preceding Emperors; as also, that he should assert with all his Power the Dignity of the Empire, recover its Rights, however dispersed or alienated, and vigorously defend the same. The Pope did not consider how far this last Clause would extend; for after the Ceremony was over, *Otho* enquiring carefully of those that were best able to inform him, what Imperial Fiefs had been alienated and usurped, he discover'd the Bishops of *Rome* to have been the chief Usurpers on the Empire; they having torn *Apulia* and *Calabria* from it, and dispos'd of them (as pretended Fiefs of the Church) to the King of *Sicily*; and that what they called the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, was in truth a great part of *Italy*, the Mark of *Ancona*, the Dutchies of *Thuscía* or *Tuscany*, and *Spoletto*, &c. which were Imperial Fiefs; but contrary to all Right, had been given by that bigotted Lady *Matildis* (whose Dominions they were) to the Papacy in 1077, but had been justly re-seized by several of the Emperor's Predecessors.

'Tis fit to observe here, that *Matildis*, whose Gift of her Dominions to the Pope, *Otho* did controvert, was Lady to *Welf V.* Brother to *Henry* the Black of *Brunswick*, and grand Uncle to *Otho* himself; that she inherited from her Father, *Lucca*, *Tuscany*, *Mantua*, and *Ferrara*, and had no Right to dispose of the Fiefs of the Empire without Consent of the Dyet: So that *Otho* had a Right to claim those Dominions, and the House of *Brunswick's* Pretensions to them were also confirm'd by the Donation of the Emperor *Frederick I.* in 1160.

When *Otho* understood this, he perceived that one Part of his Oath must necessarily be broke, as inconsistent with the other; and considering that his Duty to the Empire was much less disputable than his Obedience to the *Roman* See, he wisely resolv'd to adhere to that part of his Oath for preserving the Imperial Rights: And therefore refus'd not only to restore the Mark of *Ancona*, but recover'd by Arms what the Pope had possess'd himself of in Prejudice of the Empire, with a great share of *Apulia*. Upon this the Pope excommunicated him, pronounced him to have forfeited the Imperial Dignity, absolved his Subjects from their Allegiance in 1210. and set up against him *Frederick II.* then King of *Sicily*, as Emperor. *Otho* return'd to *Germany*, where the Papal Faction prevail'd; Rebellions were rais'd against him on every Side, by the Interest and Power of the Clergy, and many of the secular Princes fell off from him. *Otho* made a pathetick Oration to the Dyet at *Nuremberg*, in 1212, wherein he represented to them " the

" Grounds of his Quarrel with the Pope; the insufferable

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"Avarice and Usurpations of the See of Rome upon the Empire; how mean it was for the German Princes to be led and directed as Slaves to the Papacy, and what Danger must ensue to their undoubted Right of electing, if they suffer'd the Popes to nominate and dethrone the Emperors of Pleasure." But notwithstanding the Influence that this Speech had upon several of the Princes, the King of Bohemia, the Archbishops of Mentz and Treves, the Duke of Austria, the Landgrave of Thuringia, and several others, elected Frederick, and called him to take Possession. When Frederick came, every Body submitted to him, and among the rest, those who were under the greatest personal Obligations to Otho, and had promised never to abandon him. Being thus forsaken, and shamefully deserted by the Empire, whose Rights he maintain'd, he thought it in vain to struggle farther at home, but join'd his Forces with the English against his old Enemy Philip of France, and fought valiantly at Bovines, in 1214, where the French obtaining the Victory, he retired to his own Dominions in Saxony, and retain'd the Imperial Title and Regalia till he died, which was in 1218, and left no Issue behind him. The Authors who mention this are, Hoveden, Mat. Paris, Godefridus, Meibomius, Mutius, &c.

Henry the Lion's third Son was William de Lunenburg, born at Winchester in England, where his Parents were Exiles, in 1184. He was also surnam'd Long-Sword, and married Helena, Daughter to Woldemar I. King of Denmark, succeeded his Father in the Dominions of Lunenburg, &c. was made Prisoner in the Wars of Hungary, in 1205, ransom'd himself for a great Sum of Money, and died in the Year 1213.

His Son Otho succeeded, and Mr. Disney says was created Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg. He adds, that the two Sons-in-Law of Henry Count Palatine sold their Right in Brunswick to the Emperor Frederick II. but Otho, unwilling to suffer such an Alienation, seized that City, turned out the Imperial Garrison in 1227, and held it till 1235, when by Advice of his Friends he submitted to the Emperor at the Diet of Mentz; which Frederick took so well, that he generously restor'd to him, and gave him the Title of Duke of Brunswick, because he had assisted him against the Pope, who set up Frederick's own Son as his Rival. Thus those Dominions, which before were free and hereditary to the Family, became Imperial Fiefs, according to Meibomius and Spener. The Atlas says, he was called Otho the Short, and by some the Infant, because little in Stature. He was born in 1204, married Maud of Brandenburg, had several Differences with Gerard II. Archbishop of Bremen, for the County of Staden, took part with Woldemar, King of Denmark, against the Count of Schwerin, by whom he was taken Prisoner, and afterwards set at liberty. He died

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in 1252, and left four Sons. 1. *John*, called Duke of *Lunenburg*, because that Part of the Dominions fell to his Share; of whom and his Posterity we shall hear more anon. 2. *Albert* the great Duke of *Brunswick*, whose Posterity continued the Line; as we shall hear in its Place. 3. *Conrad*, Bishop of *Verden*: And. 4. *Otho*, Bishop of *Hildesheim*, who being Ecclesiasticks, could not in those Days have any lawful Issue. *Otho* had likewise five Daughters; the first married to *Albert* of *Saxony*, the second to *Henry* of *Anhalt*, the third to the Landgrave of *Hesse*, the fourth to *Wenceslaus* Prince of *Rugen*, and the fifth to *William* King of the Romans. As to *John*, the first Son of *Otho*, he married *Agnes* or *Luitgard*, Daughter to *Gerard* Count of *Holstein*, by whom he had *Otho* the Strong, Duke of *Lunenburg*, who died in 1330, and left by *Maud*, Daughter to *Lewis* Elector Palatine, four Sons: The first was *Otho*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, who married *Maud*, Sister of *Albert* Duke of *Mechlemburg*; he died 1354, and left only one Daughter called *Maud*, who was married to *Henry* Count of *Waldeck*.

The second was *William*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, who married, 1. *Mary*, Princess of *Majorca*. 2. *Sophia* or *Helena*, a Princess of *Sweden*. 3. *Heseca*, Countess of *Ravenberg*. And. 4. *Agnes*, Daughter to *Erick* Duke of *Saxony*. He had only two Daughters, but by which of his Wives is not said. The eldest was *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, and afterwards to *Nicholas* Count of *Holstein*. The youngest was *Maud*, married first to *Lewis*, Son of *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*, and afterwards to *Otho*, Count of *Scharwenburg*. *William* being thus destitute of Male-Issue, left the Dutchy by Will to *Magnus Torquatus*, Duke of *Brunswick*; but having by a former Will made his Son-in-law, the Duke of *Saxony*, his Heir, a long War ensued between the Houses of *Brunswick* and *Saxony*, which terminated at length in the Elector *Wenceslaus*'s marrying his Daughters to the Sons of *Magnus Torquatus* (afterwards Duke of *Brunswick*, and *Lunenburg*, as we shall hear in its Place) and with them quitted his Pretensions upon *Lunenburg* to that Family. *Otho* the Strong had another Son called *Lewis*, who was elected Bishop of *Minden*, A. D. 1324, and died 1346, and a fourth called *John*, who was Administrator of the Archbishoprick of *Bremen*; but neither of these two had any Issue.

We return to *Albert* the Great, second Son and Successor to that *Otho* who was created Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* by the Emperor *Frederick* II. as abovementioned. *Albert* married *Adelheid*, Daughter to *Henry* the Magnanimous, Duke of *Brabant*, whose Portion was to be paid by *Henry* III. of *England*, who advised him to the Match.

It is proper to observe here, that this Lady wrote to *Edward* I. of *England*, putting him in mind of the Portion which his Father had promised her with his Consent; and after the

Death

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Death of her Husband the Duke, she wrote to him again, desiring the Portion might be paid, and that he would take her Sons under his Protection. In those Letters she calls her self *Adelheid*; so that there must be a Mistake both in Mr. *Disney* and the *Atlas*, who make *Adelheid* Daughter to the Marquiss of *Montferrat*, *Albert's* second Wife, and the Mother of his Sons; and the Author of the History of the House of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, printed at *London* in 1715, must also be mistaken in calling her *Elizabeth*, since the contrary appears by her Letters in the Appendix to his Book, and in the 40th Page of the Book it self, where he calls her *Adelhaiza*, and says, she was Queen *Leonora's* Cousin, and married in *England*. It is observable, that her Husband *Albert* must have had *Bremen*; for he writes to *Edward I.* in behalf of the Townsmen, whom he calls his Subjects, there being then a Controversy betwixt them and the *Londoners* about Trade.

The *Atlas* says, he made War upon *Gerard*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, and *Conrad*, Count of *Eberstein*, took them both Prisoners, and order'd the latter to be hung up by the Feet. He died afterwards of a Wound received in a Battle against the Marquiss of *Misia*, in 1279. He had six Sons and a Daughter; the first Son was *Henry* the Wonderful, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, the Founder of that Line; of which in its Place. The second was *Albert* the Fat, Duke of *Brunswick*, the Founder of that first called the Line of *Brunswick*, by way of Distinction, as we shall hear anon. The third was *William* Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembuttel*, who died in 1292, without Issue. The fourth was *Luder*, and the fifth *Conrad*, both Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*. The sixth *Otho* a Knight Templar; which last three could have no lawful Issue because of their Order. He had one Daughter called *Maud*, first married to *Erick VII.* King of *Denmark*, and then to *Henry III.* Duke of *Silesia Glogaw*.

We return to the second Son of *Albert* the Fat. The *Atlas* says, he inherited, by his Father's Will, the County of *Gottin-gen*, and afterwards the Dominions of his Brother *William*. He married *Richsa*, Daughter to a Prince of the *Wenden* or *Vandals*: He took *Brunswick* and *Wolfembuttel* from his Brother, died in 1318, and left eight Sons; 1. *Otho* the Liberal, Duke of *Brunswick*, who married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Conrad* or *Herman*, Elector of *Brandenburg*; and his second Wife was *Jetta* of *Hesse*. The *Atlas* says, he succeeded to his Father, and died in 1334. leaving no Issue but a Daughter called *Agnes*, who married *Barnimus III.* Duke of *Pomerania*. *Albert* the Fat's second Son, was *Albert*, chosen Bishop of *Halberstadt*, in 1324. He was afterwards Duke of *Brunswick*, and died in 1358, without Issue. Pope *John* made null his Election to the See of *Halberstadt*, and named *Gisler* of *Holfstein* to be

be Bishop: But *Albert* kept him out of Possession, and in short held the Bishoprick thirty five Years against four successive Popes. He was a great Captain, and had Wars with the Marquiss of *Misnia*, the Counts of *Regenssein*, and other Princes, in League against him, which involv'd him in great Troubles; but he kept his See till he was very old, and then quitted it to *Lewis*, Brother to the Marquiss of *Misnia*, by Order of Pope *Innocent VI.* and died not long after. The third Son was *William*, of whom we have no other Account, but that he died without Issue. The fourth was *Henry*, made Bishop of *Hildesheim* in 1331, and died in 1362, without Issue. The fifth was *Luder*, great Master of the *Teutonic Order* in *Prussia*, who died without Issue in 1335. The sixth was *John*, who also died without Issue, but not said when. The seventh was *Magnus* Duke of *Brunswick*, who continued the Line; as we shall hear anon. The eighth was *Ernest*, Duke of *Göttingen* and *Lina*: He married a Daughter of *Henry IV.* Duke of *Sagan*, but his Line was extinguished in his Grandson, *Anno* 1463.

We return to *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*. The *Atlas* calls him *Magnus* of *Sangerhausen* and *Landsparg*, and says, he succeeded to *Brunswick* after the Death of his Brother, and died in 1368. Mr. *Disney* says, he married *Sophia* Daughter to *Henry* Marquiss of *Brandenburg Landsparg*, by whom he had four Sons: First, *Lewis*, who married *Maud*, Daughter to his Cousin *William*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, and died without Issue in 1358. Secondly, *Magnus Torquatus*, who continued the Family; of whom more by and by. Thirdly, *Otho*, who died without Issue. Fourthly, *Albert*, made Bishop of *Bremen*, in 1361, and died without Issue in *Anno* 1395.

We return to *Magnus*, who continued the Family, and was called *Torquatus*, because he wore a Silver Chain about his Neck on the following Occasion: He was very disorderly in his younger Days, and made his Father's Neighbours and Subjects very uneasy, upon which that Prince endeavoured to reclaim him by Admonitions and Letters; but finding it in vain, he threatened to hang him if ever he caught him in the Field in an hostile Manner; which *Magnus* made so little Account of, that he put a Silver Chain about his Neck by way of Derision, saying, *If his Father caught him, he should not be at a loss for something to hang him by.* After his Brother's Death he succeeded and had a great Controversy with Duke *William* of *Lunenburg*, and *Albert* Duke of *Sax-Lawenburg*, about the Succession to the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*. Duke *William* favoured *Albert* of *Saxony*, third Son to his second Daughter, and solicited the Emperor *Charles IV.* to invest him as his Heir. The Emperor invested *Albert* and his two elder Brothers; but *William* soon after revoked what he had done, and gave it to *Albert* alone. Afterwards Duke *William* changed his Mind, and

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and gave it to *Magnus Torquatus*; which the Emperor taking as an Affront, he put Duke *William* into the Ban of the Empire. The *Lunenburghers*, not knowing what to do, desired Security that they might be indemnified, if they acted contrary to the Emperor's Mind: Duke *Magnus* promised to secure them, and upon *William's* Death took Possession. The Dukes of *Sax-Lawenburg* disputed it with him, and procur'd the Emperor's Mandate for their Admission; but *Magnus* still kept them out. Having several of his great Men taken in this War with the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, he agreed to pay him a Sum for their Ransom; and because the Senate of *Lunenburg* scrupled to advance it, he quarrell'd with them, upon which they admitted Duke *Albert* to be their Sovereign. Duke *Magnus* obliged him to retire by Force, and was put under the Ban of the Empire for it. In 1372, they referred their Differences to the Decision of the Emperor, who summon'd them to appear at a certain Day, wherein *Magnus* failing, he had Judgment given against him; but *Magnus* still kept Possession, upon which a Battel ensued, wherein Duke *Magnus* was basely stabbed in the Back, as he singled out Count *Otho* of *Schawenburg*, who took Part with Duke *Albert*, in 1373. *Magnus* left by his Wife *Catherine*, Daughter to *Woldemar*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, four Sons.

The first was *Frederick*, who was elected Emperor, but slain in his Return from the Dyet in 1400. He married *Anne*, Daughter to *Wenceslaus*, Elector of *Saxony*, by whom he had two Daughters; first, *Anne*, married to *Frederick* of *Austria*, Duke of *Suabia*, and Count of *Tyrol*. The second, *Catherine*, married to *Henry* Count *Schwarzburg*.

Magnus Torquatus's second Son, was *Bernard I.* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, Founder of the Line of *Lunenburgh*, from whom King *George* is descended, as we shall see farther by and by. *Torquatus's* third Son was *Henry* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, the Founder of the Line of *Brunswick*; of which in its Place. The fourth was *Otho*, made Bishop of *Verden* in 1338, Archbishop of *Bremen* in 1395, and died without Issue in 1406.

We return to *Bernard I.* He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Wenceslaus*, Elector of *Saxony*, was defeated in Battel by *Swiebold*, carried Prisoner to *Poppenburg*, and ransom'd himself for seven thousand Livres of Gold. He died in 1434, and left two Sons; first, *Otho* the lame, who married *Elizabeth* of *Eberstein*, took the Fort of *Hachemole* from the Countess of *Spiegelberg*, and died without Issue in 1445. Secondly, *Frederick*, a very pious Prince, his Wife was *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Frederick I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*. He built a Cloyster at *Zell*, in order to live retiredly, in 1458, and resigned the Government to his Son *Bernard II.* who dying in 1464, *Frederick* resum'd the Government, which he afterwards put into the

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the Hands of his second Son *Otho*, named the Conqueror or Magnanimous; who married *Anne*, Daughter of *John* Count of *Nassau Dillenburg*, who died in 1471, before his Father, who died in 1478.

The next Successor was *Henry*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, Son to *Otho* the Magnanimous. The *Atlas* says, he was born in 1468, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Ernest*, Elector of *Saxony*; assisted *Henry*, Duke of *Wolfembüttel*, against the *Frislanders*, and died in 1532, according to Mr. *Disney*; but the *Atlas* says in 1546, which we suppose to be a Mistake.

Duke *Henry* had three Sons; first, *Otho*, who affecting Retirement, resign'd the Dutchy to his Brother *Ernest*, and contented himself with an annual Pension, and a Residence at *Harburg*. He died in 1549, and founded the Line of *Harburg*.

Duke *Henry's* second Son was *Ernest*, who continued the Family, as we shall hear by and by. The third Son was *Francis*, who married *Clara*, Daughter to *Magnus* Duke of *Sax-Lawenburg*: He died in 1549, and left only two Daughters; the first *Catharine*, married to *Henry* Bargrave of *Misnia*; the second *Clara*, married to *Bernard* Prince of *Anhalt*, and then to *Bogeslaus* Duke of *Pomerania*.

We return to *Ernest*, who was the first Protestant Prince of this Family, and both his Brothers were of the same Religion. *Ernest*, together with his Brother Duke *Francis*, the Elector of *Saxony*, *George* Marquiss of *Brandenburg*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*, were amongst those who sign'd the Protest against the Decree made in the Dyet of *Spire*, for restraining the Reformation in 1529, from which Protest those of the Reform'd Religion were called Protestants. Duke *Ernest* and his Brother, with the rest of those Princes, subscribed the famous Confession of *Augsburg*, and presented it to the Emperor. They likewise engaged in the League of *Smalcald*, made betwixt several Protestant Princes and Cities for mutual Defence, if attack'd on account of Religion; and among those Cities were *Brunswick*, *Göttingen*, and *Hanover*, all in the Dominions of this Family: So that his present Majesty King *George II.* is by Descent as well as Principle, and by the Prerogative of our Crown, justly stiled *Defender of the Faith*. *Ernest* died in 1546, and left by his Wife *Sophia*, Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Mecklemburg*, four Sons all Protestants; the first, *Francis Otho*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, who died without Issue in 1559, the second, *Frederick*, slain at the Battel of *Silverhausen* in 1333, who left no Issue; the third, *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburg Danneburg*: He resolv'd at first, upon a single Life, and gave up the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* to his younger Brother *William*, reserving to himself the small Principality of *Danneburg*; but changing his Mind, he afterwards married *Ursula*, Daughter to *Francis* Duke of *Sax-Lawenburg*, and by her Issue form'd the Line of *Wolfembüttel*; of which in its Place.

His

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His younger Brother *William* above-mention'd, the fourth Son to Duke *Ernest*, founded the Branch of *Zell*, and from him our King *George* is descended. *William* was born in 1535, married *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, became Heir to the Dominions of *Frederick* Count of *Diepholt*, and died in 1592. He left seven Sons, all Protestants: The first was *Ernest*, Duke of *Lunenburg* and *Zell*, born in 1564, and died a Batchelor in 1611. The second, *Christian*, made Bishop of *Minden* in 1599. He afterwards succeeded his Brother as Duke of *Zell*, and died without Issue in 1633. The third was *Augustus*, who was Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*, and Administrator of *Ratesburgh*: He died without Issue in 1636. The fourth was *Frederick*, who succeeded his Brother, was also President of the Chapter of *Bremen*, and died without Issue in 1648. The fifth was *Magnus*, who died without Issue in 1632. The sixth was *George* Prince of *Calenberg*, or Duke of *Hanover*, the first of that Line, the Continuer of the Family, and Grandfather to our King *George*. The seventh Son was *John*, Canon of *Minden*, who died without Issue in 1628.

Duke *William* had also six Daughters: First, *Sophia*, married to *George Frederick* of *Brandenburg Anspach*. Second, *Sybil*, to *Julius* Count of *Danneberg*. Third, *Elizabeth*, to *Ernest* Count of *Hohenloe*. Fourth, *Dorothy*, to *Charles* Count of *Birkenfield*. Fifth, *Clara*, to *William* Count of *Schwartzburg*. Sixth, *Margaret*, to *John* Duke of *Sax-Coburg*.

We return to *George* Prince of *Calenberg*, or Duke of *Hanover*: He was born in 1582, married *Anne Eleanor*, Daughter to *Lewis* Prince of *Hesse D' Armstadt*, gave Proofs of his Valour at the taking of *Colmar*, delivered *Lunenburg* from the *Swedes*, and died in 1641. He left four Sons: First, *Christian Lewis*, Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*, who married *Dorothy* of *Holstein Gluckburg*. He was a Protestant, and died in 1665, without Issue. The second, *George William*, Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*, who was born in 1624, succeeded his Father in the Government, and married *Eleonora Desmieres*, Daughter of *Alexander* Lord of *Olbreuze*, by whom he had *Sophia Dorothea*, his only Child, who was born 1666, and married 1682, to *George Lewis*, Son to his Brother *Ernest Augustus*; of whom more anon. *George William* died in 1705, without Heirs Male, which put an end to the Line of *Zell*.

George Duke of *Hanover*'s third Son was *John Frederick*, Duke of *Hanover*, a Papist: He married *Benedicta Henrietta Philippa*, Daughter of *Edward* Prince Palatine, Brother to the Princess *Sophia* of *Hanover*. He left no Male Issue, but had two Daughters; the first *Charlotta Felicitas*, married in 1695, to *Rinaldo* Duke of *Modena*; the second, *Wilhelmina Amelia*, married in 1699, to the late Emperor *Joseph*, then King of the *Romans* and *Hungary*.

Duke

Duke George's fourth Son was *Ernest Augustus*, a Protestant: He married in 1538, *Sophia*, Daughter to *Frederick V.* Elector Palatine (crown'd King of *Bohemia* in 1619) by *Elizabeth*, only Daughter to King *James I.* of *Great Britain*. *Ernest Augustus* was made Bishop of *Osnabrug* in 1662, and succeeded his Brother Duke *John*, who had no Male Issue: He was afterwards created Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*; of which it is proper here to give a short History.

The Protestant Powers in the Empire having lost Ground by the Devolution of the Electorate *Palatine* to the Popish Line of *Newburg*, upon the Death of the Protestant Elector *Charles Lewis* Nephew to Princess *Sophia*, without Heirs Male; it was thought reasonable that a new Electorate should be erected in their Favour. This was concerted by the late King *William* of *Great Britain*, and other Potentates, in a Congress at the *Hague* in 1691, when they agreed that the fittest Person was Duke *Ernest Augustus* of *Hanover*, because he had married a Protestant Daughter of the Protestant Family; that his personal Merit was uncontrovertible, and the Dignity of the Family such, that they had the first Seat at the Dyet in the College of Princes, and were esteem'd one of the most considerable in the Empire for Antiquity, Wealth and Power.

The Emperor *Leopold*, being willing to testify his Gratitude to the Protestants for their gallant Assistance in his War against *France*, and desirous to engage them farther in his Interest, did readily consent to it. Several of the *German* Princes, among whom was the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembutte*, out of their own Private Piques oppos'd it. Upon which the Emperor order'd it to be put to the Question in the College of Electors, where 'twas carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of Voices, and the Resolve was accordingly drawn up in Form, and sign'd at *Ratisbon*, October 17, 1692, to this Effect, *That in Consideration of the great Merits of his Highness the Duke of Hanover and his Predecessors, as also of his Power, the considerable Rank which he held in the Empire, the Succours which he had already granted, and which he had also promis'd for the future, and for other weighty Reasons (which were the very Words of the Resolve) the Dignity of Elector should be confer'd upon him and his Heirs Male.*

The College of Princes immediately enter'd their Protest against this Resolve, as contrary to the Laws of the Empire, being done without their Consent. Nevertheless the Emperor gave the solemn Investiture at *Vienna*, December 29, 1692, by delivering the Electoral Cap to the Duke of *Hanover's* Plenipotentiaries, and declaring him Elector, with the Office of *Gonsalvionier*, or STANDARD BEARER of the Empire. The Pope also storm'd, protested, and would have annul'd the Imperial Decree, by another from the *Vatican*; but he was better advis'd, that his Power did not extend so far, nevertheless he forb

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bad all Persons to own the new Elector. The Opposition of other Princes nearer home continued till *June 30, 1708*, when all the three Colleges of the Empire agreed to the Establishment of this new Electorate in the Person of that Elector's eldest Son, *George Lewis*, (late our most excellent Sovereign) with all the Formality and Strength which the Laws of the Empire could give it.

It is also proper to observe in this Place, that the Title and Office of Standard-Bearer, which was annex'd to the Dignity of this Electorate, in Favour of this most Illustrious House, being claim'd also by the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, as belonging to his Family, that of ARCH-TREASURER of the Empire was given to the Elector of *Brunswick* in 1709, the Elector *Palatine*, who had it before, being upon the Proscription of the Duke of *Bavaria*, restor'd to his antient Prerogative of first secular Elector and Arch-Steward.

He bears an Inescutcheon as Elector and Arch-Treasurer, *Charlemain's* Crown, which is of pure Gold, weighs fourteen Pound, and is still preserv'd at *Nuremberg*; it is in the Form of an *Octagon*, the Front and hinder part at the largest, and of equal Size. On the Front there are twelve unpolish'd Jewels; the Corner on the Right Hand has our Saviour represented in a sitting Posture, and on each side of him a *Cherub* with four Wings, whereof two are upward, and two downward, with this Motto under them, *Per me Reges regnant*. The third Angle is adorn'd with Gems and Pearls. The fourth Angle has King *Hezekiah* sitting, with his Head leaning on his Right Hand, as if he was sick, and by his side the Prophet *Isaiah* with a Scroll, and these Words on it, *Ecce adjiciam super dies tuos XV annos*. The fifth Corner is adorn'd with Jewels Semece. The sixth has the Effigies of King *David* crown'd, and a Scroll in his Hand, with these Words, *Honor Regis Judicium diligit*. The seventh Corner consists of Gems. The eighth represents King *Solomon* crown'd, and holding a Scroll in both Hands, with this Inscription, *Time Dominum, & Regem amato*. On the Top of the Crown there is a Cross, the Front of which is adorn'd with seventeen Jewels, and on the Top of the Cross are these Words, *IHS NAZARENUS REX JUDÆORUM*, and in the Arch or Semicircle these, *CHONRADUS DEI GRATIA ROMANORUM IMPERATOR AUG*.

Ernest Augustus had six Sons and one Daughter by Princess *Sophia*: 1. *George Lewis*, born May 28, 1660, late King of *Great Britain*, died at *Osnabrugh* June 11, 1727, as he was on his Journey to *Hanover*. 2. *Frederick Augustus*, born 1661, kill'd in a Battel by the Turks in *Transilvania* in 1690, and left no Issue. 3. *Maximilian William*, born December 14, 1666, was one of the chief Generals in the Emperor's Service, and died unmarried. 4. *Charles Philip*, born in 1669, and was kill'd

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kill'd by the *Tartars* in *Albania*, in the Emperor's Service in 1690. 5. *Christian*, who was Field-General to the Emperor, kill'd by the *French* at *Munderkingen*, near *Ulm*, in 1703. 6. *Ernest Augustus*, born September 17, 1674, not yet married. All Protestants except the late Prince *Maximilian*.

The Elector *Ernest* had an only Daughter, *Sophia Charlotte*, born in 1668, married to *Frederick* King of *Prussia*, and died in 1705.

We return to *George Lewis*, late King of *Great Britain*. He had in Right of his Wife *Sophia Dorothea* of *Zell*, her Father's Dominions; and his said late Majesty's Issue by her were, 1. *George Augustus*, now King of *Great Britain*, &c. and Elector of *Hanover*, he was born October 30, 1683, and married August 22, 1705, *Wilhelmina Charlotte*, Queen Consort, Daughter of *John Frederick*, Marquis of *Brandenburg-Anspach*. She was born March 1, 1682-3. And besides being a most accomplish'd Princess in all other respects, she is so zealous a Protestant, that tho' solicited in Marriage by the present Emperor, when King of *Spain*, in 1704, she prefer'd her Religion to the first Throne in *Christendom*; for he was at that time in a fair Prospect of the Imperial Crown, which he has since obtain'd. This rais'd her Character so high in the Esteem of the Elector of *Hanover*, that he thought her the fittest Match for his Son the Prince, now our most Gracious Sovereign, whom Heaven has bless'd with the following Issue by her. 1. *Frederick Lewis*, Prince of *Wales*, born January 19, 1716-7. 2. *Ann* the Princess Royal born October 22, 1709. 3. *Amelia Sophia Eleanora* born May 30, 1711. 4. *Elizabeth Carolina*, born May 30, 1713. 5. *William* his Royal Highness the Duke born April 15, 1721. 6. *Maria* born February 22, 1722-3. 7. *Louisa* born December 7, 1724.

His Majesty King *George II.* hath also a Sister, *Sophia Dorothea*, born March 16, 1686-7 and married in 1706, to *Frederick William*, King of *Prussia*, her first Cousin, born in 1688, by whom she has one Son, *Charles Frederick*, born January 13, 1711-2, and two Daughters. 1. *Frederick Augusta*, born June 22, 1709. 2. *Frederica Louisa*, born September 17, 1714.

It is fit to observe here, that as his Majesty's Great-Grand-Father *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, and his Great Grand-Mother *Elizabeth*, were deprived not only of that elective Crown in 1620, but of their own Hereditary Dominions in *Germany*, in 1621, for their firm adherence to the Protestant Religion; his Majesty, by the over-ruling Hand of Providence, is not only advanced to the Dignity of an Elector, but to the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*: So that the Protestant Offspring of those Royal Confessors, is amply rewarded and advanc'd to a higher Degree of Honour, both in *Great Britain* and *Germany*, than what they lost; for beside the Advancement of his Majesty, his Aunt *Sophia*, their Grand daughter, was honour'd

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with the Crown of *Prussia*, and their great Grandson and great Grand-daughter are now possess'd of the same Dignity. What still adds to the Glory of those Confessors, and to the Comfort of all true Protestants, there are now actually in being of their Posterity two Protestant Kings, and one Queen; and besides his Majesty King *GEORGE*, who is in Possession of the *British* Crown, eleven Protestant Princes and Princesses, that have a Title to the Reversion of it by our Laws.

We come next to the other Branches of this Family, which we refer'd to in the Genealogy.

The first is that of *Grubenhagen*, descended from *Henry* the Wonderful, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, above-mention'd. He was chose Bishop of *Hildesheim*, but the Pope disallow'd it; he kept it however against several Popes for thirty seven Years, and at last the See of *Rome* brought him to this Expedient, that he should resign it to the Pope, and have it confer'd upon him again. *Henry* attempted to seize the Duchy of *Brunswick* after the Death of his Brother *William*, but was prevented by *Albert* the Fat. He married *Agnes*, Daughter to *Albert* the degenerate, Marquis of *Misnia*, by whom he had four Sons and three Daughters. He died in 1322.

The first Son was called *Henry* the Younger, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*. He accompanied the Emperor *Andronicus* to the *Holy Land*, brought home many Curiosities, and died about 1357. He had two Wives; the first *Helena*, Daughter of *Woldemar*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, by whom he had two Sons; the first *Otho* Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, and Prince of *Tarento*. He married *Joan*, the first Queen of *Naples*, in 1376. He was very kind to Pope *Urban* VI. before his Exaltation to the Pontificate; but that Pope was afterwards so insolent, that *Otho* holding the Cup to him at Dinner on his Knee, he let him kneel so long before he took it, that the Cardinals were ashamed of his treating so great a Prince in that manner, and told him, it was time for him to drink: But he was still more ungrateful to *Otho*, as appears by the following Story. That Prince finding he was like to have no Children by his Queen, he perswaded her to adopt *Charles de Duras*, his Cousin, and marry him to her Niece. Pope *Urban* made *Charles* as ungrateful as himself, and excited him to rebel against *Otho* and *Joan*; upon which *Otho* besieged *Charles* in the City of *Naples*, and brought him to great Distress. But *Charles* deliver'd himself by the following knavish Stratagem: He suborned an old *Neapolitan* Soldier, in whom *Otho* and *Joan* had great Confidence, to counterfeit the Signet of the Queen, who was then besieged in *Castelnovo* by *Charles's* Adherents, and in her Name to write to *Otho*, that with six of his Confidants he should come to her that Night, by a secret way she named; otherwise she must surrender and fall into the Hands of her

her Enemies, but she had something to propose to him, which could certainly prevent it. *Otho* believing this to be true, set out accordingly, was intercepted by an Ambush, and brought before *Charles*, who put him in Prison, and detain'd him three Years. This made *Otho's* Men break up the Siege, and gave *Charles* an Opportunity to take Queen *Joan*, and put her to Death; but *Otho's* escaping from Prison, renew'd the War, punish'd the chief *Neapolitans* severely for their Treachery to his Queen and himself, but pardon'd the rest upon their Petition; and when they came before him he expostulated with them for behaving themselves so ungratefully towards his Queen, who had been so tender to them, and could not forbear Tears. There happen'd a Quarrel betwixt this Prince and *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, whom he challeng'd to a Combat, because of some injurious Words which the Duke was said to have spoken against him. The Place for deciding it was that call'd the *Clergy's Mead* near *Paris*; they both appear'd, but the Duke of *Lancaster* denying the Words he was charg'd with, King *John* of *France* decided the Quarrel with a Salvo for both their Honours, by declaring that it proceeded from Misinformation, and publish'd his definitive Sentence accordingly at *Paris*, December 11, 1352.

The second Son was *Balthasar*, Count of *Fundy* in *Italy*, in Right of his Wife, who was an Heiress. He was put to Death by *Charles* III. King of *Naples*, in 1381, and left no Issue.

Henry the Younger's second Wife was *Mary*, Daughter to the King of *Cyprus*, by whom he had two Sons: 1. *Riddacius*, who died in *Italy* without Issue about 1357. the second was *Melchior* Bishop of *Osnabrug* and *Schwerin*, poison'd in 1381, which put an end to *Henry* the Younger's Line.

Henry the Wonderful's second Son was *John*, Provost of *Einbeck*, and also of *Embsen*, where his Epitaph is still to be seen; he died without Issue in 1367. His third was *William*, who died without Issue about 1328. His fourth Son was *Ernest*, who died in 1344, but left Issue of whom anon. *Henry* the Wonderful had three Daughters, two of which we have no Account of; but the second called *Adelheid* (or as the Greeks call her *Irene*) was married in 1318 to *Andronicus Palaeologus* II. Emperor of *Constantinople*, and died in 1326.

We return to Duke *Ernest*. By his Wife *Agnes*, Daughter of *Henry*, Count of *Eberstein*, he had three Sons: 1. *Albert* Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, who continued the Line, as we shall hear presently. 2. *Frederick* of *Osterrode*, who married *Elizabeth* of *Hamburg*, and died in 1404. His Son *Otho* married a Daughter of *Nassau*, and died in 1411, leaving only one Daughter, who married *Bogislaus* Duke of *Pomerania*. *Ernest's* third Son was called *Ernest* the Warlike, made Provost of *Fynbeck* and Abbot of *Corbey*, and slain in 1422, leaving no Issue.

An Account of His Majesty's

We return to the first Son *Albert*, who was called Duke of *Salz*. He assisted the Bishop of *Hildesheim*, married a Daughter of *Sax-Lawenburg*, and died in 1397. His Son *Eric* succeeded, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Otho* the Bad, Duke of *Gottin-gen*, by whom he had, 1. *Henry* his Successor, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Duke of *Sagan*, died in 1469, and was succeeded by his Son *Henry*, who was a Papist, and died without Issue in 1526.

Eric's third Son, called *Ernest*, was a Canon of *Halberstadt*, and Provost of *Oynbeck*, and died without Issue. *Eric*'s second Son *Albert* succeeded to the Dukedom, married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Volrad* Count *Waldeck*, assisted Count *Hochenstein* against those of *Achterleben*, and died in 1490. He left three Sons, the first called *Philip Senior*, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, who was a Protestant, establish'd that Religion in his Dominions, and continued the Family, of which by and by. His second Son *Ernest* died unmarried; his third Son *Eric* was Bishop of *Osnabrug*, a Papist, and died in 1532.

We return to *Philip*. He married *Catharine*, Daughter of *Ernest* Count *Mansfield*, by whom he had five Sons, all Protestants, and died 1551. 1. *Ernest*, who succeeded him, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Pomerania*, by whom he had only one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *John* Duke of *Holstein*. *Ernest* died in 1567.

His second Brother, *Albert*, died in Battle against the Papists in 1546, and left no Issue. His third Brother *John* died at the Battle of *St. Quintin* in 1557, also without Issue. His fourth Brother, *Wolfgang*, died in 1595, and his fifth *Philip*, in 1596, who being the last Male of the Line, the Succession fell to *Henry Julius*, Duke of *Brunswick*. So much for the Line of *Grubenhagen*.

The next Line is that of *Brunswick*, of which *Henry*, third Son to *Magnus Torquatus*, was the Founder, as above-mention'd. He was taken in Battle by the Count of *Lippe*, and released on promise of a Ransom. He had two Wives, and died in 1416. His first Wife was *Sophia*, Daughter of *Wratislaw*, Duke of *Pomerania*, whose Issue continued the Family. His second Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter to *Herman*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, by whom he had a Son called *Henry Lappencrieg*. He married *Helena*, Daughter of *Adolphus I.* Duke of *Cleves*, died in 1473, and left only one Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *William* Prince of *Hannenberg*.

We return to *Henry*'s Son by his first Wife, who continued the Family as above-mention'd. His Name was *William*, the Victorious Duke of *Brunswick*. He defeated the *Hussis* in *Bohemia*, in 1421, married *Cecilia*, Daughter to *Frederick I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and died in 1482. He left two Sons, the first *William*, who continued the Family. 2. *Frederick*, called

called Duke of *Hanover*, who had two Wives, but left no Issue, and died in 1494.

His eldest Brother *William* bought the Town of *Helmstad* from the Abbot *Verden*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Otho*, Count *Stolberg*, and died in 1504. He left two Sons, 1. *Henry*, who continued the Line. 2. *Eric*, Duke of *Hanover* and *Göttingen*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Joachim* I. Elector of *Brandenburg*, died in 1540, and left a Son *Eric*, who died without Issue in 1584.

William's eldest Son *Henry* married *Catherine*, Daughter of *Eric* II. Duke of *Pomerania*. He besieged *Brunswick*, but rais'd it on Conditions, died, at the Siege of *Orth* in *Friesland* in 1514, and left six Sons; the first *Christopher*, who was made Bishop of *Verden* in 1493, Archbishop of *Bremen* in 1511, and died without Issue in 1558. The second was *Henry*, who continued the Line, as we shall see presently. The third Son was *Eric*, Commendator of the *Teutonic* Order, died in 1525 without Issue. The fourth *Francis*, Bishop of *Minden*, who died in 1539. The fifth *William*, Commendator of the *Teutonic* Order, died in 1558, without Issue. The sixth was *George*, Bishop of *Minden* and *Verden*, afterwards Archbishop of *Bremen*, and died a Protestant in 1566, but left no Issue.

We return to *Henry*, who continued the Line. He lived a most violent Papist, but died a Protestant in 1568. By his Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry* Count of *Wurtemberg*, he had three Sons: 1. *Charles Victor*, a Papist, slain in the Battle of *Silvershuse*, in 1553, and left no Issue. 2. *Philip Magnus*, a Papist, kill'd at the same time, and left no Issue. 3. *Julius*, a Protestant; he inherited the Dominions of *Calenberg*, and founded the University of *Julius* at *Helmstad*. He married *Hedwig*, a Daughter of *Joachim* II. Elector of *Brandenburg*, and left four Sons, all Protestants. 1. *Henry Julius*, who continued the Line. 2. *Philip Sigismund*, Bishop of *Verden*, and afterwards of *Osnabrug*; he died 1623. 3. *Joachim Charles* Provost of *Strasburg*, who died in 1615. 4. *Julius Augustus*, Abbot of *Michelslein*, who died in 1616, all three without Issue.

We return to *Henry Julius*, the elder Brother. He married first *Dorothy* of *Saxony*, and then *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*. He besieged the Town of *Brunswick* in vain, died in 1613, and left four Sons, all Protestants, who died without Issue. The first was *Frederick Ulrick*, who died in 1634. The Dutchy of *Brunswick* fell to *Augustus*, of the Line of *Lunenburg-Dannenburg*, now called the House of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*. 2. *Christian*, Bishop of *Halberstadt*, who died in 1626. 3. *Rudolph*, who was also Bishop of *Halberstadt*, and died before *Christian*, who succeeded him. 4. *Henry Charles*, who was also Bishop of the same Place, and died before his Brother *Rudolph*, who succeeded him.

An Account of His Majesty's

The next Line is that of *Harburg*, all Protestants, founded by *Otho* Duke of *Lunenburg*, as mention'd before, who was also a Protestant. He married *Maud de Campen*, a *Lunenburg* Lady, by whom he had *Otho*, Duke of *Lunenburg-Harburg*, who married, first *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Henry* Count of *Schwartzburg*, by whom he had two Sons; and then *Hedwig*, Daughter to *Enno* Count of *East-Frise*, by whom he had seven Sons, but all of them died without Issue. The first was *Otho Henry*, who died unmarried in 1591. The second was *John Frederick*, who died in 1619. The third was *William*, a very able Divine, who surviv'd all the rest, and died unmarried in 1642. The fourth was *Christopher*, he married *Elizabeth* of *Brunswick*, and died in 1606. The fifth was *Otho*, who died in 1641. The sixth was *John*, who died in 1625. The seventh was *Frederick*, who serv'd the King of *Sweden*, and was kill'd in Battle in 1605.

The next Line is that of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, which was founded by *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburg-Dannenburg*, as formerly mention'd. He was a Protestant, died in 1598, and left three Sons, all Protestants. The first was *Julius Ernest*, Prince of *Dannenburg*, born in 1571. His first Wife was *Mary* of *East-Friezland*, and his second *Sibylla* of *Lunenburg*, according to the *Atlas*; but Mr. *Disney* says, she was *Mary* of *Mecklemburg*; he died without Issue in 1536. The second was *Francis*, Dean or Canon of *Strasburg*, who was drowned near that City in 1601. The third was *Augustus* Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, who continued the Line, as we shall hear by and by. *Henry* had also one Daughter called *Sibylla*, married to Count *Anthony* of *Oldenburg-Delemonhoft*, who died in 1630.

We return to *Augustus*. He was born in 1579, and had three Wives: the first was *Clara Maria* of *Pomerania*; the second was *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*, and the third *Sophia Elizabeth* of *Mecklemburg*. He died in 1666, and left three Sons: The first was *Radolph Augustus* by *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*, born in 1627. He took the Town of *Brunswick*, and married *Christina Elizabeth* of *Barby*, Daughter to *Albert Frederick*, the last Count of that Name, by whom he had no Male Issue but three Daughters; 1. *Dorothea Sophia*, born in 1653, and married to *John Adolphus*, Duke of *Holstein-Ploen*. 2. *Christiana Sophia*, born in 1654. She was Abbess of *Gandersheim*, afterwards married her Cousin Prince *Augustus William*, Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, and died in 1695. 3. *Eleonora Sophia*, who died unmarried in 1656.

Augustus's second Son was *Anthony Ulrick*, Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, who continued the Line, as we shall see by and by. His third Son was *Ferdinand Albert*, Prince of *Bevern*, who founded the Line of that Name; of which in its Place.

Augustus

Augustus had three Daughters; 1. *Mary Elizabeth*, who married *Adolph William* of *Sax-Eysenack*, and after his Death, *Albert* of *Sax-Coburgh*; she died in 1687. The second *Sibylla Ursula*, she married *Christian* of *Holstein-Glucksburg*, and died in 1671. The third was *Clara Augustina*, who married *Frederick* of *Wirttemberg-Neustad*, and died in 1700.

We return to *Anthony Ulrich*, Duke *Augustus's* second Son, by *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*. He was born in 1633, succeeded his Brother *Rudolph Augustus*, and married *Elizabeth Juliana*, Daughter of *Frederick* Duke of *Holstein Norburg*. He had the Character of a very learned Prince, and his Library was one of the best in *Europe*. He professed himself a Protestant till the 76th Year of his Age, when some cunning Papists improving his Dotage, prevail'd upon him by Promises of great Advantages to his Family, &c. to profess their Religion. He seem'd however but an awkward sort of a Convert, and died in 1714. He had the following Children: 1. *Augustus Frederick*, a Protestant, born in 1657. He received a Wound before *Philipsburg*, of which he died in 1676 without Issue. 2. *Elizabeth Eleonora*, born in 1658, married first to *John George*, Duke of *Mecklemburg*, and after his Death, to *Bernard* of *Sax Menningen*. 3. *Anne Sophia*, born in 1659, married to *Charles Gustavus* of *Baden-Durlach*. 4. *Leopold Augustus*, born in 1661, and died in 1662. 5. *Augustus William*, a Protestant, Duke Regnant of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, born in 1662. He married *Christina Sophia* of *Brunswick*, and after her Death *Sophia Amelia* of *Holstein Gottorp*. 6. *Augustus Henry*, born in 1663, died in 1664. 7. *Augustus Charles*, born and died in 1664. 8. *Augustus Francis*, born in 1665, and died in 1666. 9. *Augustina Dorothea*, born 1666, and married to *Anthony Gunther* of *Schwanburg-Arnstadt*. 10. *Henrietta Christina*, born in 1669. She was Abbess of *Gandersheim*. 11. *Levis Rudolphus*, a Protestant. He was born in 1671, and married *Christina Louisa*, Daughter of *Albert Ernest*, Prince of *Oettingen*.

He had three Daughters, 1. *Elizabeth Christiana*, a Papist, born in 1691, and married in 1708 to the present Emperor, by whom she has two Daughters. 2. *Charlotte Christiana Sophia*, a Protestant, born in 1696, she was married in 1711, to *Alexius Petrovitz*, the Prince Royal of *Muscovy*. 3. *Antonetta Amelia*, a Protestant, born in 1696, and married in 1712, to her Cousin *Ferdinand Albert* Prince of *Bevern*.

The next Line is that of *Bevern*. It was founded by *Ferdinand Albert*, third Son to Duke *Augustus*, as above-mention'd. He was born in 1636, married *Christina*, Daughter to *Frederick* Landgrave of *Hesse*, had his Residence at *Bevern*, died in 1687, and had eight Children all Protestants. 1. *Augustus Ferdinand*, Prince of *Bevern*. He was Major General of the Troops of *Wolfembuttel*, and kill'd at the Battle of *Schellemburgh* or *Dona-*

An Account of His Majesty's

wert in 1704; he left no Issue. 2. *Ferdinand Albert*, Prince of *Bevern*, born in 1680, a Lieutenant General in the Emperor's Service, and now Prince Regnant. 3. *Ferdinand Christian*, born March 4, 1682. He was Provost of the College of *Brunswick*, and died in 1706, without Issue. 4. *Sophia Eleanora*, Canoness at *Gandersheim*. 5. *Ernest Ferdinand*, born March 4, 1682, and Provost of the College of *Brunswick*. 6. *Henry Ferdinand*, born in 1684, kill'd at the raising the siege at *Turin* in 1706, and left no Issue. 7. *Leopold Charles*, born and died in 1670. 8. *Frederick Albert*, born in 1672, and died in 1673.

Having thus gone through the Genealogy of the Family, as exhibited by Mr. *Disney* and the *Atlas*; it is proper to take notice of another Account of it that was printed at *Brunswick* since his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne of *Great Britain*; which I shall improve, by making his Majesty's Descent from the Kings of *Scotland* and *England* more clear than that Author has done.

His Majesty's Genealogy from the antient Kings of Scotland, of the Britons, Picts, English-Saxons, Danish and Norman Race; taken from Boethius, Major, Bi- shop Lesley, Sir George Mackenzie, &c.

F*Erquhard*, King of *Ireland*, had two Sons, who were Princes of great Fame and Valour, *Fergus* and *Feritharis*. The *Scots*, who came from *Ireland* into the Northern Parts of *Britain*, and had liv'd in a sort of Aristocracy under Captains or Heads of Clans for some Ages, falling into War with the *Picts*, sent to *Ferquhard* King of *Ireland* for Assistance; which he granted, and sent them Troops under the Command of his said two Sons.

1. *Fergus* the eldest was by the *Scots* chosen their first King, and they settled the Crown upon his Posterity, *A. M.* according to the *Julian* Period, 4382, 330 Years before our Saviour. *Fergus* died in the 28th Year of his Reign, leaving two Sons under Age *Ferlegus* and *Mainus*.

2. *Feritharis* his Brother was chosen, the Year before Christ 305, and kill'd, after 15 Years Reign, by means of his eldest Nephew, who was ambitious to have the Crown; but he being excluded because of that Murder,

3. *Mainus*

Ki

Badag

Brond

Freidg

Frehw

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Gewis

Else.

Else.

Cerdic

Ceodan

Cynric

Ceawh

Cuthw

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Ceowa

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THE Brunswick-Genealogy

Is Thus:

W O D I N, or O D I N,
King, and the Origin of the Saxons, Swa-
bians, Lombards, Danes, and Swedes.

Badag.

Brond.

Freidger.

Frehwin.

Wig.

Gewis.

Efle.

Else.

Cerdic. King of the West Saxons in England.

Ceoda King of the West-Saxons.

Cynrick King of the West-Saxons.

Ceawlin. King of the West-Saxons.

Cuthwin.

Cuthe.

Ceowald.

Centred.

Ina King of the West-Saxons.

Wette.

Witte.

Wittigils.

Horfa and Hengest, the Founders of the Kingdom of England in Britain.

Inglid.

Eoppa.

Eafa.

Edelmund.

Egbert, King of all England

Edelwulf, King of all England

Alfrude, <i>The Wife of Baldwin Earl of Flanders.</i>	Alfred, <i>King of England.</i>	Edward, <i>King of England.</i>
Arnold I. <i>Earl of Flanders.</i>		Edmund, <i>King of England.</i>
Baldwin III. <i>Earl of Flanders.</i>		Edgar, <i>King of England.</i>
Arnold II. <i>Earl of Flanders.</i>		Ethelred, <i>King of England.</i>
Baldwin IV. <i>Earl of Flanders.</i>		Edmund, <i>King of England.</i>
Baldwin V. <i>Earl of Flanders.</i>		Edward, <i>King of England.</i>
Matilda, <i>the Wife of William K. of England.</i>		Margaret, <i>the Wife of Malcolm III. King of Scotland.</i>
Henry, <i>King of England.</i>		Matilda. David I. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Matilda, <i>the Wife of Jeffrey, Earl of Anjou.</i>		
Henry II. <i>King of England, his Wife Eleanor, Daughter and Heir to the Duke of Aquitain.</i>		Henry, <i>E. of Huntingdon.</i>
Matilda, <i>the Wife of Henry the Lion, D. of Bavaria and Saxony.</i>	John, <i>King of England.</i>	David, <i>E. of Huntingdon.</i>
Otho IV. William, <i>Duke of Saxony.</i>	Henry III. <i>King of England.</i>	Isabel, <i>the Wife of Robert Bruce.</i>
Otho, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Edward I. <i>King of England.</i>	Robert Bruce.
Albert, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Edward II. <i>King of England.</i>	Robert Bruce, <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Albert, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Edward III. <i>King of England.</i>	Mary, <i>the Wife of Walter Stuart.</i>
Magnus, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	John Duke of Lancaster. Edmund Duke of York.	Robert II. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Magnus Torquatus, <i>D. of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Henry IV. <i>K. of England.</i> Richard Earl of Cambridge.	Robert III. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Bernard, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Henry V. <i>K. of England, his Wife Catherine married Owen Tudor.</i> Richard Duke of York.	James I. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Frederick, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Edm. Tudor. Edward IV. <i>King of England.</i>	James II. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Otho, <i>D. of Brunfw. and Lunenb.</i>	Henry VII. <i>K. of England.</i> Elizabeth.	James III. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Henry, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Henry VIII. <i>K. of England.</i> Margaret.	James IV. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Ernest, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Elizabeth, <i>Queen of England.</i>	James V. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
William, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>		Mary, <i>Queen of Scotland, the Wife of Henry Stuart.</i>
George, <i>D. of Brunswick and Lun.</i>		James I. <i>King of Great Britain.</i>
Ernest Augustus, <i>Electoꝛ of Brunswick-Lunenburg.</i>		Elizabeth, <i>the Wife of Frederick K. of Bohemia, and Elect. Palatine.</i>
		SOPHIA.
		George Lewis, <i>K. of Great Britain.</i>

GEORGE II. Augustus.

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Genealogy and Family.

41

3. *Mainus* his younger Nephew succeeded, the Year before Christ 290, and reign'd 29 Years.

4. *Dornadilla*, his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 261, and reign'd 28 Years, leaving a Son under Age.

5. *Nothatus*, Brother to *Dornadilla*, was chosen, the Year before Christ 233, reign'd 20 Years; and being kill'd for his Tyranny.

6. *Reuther*, Son to *Dornadilla*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 213, about the time when *Judas Maccabeus* governed the *Jews*; he reign'd 26 Years, and left his Son *Thereus* under Age.

7. *Reutha*, Brother to *Reuther*, succeeded the Year before Christ 187, and Resign'd after 14 Years Reign.

8. *Thereus*, Son to *Reuther*, succeeded the Year before Christ 173, was banish'd for his Tyranny, and died at *York* in the 12th Year of his Reign.

9. *Josina*, his Brother, succeeded the Year before Christ 161, and reign'd 24 Years.

10. *Fennanus*, his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 137, and reign'd 30 Years.

11. *Durstus*, his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 107, reign'd 9 Years, and was kill'd in a Battle for his Tyranny.

12. *Evenus* I. his Uncle, succeeded, the Year before Christ 98, and reign'd 19.

13. *Gillus*, his Bastard Son, usurped the Crown after his Father's Death, the Year before Christ 79, but was taken in Battle, and beheaded in the second Year of his Reign.

14. *Evenus* II. Grandson to King *Josina*, by his second Son *Dowal*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 77, and resign'd in his 17th Year.

15. *Ederus*, Grandson to King *Durstus*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 60. In his time *Julius Caesar* invaded *Britain*, and *Ederus* assisted the *Britons* and *Picts* against him. He reign'd gloriously 48 Years.

16. *Evenus* III. his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 13, was put in Prison for his Lewdness and Tyranny, and kill'd there by a private Person in the seventh Year of his Reign.

17. *Metellanus*, Nephew to King *Ederus*, by his Brother *Caranus*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 7. He made Friendship with the Emperor *Augustus*. Our Saviour was born in the 10th Year of his Reign. *Metellanus* died in his 39th Year.

18. *Caractacus*, his Nephew by his Sister, and Son to *Cadallanus*, a noble *Scots* General, succeeded A. D. 39. His Sister *Voada*, says *Lesley*, was that noble Queen of the *Britons*, Wife to *Arviragus*, who behaved her self like an *Amazon* against the *Romans*. *Caractacus* was betray'd to the *Romans* by his Step-mother *Cartumandua*, a *British* Queen, after he had maintain'd a glorious War against them. He was carried to *Rome*, very well

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well treated by the Emperor *Claudius*; and has a noble Character given him by *Tacitus*, *Annals* Book 12, who exhibits his Speech to that Emperor. *Cesar* restor'd him to his Government, where he died in the 21st Year of his Reign.

19. *Corbredus* I. his Brother, succeeded *A. D.* 54. He made War against the *Romans* with various Success, and died in the 18th Year of his Reign, leaving a Son a Minor.

20. *Dardanus*, a Nephew to King *Metellanus*, succeeded *A. D.* 71. He proved a cruel Tyrant, and was kill'd in Battle in the 4th Year of his Reign.

21. *Corbredus* II. surnamed *Galdus*, because he was bred with his Aunt Queen *Voad* among the *Britons*, succeeded *A. D.* 75. He was Son to *Corbredus* I. He is the same whom *Tacitus* calls *Galgacus*; overcame the *Romans* in several Battles, but at last was defeated by them on the *Grampian* Mountains. *Tacitus*, in his Life of *Agricola*, gives us a noble Speech which *Galdus* made to his Army before he engaged. *Agricola* being called home by *Domitian*, the *Romans* lost the Opportunity of pushing their Conquests farther; so that *Galdus* died in Peace the thirtieth Year of his Reign, *A. D.* 130, leaving a greater Character behind him than any of his Predecessors.

22. *Luftacus*, his Son, mounted the Throne after his Father's Death; but proving a wicked and flagitious Tyrant, the Nobility in a general Council condemn'd him and his Minions, and put them to Death in the 3d Year of his Reign.

23. *Mogaldus*, Grandson to *Corbredus* II. was chosen in his stead, *A. D.* 106. In the beginning of his Reign he was equal to the best of his Predecessors; but degenerating into a Tyrant, the Nobility took Arms against him, and cut him off in the 36th Year of his Reign. The *Scots* Historians say, that in this Reign *Adrian* built his Wall from the Mouth of *Tine* to the Mouth of *Esk*, to guard the *Roman* Province against the *Scots* and *Picts*.

24. His Son *Conarus* succeeded. *A. D.* 148, follow'd his Father's Footsteps, was put in Prison, and died in the 14th Year of his Reign.

25. *Ethodius* I. Nephew to King *Mogaldus* by his Sister, was chosen to succeed, *A. D.* 192. He join'd the *Picts* against the *Romans*, whom he put to flight, extended their Boundaries beyond *Adrian's* Wall, and was Murder'd by one of his Musicians, related to a Rebel whom he had Executed in the 30th Year of his Reign, leaving a Son under Age.

26. *Satrael*, his Brother, was chosen King, *A. D.* 194, and becoming a Tyrant, was kill'd in the 4th Year of his Reign.

27. *Donald* I. his Brother succeeded, *A. D.* 197. He was the first King of *Scots* who embraced the Christian Religion, prov'd an excellent and pious Prince. In his time *Severus* invaded *Britain*, drove the *Scots* beyond the Rivers *Forth* and *Clyde*, and

and built a Wall between those two Rivers to guard the *Roman* Province against them. He establish'd Christianity *A. D.* 203, and died in the 21st Year of his Reign.

28. *Ethodius* II. Son to *Ethodius* I. succeeded *A. D.* 216. He was imprison'd for his Tyranny, and kill'd in a Tumult of his own Servants in the 16th Year of his Reign.

29. *Athirco*, his Son, succeeded *A. D.* 221. He reign'd well at first, but growing a lewd and cruel Tyrant, the Nobility took Arms, put him to flight; and to avoid the Punishment which he dreaded, he kill'd himself in the 12th Year of his Reign.

30. *Nathalocus*, Lord of *Argyle*, one of the Chief of the Conspirators, usurp'd the Crown by Fraud and Force, *A. D.* 242, and endeavour'd to cut off the Princes of the Royal Blood, but was kill'd in the 11th Year of his Reign.

31. *Findochus*, eldest Son to King *Athirco*, succeeded. He was an excellent Prince, but kill'd by Conspirators in the 10th Year of his Reign.

32. *Donald* II. his Brother, succeeded, was defeated in a Battle by *Donald* of the Isles, who rebelled against him; and died of his Wounds the 1st Year of his Reign.

33. *Donald* III. the Islander before-mention'd, usurped the Crown after his Victory, govern'd Tyrannically, and was killed in a Battle by the Nobles in the 12th Year of his Reign.

34. *Crathilinthus*, Son to King *Findochus*, succeeded *A. D.* 173. He was a valiant and excellent Prince, and died in the 34th Year of his Reign.

35. *Fincomarcus*, Brother to *Findochus*, succeeded, He was successful with the *Picts* and *Britons* against the *Romans*, a religious and excellent Prince, and died in the 47th Year of his Reign.

36. *Romachus* succeeded, *A. D.* 358. He was Brother's Son to King *Crathilinthus*, was a cruel Tyrant, and cut off by a Conspiracy of the Nobles in the third Year of his Reign.

37. *Angusianus*, another of *Crathilinthus*'s Nephews, succeeded *A. D.* 361. He was successful against the *Picts*, but killed in a second Battle with them, where their King also fell, the second Year of his Reign.

38. *Fethelmachus*, another of *Crathilinthus*'s Nephews, succeeded *A. D.* 363. He defeated the *Picts* several times, and wasted their Country, but was murder'd by two *Picts*, employ'd for that end by *Hergestus* King of the *Picts*, the seventh Year of his Reign.

39. *Eugene* I. Son to King *Fincomarcus*, succeeded *A. D.* 369. He was successful at first against the *Romans*, but killed by them in Battle afterwards the 10th Year of his Reign; and the *Britons* and *Picts* joining with the *Romans* against the *Scots*, the latter were expelled from the Continent, and those who

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who could not find convenient Habitation in the West Isles, called *Hebrides*, dispersed themselves into *Ireland*, *Denmark* and *Norway*; so that there was an Interregnum of four and forty Years.

40. *Fergus II.* Granson of *Ethodius*, Brother to *Eugene I.* by the King of *Denmark's* Daughter; having signalis'd himself in the *Gothick* War against the *Romans*, in which he justly acquir'd the Character of a great General, was invited not only by the *Scots* who liv'd in the Islands, but also by the *Picts*, that grew weary of the *Roman* Yoke, to take upon him the Crown of his Ancestors, which he did *A. D.* 422, bringing with him a considerable Number of Troops from *Athalaric*, King of the *Goths*, under whom he had serv'd in taking and sacking of *Rome*; and joining the *Scots* and *Picts*, he defeated the *Roman* Legat *Victorius*, but in a third Battle was kill'd by them in the 16th Year of his Reign.

41. *Eugenius II.* his Son, succeeded *A. D.* 430. He was successful against the *Romans* and *Britons*, enlarg'd his Boundaries as far as the *Humber*, say the *Scots* Historians, and died without Issue, but left a great Character behind him, *A. D.* 460.

42. *Dongardus*, his Brother, succeeded that same Year, was an excellent Prince, and fell in Battle against the *Britons* and *Romans*, though he obtain'd the Victory in the fifth of his Reign.

43. *Constantine I.* his Brother, succeeded in 465, was a wicked and tyrannical Prince, and kill'd by a Nobleman, whose Daughter he had ravish'd, in the 17th Year of his Reign.

44. *Congallus I.* Son to King *Dongardus*, succeeded *A. D.* 482. He was successful against the *Britons*, who called in the *Saxons* to their Assistance, and died the 20th Year of his Reign, with the Character of a great and good Prince, his Children being young.

45. *Gorannus* or *Gornaus*, Brother to King *Dongardus*, was chosen King *A. D.* 501. He was kill'd by an Ambush of some Criminals whom he prosecuted, in the 34th Year of his Reign.

46. *Eugene III.* Son to *Congallus*, succeeded *A. D.* 535. He was an excellent Prince, and died in the 33d Year of his Reign.

47. *Congallus II.* his Brother, succeeded *A. D.* 568. He was an excellent Prince, and died without Issue.

48. *Kinnatellus*, his Brother, succeeded in 578, was a very good Prince, and died in the second Year of his Reign.

49. *Aidanus*, Son to *Gorannus*, succeeded in 559. He was a religious Prince, a great Justiciary, and successful in War against the *Picts* and *Saxons*. He died in the 27th Year of his Reign.

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50. *Kennethus I.* Son to *Congallus*, succeeded in 606, but being sickly, resign'd in the 4th Month of his Reign.

51. *Eugenius IV.* Son to *Aidanus*, succeeded in 606, was a very good Prince, and died in the 15th Year of his Reign.

52. *Ferquhardus*, his Son, succeeded in 620, was a vile Tyrant, and put in Prison, where he kill'd himself in the 12th Year of his Reign.

53. *Donald IV.* Son to King *Eugene III.* succeeded in 632. He was a brave and religious Prince, and propagated Christianity amongst the *Saxons* in the North of *England*. He was unhappily drown'd as fishing in *Lochray*, in the 15th Year of his Reign.

54. *Ferquhard II.* Son to *Ferquhard I.* succeeded in 646. He was a wicked Prince; the Nobility design'd to dethrone him, but were prevented by his Death, in the 12th Year of his Reign.

55. *Malduinus*, Son to *Donald IV.* succeeded in 664. He was a good Prince, but murder'd by his Wife, who was jealous of him, in the 20th Year of his Reign; for which she was burnt alive.

56. *Eugene V.* Son to King *Dongardus*, succeeded in 684. He was successful against the *Saxons*, and died in the 4th Year of his Reign.

57. *Eugene VI.* Son to King *Ferquhard*, succeeded in 688. He was successful against the *Picts*, and died in the 10th Year of his Reign.

58. *Amberkelethus*, Son to King *Eugene V.* succeeded in 697, was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by an Assassin in his second Year.

59. *Eugenius VII.* his Brother, succeeded in 699, was a pious Prince, and died in the 8th Year of his Reign.

60. *Mordacus*, Nephew to *Eugene VI.* succeeded in 716, was an excellent Prince, and died in the 16th Year of his Reign.

61. *Ethfinus* succeeded in 732. He was Son to *Eugene VII.* a pious and just Prince, and died in the 30th Year of his Reign.

62. *Eugene VIII.* Son to *Mordacus*, succeeded in 762. He was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by his Nobles for wresting the Law, to deprive them of their Lives and Estates, in the 3d Year of his Reign.

63. *Fergus III.* Son to King *Ethfinus*, succeeded in 765, was a very hopeful Prince at first, but grew afterwards tyrannical and lewd, and was murder'd by his Wife because of his Whoredom, in the 3d Year of his Reign.

64. *Solvathius* Son to *Eugene VIII.* succeeded in 768. He was an excellent Prince, and died in the 20th Year of his Reign.

65. *Achairs*,

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65. *Achatus*, Son to King *Ethfrinus*, succeeded in 788. He was a pious, prudent and warlike Prince, enter'd into a League with *Charlemain* against the *Saxons*, and this League continued betwixt the *French* and *Scots*, according to their Historians, till the Union of the Crowns. He died in the 32d Year of his Reign.

66. *Congallus* III. Son to *Fergus* III. succeeded in 819. was an excellent Prince, and died in the 5th Year of his Reign.

67. *Dongallus*, Son to King *Solvathius*, succeeded in 824, was an excellent brave Prince, a good Justiciary, but unhappily drown'd as crossing the River *Spey* against the *Picts*, in the 6th Year of his Reign.

68. *Alpinus*, Son to *Achatus*, succeeded in 830. He was a valiant Prince, and successful against the *Picts*, but at last taken by them in Battle, and beheaded in the fourth Year of his Reign; which laid the foundation of the Quarrel that ended in the Extermination of the *Picts*.

69. *Kennethus* II. his Son succeeded in 834. He insisted on his Father's Title to the Kingdom of the *Picts*, as Son of *Fergusia*, the only Child of their King *Hungus*. He was so successful against them, that he destroy'd them almost entirely, so that the Remains of them fled into *England*, *Denmark* and *Norway*. He made very good Laws, and died in the 20th Year of his Reign.

70. *Donald* V. Brother to *Kennethus*, succeeded in 855. He was a slothful voluptuous Prince, surpris'd and taken by the *Saxons*, and the Remains of the *Picts*, who join'd them, after he had defeated them: He was redeem'd by his Nobles on promise of governing better; but returning to his old Courses, was put in Prison, where he kill'd himself in the 6th Year of his Reign.

71. *Constantine* II. Son to *Kennethus*, succeeded in 860. He was an excellent Prince, successful against the *Danes*, who invaded him at first, but was defeated and kill'd by them in the 13th Year of his Reign.

72. *Ethus*, his Brother, succeeded in 874, promised well at first, but grew a luxurious Tyrant; for which he was put in Prison, where he died in the second Year of his Reign.

73. *Gregorius*, Son to *Dongallus*, succeeded in 875. He was a pious and gallant Prince, drove the *Danes* out of the North of *England*, and subdued *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, assisted *Duncan* King of *Ireland*, his Kinsman, in subduing his Rebels; renew'd the League with *Charles* III. King of *France*, and died without Issue in 893, in the 18th Year of his Reign; and for his noble Achievements was call'd *Gregory* the Great.

74. *Donald* VI. Son to *Constantine* II. succeeded in 893, was an excellent Prince, and died in the 11th Year of his Reign.

75. *Con-*

75. *Constantine III.* Son to King *Ethus*, succeeded in 903. He resign'd the Crown, and turn'd Monk in the 40th Year of his Reign, after a Defeat by the *Saxons*.

76. *Malcolm I.* Son to *Donald*, succeeded in 943. He was a brave and good Prince, recovered what *Constantine* had lost, but was kill'd in the fiftenth Year of his Reign, in an Ambush, by the Relations of some Robbers he had put to Death.

77. *Indulphus*, Son to *Constantine III.* succeeded in 959. He was successful against the *Danes*, but kill'd at last by them in the 9th Year of his Reign.

78. *Duffus*, Son to King *Malcolm*, succeeded in 968, was an excellent Prince, but murder'd in the 4th Year of his Reign by Assassins, hir'd by one of the Family of *Donald*; for which, he and they were justly punish'd.

79. *Culenius*, Son to *Indulphus*, succeeded in the Year 972, was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by a Nobleman, whose Daughter he had ravish'd, in the 5th Year of his Reign.

80. *Kennethus III.* Son to King *Malcolm*, succeeded in 977. He was a sober and brave Prince, defeated the *Danes* in a great Battle, but tarnish'd his Character, by getting his Brother's Son *Malcolm* murther'd, that he might settle the Crown on his own Family; for which he was murther'd himself by one of that Prince's Relations, *Anno 1000*.

81. *Constantine IV.* Son to *Culenius*, succeeded by Consent of the Nobility, who were provok'd to violate *Kenneth's* Law for making the Crown Hereditary to the next in Blood, because he murther'd his Nephew, who, according to the Custom till then observ'd, ought to have succeeded next after him. *Constantine* was kill'd in the third Year of his Reign, as marching against *Malcolm*, Son to *Kennethus*, who claim'd the Crown according to his Father's Law.

82. *Grimus*, Nephew to King *Duffus*, assum'd the Crown by the Consent of the major Part of the Nobility and People, *A. D. 1002*, but was hated for his Tyranny, and slain by *Malcolm* in Battle, in the 9th Year of his Reign.

83. *Malcolm II.* Son to *Kennethus*, succeeded in 1010, confirmed his Father's Law for lineal Succession, was successful against the *Danes*, and made good Laws; but growing tyrannical, was cut off by a Conspiracy in the 31st Year of his Reign.

84. *Duncan I.* Grandson to *Malcolm*, succeeded in 1040. He was an excellent Prince, but too mild, which encourag'd the Highland Rebels; so that he was oblig'd to make his Kinsman *Mackbeth*, Grandson to *Malcolm II.* his Viceroy: *Mackbeth* had very good Success against the *Danes*, which so raised his Ambition, that he aim'd at the Crown, and murther'd *Duncan* in the 6th Year of his Reign.

85. *Mackbeth* usurp'd the Throne in 1046. and proved such a Tyrant, that the Nobility called home *Malcolm Canmor*, Son

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to King *Duncan*, who had fled to *England* from *Mickberb's* Cruelty, and kill'd the Tyrant in Battle in the 6th Year of his Reign.

16. *Malcolm* succeeded in 1061, was a gallant and good Prince, married *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Atheling*, the Heir of the *English* Crown, was successful against *William the Norman*, brought him to Terms for *Edgar* and his Friends; but was fraudulently kill'd in the 36th Year of his Reign, at the Siege of *Alnwick-Castle*, by the *English* Governour, who pretending to surrender the Keys to him, stab'd him with a Spear, on which he held them out.

87. *Donald VI.* his Brother, usurp'd the Throne during the Minority of *Malcolm's* Son, by the Assistance of the King of *Norway*, to whom he made over all the Islands; but the Nobility being against him, *Duncan*, Bastard Son to *Malcolm*, who had acquir'd great Fame in *France* and *England* by military Atchievements, was sent for, and bringing Troops with him from *England*. *Donald's* Soldiers deserted, and the Tyrant fled in the 18th Month of his Reign,

88. *Duncan II.* was for his good Service advanc'd to the Throne in 1099, but proving Tyrannical, *Donald*, who fled to the Western Islands, got one to murder him, and reassum'd the Throne; but the Nobility hating him, they sent to *England* for *Edgar*, *Malcolm's* fourth Son, who defeated *Donald*, and put him in Prison, where he died in the fourth Year of his Usurpation.

89. *Edgar* ascended the Throne in 1103, was a pious and excellent Prince, and died in the ninth Year of his Reign.

90. *Alexander I.* his Brother, succeeded, was a pious and just Prince, and died in the 17th Year of his Reign, without Issue.

91. *David I.* his Brother, succeeded, was one of the bravest and most religious Princes of his Time, and died in the 10th Year of his Reign.

92. *Malcolm IV.* his Grandson succeeded in 1151. He had War with *Henry II.* King of *England*, who took *Northumberland* from him, but allow'd him *Cumberland* and *Huntingdonshire*. He died in 1160, without Children.

93. *William*, his Brother, succeeded in 1160, and for his severe Justice and Valour, was called the Lion. He was taken in Battle against the *English*, redeem'd, and died in the 49th Year of his Reign.

94. *Alexander II.* his Son, succeeded in 1214. He took part with *Lewis* of *France*, against King *John* of *England*, and died in the 35th Year of his Reign.

95. *Alexander III.* his Son, succeeded in 1249, married the Daughter of *Henry III.* King of *England*, assisted him against his Rebels, as he did *St. Lewis* of *France* with Troops for the Holy War; and died by a fall from his Horse in the 34th Year of his Reign, without Issue, except a Grand-Daughter by

the

the King of Norway, whom *Edward I.* King of England, sought in Marriage for his Son, but she died before it was consummated.

96. *John Baliol* succeeded in 1283. He was Great Grandson to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, Grandson to *David* King of *Scotland*. His Competitor was *Robert Bruce*, who was Grandson to the aforesaid *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, by a second Daughter; so that being a Male, and as nearly related to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, as *Baliol's* Mother, he pleaded several Precedents for being prefer'd to her in the Succession of the Crown: But *Baliol* being descended of the eldest Sister, and supported by *Edward I.* King of *England*, on Condition that he would hold the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee of him, he carried it; but being hated by the Nation, and quarrelling with *Edward*, who defeated and took him Prisoner, he resign'd in the fourth Year of his Reign, to his Son *Edward*, and retired to an Estate he had in *Normandy*. After a long War maintain'd by *Wallace*, and others against *Edward I.*

97. *Robert Bruce*, Son to the Competitor, then dead, was sent for out of *England* privately by his Friends, and crown'd by the Nobility in 1306, exclusive of *Baliol* and his Posterity for ever, because he had betray'd the Sovereignty of the Crown, which was settled on *Bruce* and his Posterity, but with preference to his Brother, and his Male Issue, before his own Daughter and hers; and in Case of any future Controversy about the Succession, it was to be determin'd by Parliament, to prevent the like Competition in Time to come. *Robert* was one of the greatest Captains of his Time, drove the *English* quite out of the Kingdom, extended his Boundaries as far as *Stanmore*, and died in the 24th Year of his Reign.

98. *David II.* his Son, succeeded in 1329, and being a weak Prince,

99. *Edward Baliol*, Son to *John*, assisted by the *English*, invaded him, and put him to Flight, was crown'd by those of his Father's Faction in 1332, but was defeated and drove out again by the Friends of King *David*, who had retired to *France*; he return'd upon this Victory, but was taken Prisoner by the *English* at the Battle of *Durham*, redeem'd again, and died in the 39th Year of his Reign.

100. *Robert II.* Grandson to *Robert I.* by his Daughter *Margery*, succeeded in 1370, and was the first of the *Stuarts*. He was an honest Prince, though no great Warrior, yet was successful against the *English* by his Generals, and died in the 19th Year of his Reign.

101. *Robert III.* his Son, succeeded. He was a Prince of mean Spirit, so that his Brother, the Earl of *Fife* and *Menteth*, govern'd the Nation; who designing to settle the Crown upon his own Posterity, got his Brother's eldest Son murder'd,

for which King *Roberts* died of Grief in the 14th Year of his Reign.

102. *James I.* his Son, who was drove ashore, and detain'd Prisoner in England, he bound to France to avoid the Cruelty of his Uncle, succeeded in 1424. He was a learned, virtuous and just Prince. He married *Jane*, Daughter to *John* Duke of *Somerset*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, by whom his Posterity had the Title of the Family of *Lancaster*. He was murder'd by *Walter* Earl of *Arbol*, who pretended a Title to the Crown, which was severely reveng'd upon that Earl and his Confederates.

103. *James II.* his Son, succeeded in 1437. He married *Mary*, Daughter to *Arnold* Duke of *Guelderland*, Niece to *Charles* the Hardy, the great Duke of *Burgundy*, and was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun at the Siege of *Roxburgh*, in the 24th Year of his Reign.

104. *James III.* his Son, succeeded in 1460. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Christian I.* King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweden*; and being tyrannical, the nobility took Arms against him, and kill'd him in Battle at *Banockborn*, in the 29th Year of his Reign.

105. *James IV.* his Son, succeeded in 1489. He married *Margaret*, eldest Daughter to *Henry VII.* King of *England*, was a valiant Prince, and kill'd at the Battle of *Flodden* in *Northumberland*, in the 25th Year of his Reign.

106. *James V.* succeeded in 1514. He was a brave Prince, and a good Justiciary. He married first *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Francis I.* King of *France*, but she died without Issue. Then he married *Mary* of *Lorrain*, and died in the 29th Year of his Reign.

107. *Mary*, his Daughter, succeeded in 1543. She married first the Dauphin of *France*, afterwards *Francis II.* by whom she had no Issue. After his Death she married *Henry Stuart*, Duke of *Albany*, Lord *Darnley*, &c. Son to the Earl of *Lenox*, and, by his Mother the Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Great Grandson to *Henry VII.* King of *England*; so that he was the first Prince of the *English* Blood Royal. She was a Princess of great Beauty and Parts. She was educated in *France*, which made her so fond of Popery and arbitrary Power, that the Nobility took Arms against and dethron'd her; she was afterwards put to Death in *England* in 1586. for being in a Plot against Queen *Elizabeth*, whose Legitimacy being question'd by the Popish Faction, the Queen of *Scots* was by them reckon'd the true Heiress of the Crown.

108. *James VI.* her Son succeeded upon her Dethronement in 1567. He married *Anne*, Daughter to *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, by *Sophia* of *Mecklenburgh*, who brought him the Lady *Elizabeth*, an incomparable Princess, married to the Elector *Palatine*, afterwards King of *Bohemia*, as already mention'd, by

by whom she had the Princess *Sophia*, Grandmother to his present Majesty King *GEORGE II.*

To sum up the Matter, it appears by the Histories and Genealogies above mention'd, that his Majesty's Family is descended from, and intermarried with most, if not all of the Sovereign Princes of *Europe*: That his Majesty is the twenty-first Sovereign of the Family of *Brunswick* by Leinal Descent, according to undoubted History, since *Alzo* or *Albert* of *Esse*, who died in 1081, besides what Historians say of a long Race of Princes in the Family before that Time. It is also to be observ'd, that there have been two Emperors of *Germany*, and an Empress of *Constantinople* of this Family, besides one Empress Dowager, and an Empress Consort of *Germany* now living; That the Elector's of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*, and the Dukes of *Modena*, are descended from this Family by the Male Line; and that by Daughters, the Kings of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Prussia*, and *Poland*, the Families of *Hesse*, *Baden*, *Mecklenburg*, and several Princes of the House of *Saxony*, are also descended of this Family.

There has been also one Cardinal, eighteen Archbishops, and Bishops, all Princes of the Empire, of the House of *Brunswick*.

But what adds the greatest Lustre to all is, that his Majesty is the fifty-first Sovereign of *England*, and has the Blood of all those Princes in his Veins, since the *Heptarchy* was united in the Person of *Egbert*, till the Reign of *Charles I.* and that he is the hundred and fiftenth King of *Scotland*, as appears by the History and Genealogy of those Kings; by whom he has also the Blood Royal of *France*, of the House of *Burgundy*, and of the antient Kings of the *British*, *Pictish*, *Danish*, *Saxon*, and *Norman* Race, with whom they married, centred in him; so that he exceeds all the Sovereigns on Earth for the Antiquity of royal Descent: And what adds to our Blessing, as well as to his Majesty's Honour and Satisfaction, he has a numerous royal Issue, which gives him a fairer Prospect of having the Succession continue in his Family, than any other Prince in *Europe* can pretend to.



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